Historical Society

SHAKOPEE WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL. 8. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1869. NO. 33.

SHAKOPEE ARGUS.

BY HENRY HINDS.

Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869.

Democratic State Connention.

A State Democratic Convention will be held in St. Paul, on the 23d day of September, 1869, at Ingersoll's Hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to place in nomination candidates for the following offices to be filled at the next General Election:

Governor.
Lieutenant-Governor.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
Secretary of State.
Attorney General.
Auditor of State.
State Treasurer.
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Representation in the Convention has been apportioned as follows:

Anoka	2	Mille Lac	1
Benton	2	Morrison	1
Blue Earth	6	Nicollet	4
Brown	2	Olmsted	3
Carver	2	Pine	1
Cass	1	Ramsey	14
Chisago	1	Rice	7
Crow Wing	1	Scott	10
Dakota	12	Sherburne	1
Dodge	3	Sibley	4
Faribault	2	Steele	2
Fillmore	10	St. Louis	1
Freeborn	2	Stearns	9
Goodhue	2	Todd	3
Houston	4	Wabasha	4
Hennepin	12	Waseca	3
Isanti	1	Washington	4
Le Sueur	6	Watonwan	1
Nanomin	1	Winona	10
Martin	1	Wright	4
Mower	3	Jackson	1
McLeod	2	Kanneebec	1
Meeker	2	Redwood	1
Douglas	2	Pope	1
Otter Tail	1	Monongalia	1
Lake	1	Carlton	1
Renville	1	Kandiyohi	1

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

CHARLES E. FLANDRAU, Chairman.
JAMES J. GREEN, Secretary.

Democratic County Convention.

The basis of Democratic representation in the Scott Co. Convention, to be held in Shakopee on the 22d of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M., is as follows:

Belle Plaine,	11	Cedar Lake,	3
Credit River,	3	Eagle Creek,	4
Glendale,	8	Helena,	6
Louisville,	2	New Market,	3
Sand Creek,	4	Shakopee,	6
St. Lawrence,	2	Total,	49

It is respectfully suggested, that in Towns where there has not been any Town Committee appointed since the September convention was held, that the same committees act until others are elected. Also, that the Town Meetings be held on Saturday, the 18th instant.

The Convention is called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative, Sheriff, Treasurer Clerk of the Circuit Court, Register of Deeds, Coroner, Surveyor, County Commissioners, &c., and to appoint 10 delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held in St. Paul on the 23d of September.

RICHARD S. MURPHY, Chairman.
EUGENE J. WHITLOCK.
HUGH M'QUESTION.
Committee.

The County Convention Candidates.

We publish this week the call of the Democratic County Committee for the County Convention, to be held in this place on the 22d day of this month. This is done by the Committee to accommodate the persons elected as delegates to the State Convention, who can go directly from here to St. Paul.

It may now be said that the electioneering season has fairly began, and it is a fact, for political "figuring" appears to be the order of the day. The number of candidates for several of the offices are many, and in accordance with our duty as a public journalist we will endeavor to lay their names before our readers, beginning at the head of the ticket.

For Representative the name of no one has been mentioned but that of Judge MacDonald, who, it is conceded by all, is entitled to the compliment of a re-nomination. For County Treasurer, the names of candidates are—we had almost said legion—nearly too numerous to mention, but among them are the present incumbent, John Edert, Peter Yost, Jacob Thomas, Maj. R. G. Murphy, Roderick O'Dowd and Michael Beck—all of whom we hope to see nominated.

For Register of Deeds, the present incumbent, Frank McGrade, is the only one whose name we have heard, although it is rumored that some one in the interior of the county, whose name we did not learn, is also a candidate.

For Judge of Probate, the contest is between Judge Hawkins, the present incumbent, and Maj. R. H. Rose of Belle Plaine, with the prospects strongly in favor of the successful candidate.

For Sheriff, we have the name of Thomas Hass, of Jordan. The name of Mr. Thomas, the present incumbent, is also mentioned as a probable candidate for this office, in the event that he concludes not to be a candidate for Treasurer; but Thomas plays his cards so low that he only knows best what he is going to do.

For Clerk of the Court, the contest is becoming interesting and decidedly lively. The knights who have entered the lists, and with spear and shield have thrown down the gauntlet, are Messrs. David W. Coulthard, Herman Baumhager, G. M. Schinzel and W. A. Fuller, with a host of others too numerous to mention. For this office we expect to see an exhibition of skill and courage, which will bring us back to the gallant old days of Ivanhoe. At present the two first named are the most prominent and divide the admiring attention of the public, leaving the other lesser lights to expressions of dissatisfaction such as:

"They wire in and wire out,
And leave the people still in doubt;
Whether the one that's on the track,
Is going in or coming back."

For our part we wish them all success *at present*. In the meantime we hope that when the nominations are made, that all o those who allow their names to go before the convention, will be men enough to abide the result. If they do not, we hope the people will learn them that they ought to

The signs of the times are all in favor of the Democracy, and we are battling now for measures and principles—*not men*.

Latest News.

From the St. Paul Daily Press.

Gold closed at 133 5-8 yesterday.

—Prince Arthur was receipted, dined, wined and balled at Halifax yesterday.

—Dexter trotted a mile in 2:17 3-4 under the saddle, on Friday last, on the Fashion Course.

—A boiler in the Phœnixville Iron Works, Pennsylvania, exploded a few days ago, killing two men and wounding others.

—An action has been brought by Mrs. E. Donnovan Rossa for the recovery of a sum of $8,000 in gold alleged to be due her husband, Jeremiah O. D. Rossa, now confined in an English prison, by Col. O. Mahoney and other Fenians.

—The various boat clubs of New York are taking measures to give the Harvard crew a rousing reception, on their return from England.

—Twenty Christian missionaries have been massacred by the Chinese in the province of Hechuo. The Pekin government have instituted enquiries concerning the outrage.

—About ninety Texas cattle, just arrived in Buffalo, became wild in the streets, and trampled over and gored several citizens. Seven or eight were shot and forty are missing.

—A thousand or more men have arrived at Scranton, Pa., for the avowed purpose of preventing the coal miners from continuing their work. Volunteers are enrolled to protect the miners.

—Two skirmishes have taken place in Cuba, in which the Spaniards killed a few rebels, and took some prisoners. But the *Diario*, the official paper, says it cannot give a flattering view of the situation.

—The London correspondent of the New York Tribune criticises very severely the conduct of Loring, of the Harvard crew, who seems to have been the leader. He is described as "the despot," and to his obstinacy and adherence to wrong methods, and the overworking of the men, their defeat is attributed.

—There has been a death from Asiatic cholera in New York.

—The Northwestern Saengerbudd, at a meeting in New York, have resolved to make preparations for the Humboldt festival, and also to co-operate with the Philharmonic Society in celebrating the 100th birthday of Beethoven with a monster concert at Central Park, on a larger scale than that recently given at Boston.

—There are various rumors concerning Napoleon's health, the latest of which is that he is getting better.

—St. Louis is to have an illustrated German paper.

—There is an Indian woman in Souix City 117 years old.

It is said that the quarrel between Austria and Prussia is likely to be amicably settled. Van Buest has made friendly overtures to the Prussian government.

A bridge on the Rock Island and Pacific railroad, near Newton, Iowa, was washed away yesterday. The engineer and one fireman and one brakeman were killed.

The Sultan is out of luck. He had concentrated 30,000 troops near Scutari, to be reviewed in honor of the Empress Eugenie, and this lady is not going to Turkey at all, but is to hurry home to nurse her sick hubby.

—Internal revenue receipts yesterday $425,781; total for the month, $15,015,446; total for the current fiscal year, $30,000.000.

Minnesota Wheat Crop.

Mr. Pennock Pusey, of St. Paul, who has taken great pains to inform himself with respect to the prospects of the wheat crop in the State, has written to the Chicago *Post* the result of his observations. He estimates the breadth of wheat at 1,110,000 acres, and the yield at an average of eighteen and a half bushels to the acre, making a total harvest of over 20,000,000 bushels. He remarks:

The crop is more than usually uniform in appearance, that produced on the lighter soils being apparently fully equal to the product of the best. During an extended tour of observation, in widely separated counties, the writer saw no fields which he thought would fall below fifteen bushels, and a few which will reach thirty bushels per acre.

The result of this extended examination is an estimate of eighteen and one-half bushels as the average per acre throughout the State, which upon an area of 1,100,000 acres, gives a total of 820,350,000 bushels as the wheat yield of Minnesota for 1869. Our product of 1868 entitled us to rank as the fourth or fifth wheat producing State in the Union, and we now put forth our claim to the second or third position, and next year expect to compete with all comers as the first wheat-growing State of the sisterhood. This, be it remembered, is the result of eleven years of agricultural development, breadstuffs being *imported* for home consumption as late as 1858.

Other crops are equally promising.—Potatoes are less injured by the bug than last year, and will be a full crop. Corn, though backward, is healthy and stands well, and with a warm late autumn will be above our average. Oats are perfectly prodigious, some farmers, in their enthusiastic calculations, expecting from seventy-five to one hundred bushels per acre. Grass, rye and wheat are abundant, and, in short, there is a deficiency in no single product grown in this latitude.

An exchange, noticing the marriage of Mr. James Hogg to Miss Ella Bean, says pork and beans form a natural union, but thinks one bean to a single hog is a small allowance.

"My son," said an anxious father, "why do you use that nasty tobacco?" The boy, declining to consider the question in the spirit in which it was asked, replied: "To get the juice."

"There is a world beyond where there is no change," said a good parson to a youthful sprout of rather cool propensities. "I wonder," said the youth, "if they use postage stamps in that country?"

A photographer in Massachusetts was recently visited by a young woman who, with sweet simplicity asked:—"How long does it take to get a photograph after you leave your measure?"

"Has your husband got naturalized?" inquired an energetic politician of a robust female. "Got natural eyes?" was the response in an indignant tone. "Yes, begorra; and natural tath, too!"

A handsome young bride was observed to be in deep reflection on her wedding day. She was asked the subject of her meditations. "I was thinking which of my old beaux I should marry if I should become a widow."

"What did the Israelites do after they crossed the Red Sea?" asked a superintendent of a Sunday school. "They dried themselves," said a shrill-voiced little girl.

Some ungenerous biped has a patent medicine to make a person rise early in the morning. A correspondent says a six months old baby can beat it to death.

State News.

—There are about seven hundred miles of telegraph wires in the State, without counting the double wires on any of the lines. In 1860 the first wire was erected in the State.

—Rev. D. B. Knickerbocker has been chosen Dean of Seabury Mission, at Faribault, and has accepted the position.

—Mrs. Ward, of Morristown, Rice Co., was instantly killed last week by a stroke of lightning.

—Mrs. Clark, a milliner in Faribault, had her cash drawer robbed of $44 recently.

—A young man with a couple of ladies in attempting to ford the river last week at Faribault, lost his horse by drowning and one of the young ladies was so far gone as to be insensible when rescued from the river.

—Little girl in Faribault not yet eight years old has robbed two houses recently. From one she got $17, from the other $12.

—It is doubtful if there is sufficient means for the transportation of the Minnesota wheat crop this fall.

—The recent high winds have made sad havoc with the maple trees, which have been set out for shade and ornamental purposes.

—A thief was found in Winona recently dead drunk. He had stolen several sets of surgical instruments but could not bear such prosperity, so he got as drunk as Bacchus at his good luck.

—The Democrat at Austin reports the hops all right. That paper says that yards contain many clusters of full grown hops, and promises an abundant yield.

—A first class saw mill has been put up on the stream leading out of Jefferson Lake, Le Sueur county.

—Fourteen bushels of wheat was threshed out in six minutes the other day in St. Peter by a new threshing machine.

—Wm. L. Kelley has become connected with the editorial department of the Northwestern Chronicle.

—A young lady, a resident of St. Paul, while on a recent visit to Le Sueur got lost in that city. She found herself after wandering for a whole hour. Le Sueur must be metropolitan.

—The Minnesota river is on a small bender. This will be good for the steamboat men, and good too for those who wish to run out their wheat this fall.

—Fifteen cents per pound is paid for raw or green ginseng on the St. Croix. If "sang" is plenty a man can make good wages in gathering in the article.

—The Mankato Review says two cases of cholsra occurred in South Bend township recently. Neither case resulted fatally.

—It is said that some of the farmers along the line of the projected railroad from Lanesboro to Chatfield, refuse to let the surveying parties go through their fields.

—At the present time there are twenty-six prisoners in the Ramsey county jail.

—The St. Charles Herald says that John Donnelly, while attempting to butcher a sheep, succeeded in cutting one of his own legs nearly off. The same paper learns that spotted fever is prevailing to some extent in Utica, Winona county.

—The St. Cloud Times says: The potato crop hereabouts is the largest ever grown. Forty cents a bushel now—they will be cheap as dirt after digging time.

The Alexandria Post tells of the journey of Mr. A. Sherman, who lives near Detroit Lake, Becker county, and who came with a grist to the Alexandria mill—a distance of ninety-five miles.

—A young man, named Pierce, was brutally murdered at Wanab, on the 14th ult., by a Mille Lac Indian. The Indian struck his victim on the head with a large hunting knife, driving the weapon to the handle in his brain, killing him instantly.

—The third annual Turn-Fest commenced in St. Paul on Thursday last, and was continued four days. Delegations were present from all parts of the State.

—Geo. W. Staley, of Rochester, who was to have been hung on the 5th ult. for murder, was taken to the State prison, Stillwater, last week, Gov. Marshall having commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life.

—The Record gives the following agricultural statistics for Blue Earth county for 1868, taken from the returns of the assessors: Number of acres in cultivation 40,689; acres in wheat; 25,566; bushels of wheat, 468,832. Three towns not returned would probably carry the wheat crop to 550,000 bushels. There were 17,995 pounds of wool clipped, and 183,081 pounds of butter, and 6,430 pounds of cheese manufactured.

—The St. Cloud Journal reports that the chiefs of the Mille Lac Indians, to which the murder Treatocheau belonged, commanded that he should be shot as soon as he appeared in camp. Two Indians were appointed to carry this into execution, and one day last week it was accomplished. A very wise, expeditious and convenient plan.

—One hundred and thirty-five car loads of peaches arrived in New York the 18th ult., by a single railroad.

A Missourian informed a traveler, who inquired about his corn, that each stalk had nine ears on it and was 15 feet high. "That's nothing to our corn," replied the traveler. "Up in Illinois, where I came from, we always had nine ears to each stalk, and a peck of shelled corn hanging to each tassel; but we could never raise any field beans with it." "Why?" "Because the corn grew so fast that it always pulled the bean up."

A gentleman who had amassed a competence was recently asked by a friend the secret of his success. "I have accumulated," said he, "one-half of my property by strictly attending to my own business, and the remainder by letting other people's alone."

Monody on the Death of Chunk.

No dorg to love, none to karess,
How can I ever my sadness express?
Chunk is defunct, ded as a nale;
Hushed is his barkin' and still is his tale;
Oh! such a tale, white on the end,
Opht did he chase it with a wiggle & bend,
Chase it with hope twisting around,
Till overcome he reposed on the ground;
Now he's ekstinct, ded as a nale,
Where am his bark and the wag of his tale?

In dreams alone, poor Chunk I see,
Swigging his milk or else scratching a flea;
'Tis but a dream, waking I weep,
For under 2 feet of ground does he sleep.
Oh! beautiful purp, onst full of pla,
Haven't I fed you day after day?
Given you milk, given you bred,
Given you many a pat on the hed?
Now you're ekstinct, ded as a nale,
Where am the bark and wag of your tale?

No dorg to love, none to karess,
Vainly I strive the sad tears to repress.
"Why did you die?" sadli I morne;
Was it from pizen or swallerin' a bone?
No waggin tale, no beamin eye
Answers a question or gives a repli.
Was it a fit—stoppage of breth—
Eatin' 2 much the sad cause of your deth?
Still not a word, ded as a nale,
Dim is his eye, stilled forever his tale.

—Things I don't like to see and to hear: I don't like to see more than twenty children in the same family.

I don't like to see curls and slender waists, unless they are obtained honestly—but how's a fellow to tell?

I don't like to hear young men say they can marry any one they want; it shows that there is something wrong in the upper story.

I don't like to see loungers and loafers, who don't work themselves, hanging about shops, stores, and offices, and by their idle conversation keeping the industrious from their labors. Do you?

☞ A Western editor, who has started a paper at Boise City, announces his purpose thus: "Salutatory.—We have started a paper; name, Capital Chronicle; principles, Democratic to the hilt; object, to make a living; office, on Main street, about three hundred yards below the Overland Hotel, opposite an old oyster can in the road; and we'll run it or 'bust.'

Amatory.—The following proposition came from a "lovli" youth to his inamorata:

"Darling Fuzzylinda, let us walk in the meadow, where the clover is in blossom and the amourous zephers play."

And "she says" in answer to the fond but short epistle:

"Oh, dern the amorous heifers—I see enough of them over on dad's farm."

"Sally, did you put an egg in the coffee to settle it?" "Yes, mum, I put in four; they were so bad I had, I had to use the more of them."

—Han Hinghshman's hobservations: "Hin the morning, you know, I went to the barber; 'e clips my 'air, and then, you see, hin the hevening I went to the top hof my 'ouse, and saw the moon heclipse the sun."

Success of the Odessa Wheat.

The Odessa wheat is one of the importations of the department of agriculture that is coming into notice and favor. It was started in this State by Porter Martin, of Dakota county, four years ago, from a small package of seed sent him by the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, and has been grown exclusively on his farm till this year, for the purpose of giving it a reliable test. The qualities evinced by this test are as follows: It is a thin-skinned, light colored wheat, and makes from five to ten per cent. more flour to the bushel than the common varieties, and of a quality that house keepers would take for the best winter wheat flour. It is not recommended for an extraordinary yield, like most new cereals, the average of some ten acres last year having been twenty-three and a half bushels to the acre, including an acre or so on a sandy knoll that suffered very badly from drouth, but it appears to be more reliable for a crop, filling out better, standing drouth better, and shrinkling less than other kinds. It is a smooth-headed wheat, somewhat like the Fife in this respect, and in the early stages of its growth has a habit of spreading low like winter wheat in the fall. Farmers in Dakota county express the opinion that it is destined to supersede other wheat in Minnesota.—*Lake City Leader.*

—Sorosis is dead.

—Cattle disease in Massachusetts.

—Detroit is to have a great boulevard.

—Burglars are called "bunkers" in Maine.

—London "Punch" has been sold for $35,000.

—Water is plenty in Philadelphia once more.

—Nine hundred deaths in Chicago in August.

—Dinners are served on the piazzas at Saratoga.

—There is a Mexican opera company in Texas.

—Jerusalem street contractors are making money.

OLD DRUG STORE.

—:o:—

Established in 1857.

—:o:—

D. L. How & Co.,

Proprietors.

We offer to the trade this Spring, the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS, Stationery, Fancy Goods

—AND—

BOOKS,

Kept by any one House in this State outside of St. Paul, and we can, will and do sell the same lower than the same quality of Goods can be purchased in this County.

White Lead!

We are Agents for Davis, Chamber & Co., and Collier Lead and Oil Company, manufacturers of the best White Lead, and we will guarantee its purity.

Linseed Oil.

We sell none but Blatchford's Manufacture, which is evidence of its purity.—Our Lead, Oil, Glass, and Sash we will sell at St. Paul prices.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Our stock is complete, good style, and is sold at less price per roll than the same can be bought in St. Paul.

Our stock of Drugs and Medicines is full and complete. No store in the State has any larger assortment, and we pride ourselves on buying strictly pure goods. Purchasers and consumers, if obliged to use Medicines, can rely on getting at our Store as pure goods as we can buy.

SEEDS.

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.—Although we do not keep the kind of seeds that sell for 5 cents per paper, yet we do keep Seeds, and they are *reliable*; in fact we guarantee and warrant them. We have sold Seeds to this community for 12 years, and our reputation as seed men is well known.

Our stock of WINES are of the California Wines. Our WHISKEY is the "Old Crow." As we keep these goods only for medicinal and sacramental purposes, we buy only the best old vintage.

Fancy Goods.

Our stock is so large, and embraces such a variety of Goods, that it is a pleasure to inspect them.

VARNISHES.

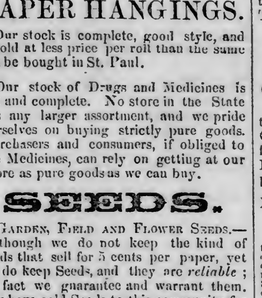
We keep all kinds, and the amount of our sales assure us of its giving satisfaction, both as regards price and quality.

Sheething Paper.

We are Agents for its sale in our County, and it is furnished at manufactory prices.

Returning thanks to the people of this County for the favor of their patronage for the past twelve years, we shall endeavor, by liberal dealing, close attention to business, and courtesy, to merit a continuance of the same.

D. L. HOW. } CHAS. H. LORD.



THE

PIVOT-ACTION BRACE!

A Superior Suspender for Skirts or Pants! An unequalled Brace for the Shoulders!

ALWAYS A SUSPENDER!

A BRACE OR NOT AT PLEASURE

Its simplicity, durability, ease, and convenience commend it to every Lady, Gentleman or Youth. Examine for yourself, and be convinced that all herein stated is true.

Price, 75 cents, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

The above are for sale at the Old Drug Store.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

THE

Saint Paul Pioneer.

Established in 1849.

The Oldest and Best Newspaper

In the State.

DEMOCRATIC IN POLITICS.

Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.

THE ST. PAUL PIONEER

Has recently entered upon the

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR

Of its existence,

With a Larger List of Subscribers

AND

MORE EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE

Than it ever before enjoyed.

It is reliably Democratic, progressive in its ideas, and the organ of the people.

It advocates honesty and economy in the administration of the Government.

The Reduction of Taxation;

The repeal or great modification of the existing oppressive tariff;

The prompt payment of the debt;

The taxation of Government Bonds the same as other property is taxed;

The banishment of corruption from all the places where it is lodged;

The defense of the National honor at all times;

That the Government shall be administered solely for the Good of the People.

All the editions of the PIONEER will contain the latest Telegraphic Dispatches from all parts of the world; the latest News of all kinds; reliable and full Market Reports; Official Documents and the Laws; Political and general Editorial; Correspondence from all parts of our own State and from abroad; the Local News from the various localities in the State; interesting Tales and general Reading for the Fireside.

TERMS:

BY MAIL.

Daily, One Year,	$10 00
" Six Months,	5 00
" Three Months,	2 50
" One Month,	1 00
Tri-Weekly, One Year,	$6 00
" Six Months,	3 00
In Clubs of six or more, each copy One Year,	5 00
Weekly, One copy, One year,	$2 00
" One copy, Six Months,	1 00
In Clubs of Ten or more, each copy, One Year,	1 50

A copy of the WEEKLY will be sent gratis to any person who gets up a CLUB OF TEN; and of the TRI-WEEKLY to any person who gets up a CLUB OF TWENTY WEEKLY subscribers.

Address,

PIONEER PRINTING CO.,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

—The largest man on record in modern times was Miles Darden, a native of North Carolina, born in 1798. He was seven feet, six inches in height. At his death, in 1857, he weighed a little over one thousand pounds.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE BY ADVERTISEMENT.

DEFAULT has been made in the condition of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the Sixth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, between Michael Hartmann and Elisabeth his wife, of Hennepin County, State of Minnesota, Mortgagors, and James Brown, of Scott County, State of Minnesota, Mortgagee, whereby the said mortgagors did mortgage, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Scott, State of Minnesota described as follows, to wit: Lots number Two and Three, and the South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section Eleven, Township One Hundred and Fourteen North of Range Twenty three West, containing one hundred and fifty-six and forty three hundredths acres by government survey, to have and to hold the same with the appurtenances and hereditaments thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, to secure the payment by the said Michael Hartmann to the said mortgagee or his assigns the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars with interest at twelve per cent per annum until paid and payable in one year from date according to the condition of the promissory note of said Michael Hartmann payable to said mortgagee or order in one year from date and bearing even date with said mortgage.

Which said mortgage was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Scott on the 9th day of October A. D. 1865, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and was duly recorded in Book E of Mortgages, page 388, and which said mortgage contains a power of sale which has become operative by reason of default in the payment of the sum secured by said mortgage.

No action or proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

The amount claimed to be due on said note and mortgage and remaining unpaid at the date of this notice is the sum of thirteen hundred ninety six dollars and fifty cents, together with the sum of ten dollars attorney's fees provided to be retained out of the purchase money on a foreclosure sale of said premises.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale contained in said mortgage and recorded therewith, and of the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises to the highest bidder, to be made by the Sheriff of the County of Scott aforesaid, at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House at Shakopee in said County of Scott, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 25th day of August, A. D. 1869, and the proceeds of such sale will be applied to the payment of the sum then due on said note and mortgage and costs and charges of foreclosure together with said ten dollars attorney fees.

Dated July 7th, 1869. JAMES BROWN, Mortgagee.
HENRY HINDS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JACOB THOMAS, Sheriff of Scott County, Minnesota

The above sale is postponed to Friday, September 3d, 1869, at the same time and place.

JAMES BROWN, Mortgagee.
HENRY HINDS, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Aug. 28. JACOB THOMAS, Sheriff.

G. BOLLMAN

FIRST STREET,

SHAKOPEE.....MINN.,

Keeps a large stock of

Toys

—AND—

Yankee Notions, DRIED AND GREEN FRUITS, PIPES AND TOBACCO, CANDIES & NUTS.

Also a large Assortment of

PLAIN AND FANCY

CONFECTIONERY.

Prices always as low as the state of the market will afford.

GOOD HEALTH

Is paramount to wealth. If the system is in bad order purge out the vile humors and distempers with Roback's Blood Pills, and get the internal organs performing their regular functions, and once in order, keep them so by the daily use of Roback's Stomach Bitters.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

DYSPEPSIA.

There is, probably, no one disease with which mankind are afflicted which is the source of so many ailments as *Dyspepsia*, and there is no more certain cure than Roback's Stomach Bitters.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

A REMARKABLE FACT

That not a single instance has come to the knowledge of the proprietors, of the failure of Roback's Medicines to give entire satisfaction in the hundreds of thousands of cases in which they have been used; this is worthy of remark and undeniable evidence of their intrinsic merits.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

L O U D

Is the praise in the months of everybody in favor of Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Pills and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

IS IT RIGHT

That you should bid defiance to all natural laws and the science of medical men, and suffer with Dyspepsia or Indigestion when Roback's Stomach Bitters can be procured at any drug store.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

THEY WILL CURE YOU

Of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sick or Nervous Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Consumption, Pains in the Back or Loins, Gout, Pleurisy, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Eruptions and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

AS A PREVENTIVE

Against Malaria, Fever and Ague, and all diseases, arising from a torpid state of the liver, there is no medicine so highly recommended as Roback's Stomach Bitters,

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

GRATIFYING

To know that a reliable remedy is within the reach of everybody for the radical cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Such a remedy is Roback's Stomach Bitters. Sold by all Druggists.

D. L. HOW CO., Agents.

EVERYBODY

Should keep constantly within their reach, those invaluable remedies to successfully combat disease, Roback's Blood Pills, Roback's Stomach Bitters, and Roback's Blood Purifier, they are infallible in the diseases for which they are recommended.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

N O B O D Y

Can afford to be without such valuable medicines as Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

TEMPERANCE.

There is, perhaps, no one thing that has done so much to promote the cause of temperance as that gentle stimulating tonic, Roback's Stomach Bitters, they strengthen and invigorate without producing the ill effects of alcoholic stimulants.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

RENOVATE.

During the Spring months it is one of the regular household duties to renovate, and, in the multiplicity of other duties one's own self is, in a great measure, overlooked; thousands of valuable lives might be prolonged, and many doubtless saved from premature graves by thoroughly renovating the system with Dr. Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

ELEVEN YEARS

Of Experience with a constantly increasing demand for Roback's Medicines is sufficient acknowledgment of their intrinsic merit, and places them the very first in rank for curing the diseases for which they are recommended. Sold by all Druggists.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

PREPARE FOR WAR!!

"In time of peace prepare for war," is the old adage, and there is no sentence in the English language more expressive, nor one that is so applicable in innumerable cases. Who is so wise as to know the exact moment that that fell destroyer, *disease*, will attack him? Then be ye ever prepared, have the Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier at hand and combat disease successfully.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Old Sores, Eruptions, Cutaneous Diseases or Diseases of the Skin, all readily succumb to the wonderful influence of Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier, Stomach Bitters and Blood Pills.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agent.

C. E. BUSSE

First Street,

SHAKOPEE, - - - MINN.

Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES Boots & Shoes, HATS AND CAPS, Ladies' Dress Goods, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c. &c.,

I am Agent for the sale of the Home Shuttle and Weed Sewing Machines.

Which are the cheapest and best Sewing Machines in use.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

An order has been issued from the War Department forbidding residence of settlers on military reservations. All intruders will be notified by the military commanders to leave the military reservations, and if they refuse to do so, they will be removed by force.

A Rochester locksmith on the 21st operated on the lock adopted by the Government for its use in the Treasury Department at Washington, and succeeded in opening the safe in the Supervising Architect's office in one hour and seven minutes, and afterwards accomplished the same feat in twelve minutes. The telegraph says: "The process, it seems, is one known to a number of artisans, and after seeing the performance, those present ceased to wonder at the skillful bank robberies reported in New Jersey and New York."

A Washington special of the 23d says: "A very large number of soldiers' discharge papers are retained in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions. All the other bureaus return them after acting upon the case which they accompany. After their final action in the Pension Bureau they are retained, but can be obtained by direct application to the Commissioner. Those signing their letters by mark must have it witnessed by two persons, and verified by some officer having a seal."

The records of the State Department at Washington show the following regarding State action on the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Complete ratification: North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida—12. Defective ratification—Kansas, Missouri—2. Rejected in Delaware and Kentucky.

Gov. Senter, Col. D. M. Nelson, Gen. J. A. Mowbray and Colonel John B. Brownlow, of Tennessee, were in Washington on the 24th, *en route* for New York Governor Senter would return to Washington in a few days, for the purpose of calling on President Grant.

A Washington dispatch says the demands on the Treasury for fractional currency are so great and the amounts required so large that to supply them would necessitate the issue of currency at the rate of $200,000 a day for a year to come.

The Secretary of the Interior has ordered that hereafter all Indian claims—for bounty, pensions, damages for depredations, &c.—must be settled through the Indian Bureau.

Preliminary steps for founding a commercial college for colored men have been taken at Washington, and it is proposed eventually to extend the movement all over the country.

A letter was received at the White House in Washington, on the 25th, from Paris, written by a Frenchman, asking permission to establish a gambling house in New York city, to be regularly licensed, and placed under surveillance of the police, to contribute a portion of its profits to the Government and be managed in all respects like the gambling houses of Baden Baden and Weisbaden.

Customs receipts for the week ending August 21, were $4,386,920.

The Washington authorities disbelieve the news of the rejection of the Burlingame treaty by the Chinese Government, telegraphed to London from Hong Kong.

A Washington special of the 26th says the accounts from the growing crops, received at the Agricultural Department, are of a very favorable character. The cotton crop is estimated at nearly 3,000,000 bales.

Secretary Rawlins arrived in Washington from Danbury on the 25th, and was soon after attacked by a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. He was improving on the 26th.

Reports received at the Department of Agriculture, since the 1st of August, indicate a decrease of the corn crop in comparison with the product of 1868.

The East.

D. B. Hagar, of Massachusetts, has been elected President of the National Teachers' Association.

A Rochester, N. Y., telegram announces the marriage, at London, Canada, on the 21st, of Commodore Vanderbilt and Miss Frank Crawford, daughter of Robert L. Crawford, of Mobile, Alabama.

The National Labor Congress, in session at Philadelphia, adjourned on the 21st. The officers for the ensuing year are: Richard Trevellick, of Michigan, President; A. T. Cavis, of Washington, First Vice-President; Conrad Kuhn, of New York, Second Vice-President; J. H. Wall, of Philadelphia, Recording Secretary; A. C. Phelps, of New Haven, Treasurer. Andrew C. Cameron, of Chicago, was unanimously elected delegate to the European International Labor Congress, to be held at Basle, Switzerland, on the 20th of September. The next session of the Congress will be held in Cincinnati on the third Monday of August, 1870.

Three millions of gold were shipped from New York city on the 21st to prominent San Francisco houses, by the Pacific road.

Fourteen cases of sunstroke—five of them fatal—occurred in New York city on the 21st.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention for nominating State officers will be held at Worcester, September 22.

President Grant was received by the Newport municipal authorities, at the State House, on the 21st. In the afternoon, a brilliant reception was held in his honor at the villa of ex Senator Morgan.

Railroad freights from New York to the West were advanced on the 23d, as follows: Chicago, 38c; Cincinnati, 35c; Louisville, 50c; and St. Louis, 56c per cwt.

A Philadelphia dispatch of the 23d says not a drop of water had fallen there since August 4, the night of the great whisky fire, nor had any accounts of rain been received from the interior, except of a short thunder-storm on the 21st, about thirty miles up the Schuylkill. All reports agreed as to great damage to corn from the drought in Pennsylvania. The scarcity of water in the reservoirs in Philadelphia was causing great inconvenience. The City Council had appropriated $25,000 for the relief of the families of destitute canal boatmen out of employment on account of the drought.

A death from Asiatic cholera was reported in New York city on the 23d.

A cattle disease has appeared at Shrewsbury, Mass. The bronchial tubes of slaughtered animals are filled with thread-like worms.

The first bale of new State hops was in the New York market on the 24th.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention met at Worcester on the 24th, and nominated John Quincy Adams for Governor, and S. O. Lamb, of Greenfield, for Lieutenant-Governor.

Father McMahon, so long held as a Fenian convict by the Canadian authorities, arrived at Buffalo on the 24th.

President Grant attended the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, on the 24th, at Ocean Cottage, three miles below Providence, R. I. Secretary Boutwell, Senator Morgan and wife, Senator Anthony, and other distinguished parties were also present at the Cottage.

The New York Republican State Convention will be held at Syracuse, September 29.

Ex-Secretary Stanton was recently at Wolfboro, N. H., much improved in health.

President Grant arrived in Concord, N. H., on the 25th.

Hon. James W. Fizgerald, of Cincinnati, has obtained a temporary injunction restraining the New York holders of the Fenian fund from any further disposition thereof. He claims $5,000 of the money, as a contributor.

At the Re-union at Gettysburg, Pa., on the 26th, the day was devoted to determining the position of various corps engaged in the battle at that point. The telegraph says: "The marble statue, representing 'Plenty,' was to be placed on the monument in the Soldiers' Cemetery. The remaining corner will be occupied by that of 'Peace.' The statues of 'War' and 'History' have, for some time, been in position."

The Temperance party of Connecticut are to run a separate ticket, and Mr. Parker, of Meriden, will be their candidate for Governor.

President Grant and party left Concord, N. H., for White Mountains on the morning of the 26th.

Horace Greeley will deliver the opening address before the International Industrial Exhibition at Buffalo, October 6.

The general coal agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company announced officially on the 26th that the striking miners at Scranton would go to work at once.

In the first conviction under the new Massachusetts Prohibitory law, at Boston on the 20th, the fine imposed was $150 and costs.

The West.

The steamboats Evening Star and War Eagle were burned at the St. Louis levee on the 24th.

Vincent Collyer telegraphs from San Francisco that if Governor Mitchell's proclamation, declaring the Navajoes outlaws, be enforced, it will break up the agency and school at Fort Defiance, as there are no United States troops nearer than Fort Wingate, 40 miles distant.

Hon. David McDonald, Judge of the United States District Court of Indiana, died at his residence in Indianapolis, on the 25th. He was in his 65th year.

Both candidates for Congress in New Mexico, J. Francisco Chavez, Republican, and Vincente Romero, Democrat, are native Mexicans.

The century plant, of Rochester, N. Y., has been removed to Chicago, and is on exhibition in the latter city, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention will be held at St. Paul on September 9. The Democratic State Convention will be held September 23.

A base-ball match at Cincinnati on the 26th, between the Red Stockings, of that city, and the Haymakers, of Lansingburg, N. Y., ended in a quarrel after the fifth inning, when the score stood 17 to 17. The President of the Haymakers took umbrage at a decision of the umpire, and ordered the club to cease playing. The game was declared in favor of the Red Stockings.

Two miles of snow-sheds on the Central Pacific Railroad between Casco and the Summit, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th, supposed to have been set by an incendiary.

In the recent suit at Erie, Pa., of the *Republican* office against the Erie Typographical Union for conspiracy and libel, the grand jury returned "not a true bill" in both cases.

The South.

Walker's official majority for Governor in Virginia is 18,319.

General Ames, Mississippi, has issued an order to the commanders of military posts directing them not to obey in future any writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the United States District Court and Circuit Court, or any order made by such court for the release of prisoners in their custody, but should any such writ or order be served upon them, to report the fact to him by telegraph.

Reports from all sections of Maryland on the 23d represent drought as prevailing to an alarming extent. No rain had fallen for weeks in some counties. Farmers despair of making even half a crop of corn, and the potato vines had become parched and dried up before maturity The tobacco crop was also suffering severely. Accounts from the tobacco-growing regions of Kentucky state that but half the crop produced last year will be raised this year, on account of the intense heat and the parching drought. Corn is almost shriveled.

A convention of colored mechanics is called to meet in Macon, Ga., in October, to devise means for emigration to the Northwestern States and Territories.

John Durivage, an old actor and newspaper man, died in Memphis on the 27th. He was one of the founders of the *Alta Californian*, at San Francisco.

Foreign Intelligence.

Admiral Mendez Nunez, of the Spanish navy, is dead.

In Barcelona, 15,000 workingmen have struck for higher wages, and the preservation of order is seriously threatened.

La France (a Paris newspaper) of the 21st says Cuba is lost to Spain, and the wisest thing Spain can do is to take advantage of the present situation. A Madrid telegram of the 22d says it was asserted on reliable authority that the preliminaries of a treaty for the cession of Cuba to the United States had been signed.

General Le Bouf succeeds Marshal Niel, deceased, as Minister of War of France.

The Regent Serrano positively denies that he sustains the pretensions of the Duke of Montpensier to the throne of Spain, and declares that he is entirely neutral on the question of the disposal of the crown.

The Bishop of Winchester has resigned.

Prince Arthur arrived at Halifax on the 22d, and his appearance drew a great crowd and much enthusiasm.

An open-air meeting, attended by 20,000 persons, was held at Drogheda, Ireland, on the 23d, at which resolutions were passed declaring that any further detention of Fenian prisoners in British jails was unwise, impolitic, and unjust.

Renforth has won the race for the championship of the Thames, and Brown, the American oarsman, has challenged the winner. The match will come off between Sept. 23 and Oct. 1.

The father of Adelina and Carlotta Patti died in Paris, on the 23d.

Eugenie and the Prince Imperial were at Lyons, on the 24th, on their way to the East.

Recent details of the condition of the growing grain crops in Great Britain exhibit favorable promises of good returns, provided the late dry and cool weather continued.

It was reported on the 25th that sixteen hundred insurgents, with their families, had presented themselves before the Spanish authorities at Holquin, Cuba, and asked forgiveness and protection.

A dispatch from Hong Kong, August 3, *via* London, states that the Chinese Government refuses to ratify the treaty concluded by Mr. Burlingame with the United States. The Chinese text of Burlingame's credentials differs from the foreign version. In the former he is appointed "Envoy of China to tributary nations."

The Empress and Prince Imperial arrived at Toulon on the 26th. Eugenie has abandoned her trip to Jerusalem.

The Agamemnon, from Hankon June 9, has arrived in England with the first cargo of tea of the season.

The recent amnesty granted by Napoleon does not extend to those who have been convicted of an attempt to take the life of the Emperor, or that of any other political person.

News from Tripoli state that two English ladies and two attendants were murdered by their own camel-drivers while traveling south of that city.

One million people witnessed the boat race on the Thames, on the 27th, between the Harvard and Oxford crews. Oxford beat the Harvards, making four and a quarter miles in 21 minutes and 20 3-5 seconds, and coming out four lengths ahead.

John Sherman on the Tariff.

Senator John Sherman, in his speech at Canton, Ohio, a few days ago, said:

"The present tariff was framed to raise the highest revenue from the smallest importations. Articles of luxury—such as wine, cigars, and silks—were selected for the highest duties. Raw articles, indispensable for our own productions, were selected for the lowest duties."

Now, as Senator John Sherman is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and as—to cite his own declaration in the Canton speech—he has "shared in the framing of all the tariff bills that have passed Congress in the last twelve years," surely he ought to know whereof he speaks. But he will himself concede that the tariff acts themselves are better evidence of the fact than any electioneering statement from "the stump" by the Senator who shared in framing them. What is the evidence of the existing tariff act?

The average ad valorem duties upon the three articles of luxury the Senator specifies, and which he says were selected for the highest duties, are as follows:

Wine	60 per cent.
Cigars	[illegible]3 per cent.
Silks	60 per cent.

Now, what are the duties imposed by the same tariff law on articles indispensable to the use and consumption of the people, and which the Senator says were "selected for the lowest duties?" Here is a brief list of such articles, with the rate of duty attached:

Woolen overcoating	127 per cent.
Woolen hosiery	132 per cent.
Felt carpeting	102 per cent.
Brussels carpeting	120 per cent.
Worsted braid	1[illegible]0 per cent.
Bunting	140 per cent.
Blankets, according to weight, from	140 to 312 per cent.

A further comparison would show that the same peculiarity prevails throughout this tariff that "was framed to raise the highest revenue from the smallest importations." The article of coal furnishes a very striking illustration of the Senator's statement that articles of luxury were selected for the highest duties, and articles of necessity or comfort for the lowest. The tax on coals used for fuel ranges from 30 to 40 per cent. ad valorem, while the tax on cannel coal, that is consumed only by those poverty-stricken monopolists, the gas companies, is only five per cent.

Mr. Sherman said he "never could make out the precise distinction between a revenue tariff and protective tariff." Had he taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the facts relative to this single item of mineral coals, he might have been enabled to overcome his difficulty of making out the difference. The government received not a farthing of revenue from the tariff on bituminous coal, because, under this tariff which the Senator shared in framing, not a pound of coal for fuel is imported. The duty amounts to an absolute prohibition of foreign coals, and this prohibition "protects" the Pennsylvania coal operators in exacting an advance on the price of coals more than equal to the amount of the tax. If this tariff, from which the Federal treasury derives not a farthing of revenue, was "framed to raise the highest revenue," then it must have been framed to enable Pennsylvania coal operators to raise the highest revenue from people who are obliged to keep warm. And this is manifestly the purpose it was framed for. It was not framed to raise the revenues of the government, but to raise the revenues of the coal monopolists. In that sense only is it a revenue tariff.

The same is true of all other indispensable articles, which Mr. Sherman says were selected for the lowest taxes, but upon which the tariff laws the Senator assisted in framing imposed the highest taxes. People who must wear overcoats and hosiery, who must have carpets and blankets, are made to pay the highest revenue to the manufacturer, while those who will indulge in wines and cigars, which they would be better off without, pay the lowest revenue. Both, in Mr. Sherman's opinion, are revenue tariffs, because, while one makes those who consume luxuries contribute to the Federal revenue, the other also compels those who must have the necessaries of existence contribute to the revenues of a few manufacturers. This must be the reason why Senator Sherman cannot understand the difference between a tariff to raise the revenues of the government, and a tariff to raise the revenues of a few "protected" manufacturers.—*Chicago Times, August 27.*

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

Personal and Literary.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, were in Paris the first of August.

—John Allen, of Wickedest-man-in-New-York-notoriety, has become "respectable and obscure, commonplace and unknown."

—Ada Webb, one of the well known Webb Sisters, was recently married in Brooklyn to J. W. Conner, of New Orleans.

—General Williams, who married Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, has purchased a 1,100 acre farm in Culpepper county, Va.

—Lawrence McCormick, of Dubuque, has been sent to the Penitentiary for five years, for placing obstructions upon a railroad track.

—Dame Rumor announces that there are at one Saratoga hotel forty women who weigh over 250 pounds each—all of whom are there for their health.

—Rev. J. L. G. McKeown, of Union Chapel, Cincinnati, has been elected President of the Albion (Mich,) College, and will enter upon the duties at once.

—Duluth, the terminal city on Lake Superior, gets its name from Daniel Greysolon Duluth, a French explorer who built the first trading post on the lake in 1679.

—Ik Marvel having spoken disrespectfully of the New York & New Haven Railroad in the *Hearth and Home*, that paper is banished from the trains and stations on that line.

—At Frankfort-on-the-Main, a journeyman tailor lately married, who had been betrothed to his bride for thirty-six years. The bridegroom was 68 and the bride 64 years old.

—General George B. McClellan is building a mansion on the top of Orange mountain, New Jersey, on land adjoining the property of General Marcy, his father-in-law.

—Admiral Porter has received from the Cape of Good Hope a present of a pair of horns which measure seven feet six inches from tip to tip, and at the base they measure seventeen inches in circumference.

—A man passed through Allentown, Pa., the other day, pushing a wheelbarrow, in which was seated his wife, unable to walk from rheumatism, and who had been trundled all the way there from Illinois. Two little children of the pair tramped by the side of the father the entire distance.

Incidents and Accidents.

—A child in Pennsylvania blew out his cheeks while trying to eat a torpedo.

—Some one suggests that so many fatal errors might not be made by druggists if doctors would but write their prescriptions in English.

—There was a wind storm in Columbus, Ohio, a few days ago, which rolled a sugar hogshead nearly a quarter of a mile along one of the main streets.

—A man died in New York city a few days ago, in terrible agony, from a dose of tobacco juice and ale given him by an old woman, for fever and ague.

—A young miss in Norwalk, Conn., lost her life in consequence of the eclipse. She lighted a match to smoke a piece of glass, and unfortunately set fire to her dress in throwing the match away.

—Mrs. Samuel Paul, wife of one of the oldest citizens of Leavenworth, Kansas, accidentally poisoned herself the other day, by taking a dose of arsenic under the belief that it was sulphur.

—A man in Tarriffville, Conn., was recently accidentally shot while out hunting for woodcock. Although only two shot hit him, each of them entered an eye, probably causing a total destruction of sight.

—Near Cincinnati, a few days ago, a woman was burned so badly by a coal oil lamp exploding while she was lighting it, and setting fire to her clothing, that she died four hours afterward.

—A little boy in Lima, O., was recently so badly scalded by the upsetting of a coffee-pot filled with hot coffee, that he subsequently died from the effects of the injuries.

—A woman of rare presence of mind was overtaken by a train on a high trestle work near Marietta, O., and dropped between the ties, holding herself suspended by her arms until the train passed over, when she climbed back again; all without a scream.

—At Hiram, Portage county, Ohio, a few days ago, a young man fell into the cylinder of a threshing machine while it was running. The machine was stopped as soon as possible, but he was drawn in with such force that it had to be torn in pieces to extricate him. He was fearfully mangled, having one leg torn off at the knee. He died about ten hours after the accident occurred.

—The Hamilton (N. Y.) *Republican* says that a young lady residing near Earlville, wearing a highly polished silver pin, was looking at the eclipse through smoked glass, during the time of the transit, and afterwards discovered that the eclipse had daguerreotyped itself upon her pin, at the time the sun was about half obscured. The impression remains there permanently, resisting the action of rubbing as well as exposure to the atmosphere.

—Mrs. Kate Baxter, Vanderbilt's daughter, was recently run away with in a carriage containing, besides herself, her little child, the little daughter of a friend and a Mrs. Pirsson with her child. Mrs. Baxter, with great coolness, first threw upon the grass her friend's child and then leaped out with her own, and Mrs. Pirsson followed with hers. None of the party were seriously injured, but the carriage was finally wrecked upon a stone wall.

—A small paper box was opened at the Toledo Post Office, a few days ago, says the Toledo *Blade*, because unstamped, when a small snapping turtle stuck up its head and opened its mouth, as if thinking that the time had come for receiving rations from Uncle Sam. It was discovered that on its caudal appendage a postage stamp was properly affixed, and after a short stop, for rest and refreshment, the little snapper was forwarded according to directions.

—There was a narrow escape from a horrible accident at the crossing of the Camden & Atlantic and Camden & Amboy roads at Camden, one day last week. As a large excursion train on the Atlantic road neared the crossing, the flag-man signaled that all was right, and the heavily loaded train kept on. When it was near the crossing, a special train on the Amboy road came in sight around the curve, approaching at high speed. The flag-man instantly displayed the red flag, but neither train could stop. Most fortunately, one of the brakemen on the excursion train had the remarkable presence of mind to cut the train and put the brakes down on the cars cut off, which so slowed them that a gap in the train was formed just at the crossing, and the Amboy train dashed through, and no injury was done. But for this, the loss of life and mangling of bodies that must have occurred would have been fearful beyond description. There were 2,005 persons on the excursion train.—*New York Tribune, Aug. 9.*

Miscellaneous.

—Buffalo is to have a deaf and dumb fair.

—Vermont has 87 Masonic lodges and 115 of Good Templars.

—A Boston physician was recently called to New Bedford to attend a patient. His bill for a few hours' service was $400.

—Herring & Co., the safe manufacturers, propose to make a fire and burglar proof car to serve as a treasure car for express companies.

—The proprietor of a Boston bone-mill advertises that "persons sending their own bones to be ground will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch."

—A Swede pauper died in the Des Moines county poor house recently, and was buried at the county's expense. On opening his trunk a life policy of $2,000 was found, payable to himself.

—A bull dog and a large bald-headed eagle, owned in New Haven, have become strangely attached to each other. They sleep and eat together, and neither permits any interference with the other.

—It is stated that, at Philadelphia, the mean velocity of the wind during the entire year is found to be about eleven miles an hour; at Toronto its average velocity is nine miles; and at sea it is estimated at eighteen miles.

—A California landlord recently directed a couple of dandy Nimrods from Friscoe where to shoot deer, then cooked the venison for them, and wound up by adding to his bill another, covering the amount of fines for killing deer out of season.

—The large elephant belonging to French & Co.'s circus slipped and fell in the mud, on the road near Ludlow, Vt., the other day. She obstinately refused to get up, and actually had to be hoisted on to her feet by means of timbers, levers and ropes.

—The General Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Railway has received the following:

"*Wm. A. Anderson:*

"Since you have formed yourselves into a soulless corporation, and are destroying our cattle daily, we, the farmers, twelve of us, have formed for the purpose of revenging the death of every head of stock cattle hereafter killed along this road, with your wood, bridges, depots, and so forth."

—An auctioneer in Baltimore recently sold a farm containing between four hundred and five hundred acres, known as the "Temple Farm," near Yorktown, Va., said to be one of the best cultivated farms in that section of the State. It was sold to Miss Clara Hewson for $8,005. This is the farm upon which Lord Cornwallis surrendered his forces and signed the articles of capitulation, and is therefore an historical spot.

—The St. Louis Grain-elevator Company have constructed a new machine, on the endless chain or platform principle, for unloading boats: "At intervals of four feet on the moving platform are fixed blocks, to hold barrels and hogsheads in place, the width being four feet, sufficient for a hogshead of sugar. It is run by steam, and is capable of unloading 1,000 barrels of sugar, 700 barrels of salt, or 150 hogsheads of sugar per hour. Sacks of grain can be unloaded as fast as they can be put on and taken off. It extends a distance of 50 feet, and reaches from the guard of the boat from which goods are to be unloaded, a considerable distance into the warehouse. It is also arranged so that it can be adjusted to high or low water."

—The iron ore shipments from the Iron Mountain of Missouri to the East are assuming a shape that is truly astonishing, and there are very few who take any notice of it. The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, from the first of July to the 15th of the present month, have taken to the rolling mills of Harmony, Ind., one hundred and fifty-seven cars of ore. A car holds ten tons, which will make in the aggregate 3,140,000 pounds of this valuable metal, which is carried to a distant State, manufactured into rails, and sent back again to many of the railroads in Missouri which capital from St. Louis builds.—*St Louis Republican.*

—The well-meant enterprise of some of the Boston newspaper men was defeated in a curious manner the other night. There was a sensational item at the South End late in the evening, and a friendly policeman hired a small boy to go and notify the *Post* editors. Mr. Harlow, who presides at night, had visions of a good exclusive, and he gave the boy a dollar to go directly home and keep away from the other offices with his information. Small boy thought that if it was worth a dollar to one paper it was to another, and he straightway visited the editorial rooms of the *Herald*, *Journal* and *Advertiser*, and by shrewdly representing that he had not and would not visit any other offices, he was liberally rewarded by the several night editors. When, an hour later, the several reporters arrived at the scene of the tragedy, there was mutual astonishment and profanity all around.

Foreign Gossip.

—Maximilian is to have a gorgeous monument in Maxing near Hietzing.

—Cherries this year have been so plentiful in England as to sell at the rate of four pounds for a penny.

—It is officially stated that the total number of persons killed by the coal mine accident near Dresden is 269.

—The new ship canal between Amsterdam and the North Sea is to be fifteen miles long, and will cost about $11,000,000.

—The Czar has banished the stern father from Russian novels by declaring that no girl shall be made to marry anybody whom she doesn't like.

—It is estimated that of the population of France, 11,000,000 persons are living in the cities, and about 28,500,000 in the country.

—It is said that Charles Dickens will resume his readings in the autumn. His farewell series, it will be remembered, was interrupted by his ill-health.

—An old fellow in Berlin willed a million thalers to his cook, half a million to several institutions, and fifty thousand thalers to be divided between two nephews.

—The palace of the Tycoon in Japan is so infested by fleas that a traveler who recently tried to sleep there was constrained to get up and spend the night in a large garden.

—One Mr. Savage, a lonesome old eccentric of London, has just died, and, though it was generally supposed that he was living on the charity of relatives, he left $600,000 to Louis Napoleon.

—A grand banquet was recently given in Paris, at which there was a large attendance of those in favor of female suffrage. Among the guests were many of the principal newspaper men and literary women in the French capital.

—By the death of Admiral Seymour, the present House of Commons has lost its eighth member since the opening of the session. Seventeen Peers have died since the beginning of the session.

—A young man lately went in bathing at Lotbiniere, Province of Quebec, placing his clothes upon what he supposed was a stone. It turned out to be a seal basking in the sun, which was thus disturbed, and made for the water with the young man's clothing.

—During the 29th and 30th of July much snow fell in various parts of France and North Italy. On Mont Cenis it fell twenty inches deep, on Mount Genevre thirteen inches, and the suburbs of the town of Luze were covered with a layer three inches thick.

—A journal of Tours, France, states that an inventor of that town has constructed an instrument of locomotion resembling a velocipede, but of which the motive power is the wind. A triangular sail fixed above the front wheel is managed by the driver with one hand while he steers with the other.

—A manufacturer of Birmingham, England, Mr. Joseph Mason, has recently delivered to the trustees the property and endowments of his splendid pile of almshouses and orphanage at Erdington. The amount of money expended in this benefaction is no less than £260,000, being equal to the donation of Mr. Peabody to the London poor. A singular coincident in the lives of these two men is, that both were born in September, 1795. Provision has been made by Mr. Mason for the perfect exclusion of sectarian teaching. The deed provides that the Holy Scriptures only, without creed, catechism, or formulary of any church, shall be taught to the children.

—At Gottenburg, Sweden, a reformation society of gentlemen has obtained entire control of the traffic in spirits in the city, under an agreement to apply the whole of the profits above the expenses for the benefit of the poor. The society has reduced the number of licensed houses to less than forty—one-third of the former number, and has bound the proprietors to sell only at fixed prices, giving a profit of only one and a half per cent., with obligations to keep a supply of all harmless drinks, including beer, at whatever profits they could command, thus making it the interest of the venders to sell these drinks instead of liquors. The effect has been an almost entire cessation of drunkenness.

—A few days since an English gentleman in Paris received from a friend as a present the leg of a young bear shot in the Pyrenees, and which is said, when salted, to be superior to the finest Yorkshire hams. Owing, however, to the heat of the weather, the leg arrived in such a state of non-preservation that the recipient ordered it to be thrown into the river. This was done, and shortly after the basket containing it was fished up at St. Cloud, with the address still legible on the label. On its being conveyed to the police office, the doctor attached to that department declared it to be the right leg of a human being. Naturally enough the commissaire sallied forth with an escort of gendarmes, and proceeded to the address affixed to the basket, in order to arrest the person to whom so suspicious a parcel was consigned. Two persons connected with the railway were also arrested as accomplices. Of course an explanation ensued, and further inquiry established the innocence of all the parties concerned.

Industrial.

—The manufacturers of Toledo have formed an association called the "Manufacturers' Board of Trade."

—A Bostonian raised the past season, on a plot of less than two acres, $2,500 worth of strawberries.

—The strawberry crop of Delaware is estimated to have brought the producers $500 per acre, or $3 or $4 per bushel.

—From six stations on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad 577 eight-gallon cans of milk are sent daily to the Chicago market. The largest amount sent from one station is 254 cans or 2,032 gallons from Dundee.

—The silver mines of the White Pine region, in Nevada, now yield about $500,000 per month, but the milling facilities for crushing the ores are insufficient. It is estimated that if they were adequate the yield of bullion would be doubled.

—It is said that the crops in the western part of Pennsylvania have not been excelled in growth and abundance since 1855. The potato crop will suffer somewhat from rot, but everything else, including fruit, is abundant and good.

—The Waukegan *Gazette* tells of a mammoth head of lettuce grown by an aged gentleman of Waukegan, which, in circumference, measures five feet one inch; across the head, 24 inches; the diameter of many of the leaves being 15 inches, and yet with its enormous size it only weighs two and a half pounds. The head contains lettuce sufficient to feed a small family for about a month.

—The figures show that Ohio stands at the head of the States in the number of sheep kept by her farmers. The return is for 1869, and shows for the seven leading wool-producing States the following number of sheep:

Ohio	6,730,126
New York	3,996,824
Michigan	3,918,191
Pennsylvania	3,442,092
Indiana	2,882,176
Illinois	2,736,931
Iowa	2,291,370

Wisconsin, Missouri and Vermont follow in the order named, and the entire number of sheep in the country is 39,000,000.

—An item for epicures is contained in a letter from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory: "Mushrooms of gigantic size and extraordinary flavor have been found growing by hundreds of thousands all around Cheyenne. The writer saw one yesterday that weighed one pound, was twenty-one inches in circumference and seven inches in diameter. The stem was two inches thick and five inches long. When prepared for cooking the rim was thirteen inches from one to the other and from one to two and a half inches thick. I ate some of this monster fried in butter, and it was most delicious in flavor and tenderness."

The Dictatorship Scheme.

Ex-President Johnson is reported by the Republican press to have taken ground in favor of full and direct repudiation of the national debt, in a speech at Nashville a few days ago. The report is untrue.

It is evident from the speech that what he intended to say with reference to the debt was, that certain men in the country assumed it to be so sacred that an imperial form of government might become necessary to insure its payment, and that he should prefer repudiation to an Empire. No intelligent man who reads the speech, and who respects the truth, will say that Mr. Johnson came any nearer the advocacy of repudiation than is shown in the construction above given. Journalists who will deliberately misrepresent him, that they may gratify their spitefulness against him, and at the same time manufacture an opportunity to vapor about repudiation, must be sorely pressed for topics for discussion.

As to the fact that an imperial form of government has been advocated, and that it was alleged to be necessary to guarantee the payment of the debt, there can be no dispute. The establishment of *The Imperialist* newspaper is ample evidence on this point, and there are many and good reasons for believing that the enterprise was started in Washington, and that the money to keep it in operation is furnished by Republican politicians, prominent among whom is General Grant.

It is as true as that he is now attending horse races and learning to dance, instead of being engaged in his official duties, that he was made dictator over ten States of the Federal Union by act of Congress. He was given absolute control over the liberties, and property, and lives of the citizens of those States. His power was unlimited. He was not responsible to any authority for its exercise.

He who believes that any man, with a particle of ambition about him, invested with such power, would not wish to extend it, and that the fact of its investment would not suggest its extension, is a verdant and credulous specimen of humanity. The privileges and authority conferred on Grant in the reconstruction infamy were part of a conspiracy to overthrow our form of government in the Northern States, as well as in the South, and the establishment of *The Imperialist* was a part of that conspiracy.

As to Grant's disposition to grasp arbitrary power, he was directly charged, only three or four days ago, by one of the ablest and most prominent Republican newspapers in the country, with having trampled upon the law and acted as a tyrant in directing United States Marshal Barlow, of New York, to employ the army to resist an arrest by the Sheriff.

It is not probable that a majority, or any large number, of Republican Congressmen were parties to the conspiracy, or had any knowledge or suspicion of its existence. They saw in the military bills, and more than imperial power conferred on Grant, a plan by which they hoped the Southern States could be made the allies of their party by fraud and violence. They had not brains enough to penetrate beyond the infamy of this idea, and discover the more revolting and treasonable purpose of the men who planned to make Grant not only independent of the President, but superior to him.

The Imperialist was established by them as a "feeler." They hoped that Grant's popularity (at that time) would, in conjunction with the unpopularity of Congress, and disturbed condition of the country, sugar-coat the idea of a temporary dictatorship.—*Chicago Times, August 25.*

—Louis Napoleon, finding on examination of the facts in relation to smokers and non-smokers of tobacco in all the public schools, that the latter were decidedly superior in physical health, intellectual acquirements and moral deportment, forbade by law its use in public institutions of education.

—The female suffrage question is to be submitted to the Vermont Constitutional Convention next February.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. Blymyer, Fearing & Co., of Chicago, manufacturers of agricultural implements, cane machinery and bells, have recently moved into their new warehouse, corner Beach and Sebor streets opposite H. H. Taylor's agricultural warehouse, and on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. This gives them a side track and direct communication with their extensive manufactories, one of which, Blymyer, Day & Co., is located at Mansfield, O., and the other, Blymyer, Norton & Co., Cincinnati, O. See advertisement in this paper.

Let us Discuss the Great Question.

What is the most important of all earthly blessings, in the estimation of every intelligent human being?

Clearly, it is HEALTH; for soundness of body and mind is essential to the enjoyment of all the other good gifts of Providence.

How, then, shall those who possess this inestimable treasure endeavor to preserve it, and how shall those who have lost it seek to retrieve it?

These questions have been asked in all ages, but never have they been as satisfactorily responded to as at the present day, and the answers which common sense, enlightened by science and experience, gives to them in the Nineteenth Century may be briefly stated thus:

To protect the system against all influences that tend to generate disease, THERE IS NOTHING LIKE INVIGORATION.

To re-establish the health on a firm basis, when it has been lost by imprudence or any other cause, the system must be SIMULTANEOUSLY STRENGTHENED, REGULATED AND PURIFIED.

These ends can only be attained through the agency of a preparation which combines the attributes of a TONIC, a CORRECTIVE, a BLOOD DEPURENT, and an APERIENT.

All these essentials are effectually blended in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. They contain nothing drastic, irritating or inflammatory. The juices and extracts of sanative herbs, roots and barks are their sole medicinal ingredients, and these are rendered diffusible by combination with the spirituous essence of rye, the purest of all alcoholic stimulants.

The weak and feeble, and especially those suffering from biliousness, indigestion and nervousness, absolutely require the renovating aid of this powerful tonic and alterative during the heated term, and cannot prudently postpone its use for a single day. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Briggs House, Chicago.

Chicago is noted for her great undertakings and great successes. See her lake and river tunnels, her boulevards and driving parks, and her incomparable hotels. Prominent among the latter stands the Briggs House, centrally located and near to all places of amusements. It contains 250 elegantly furnished rooms. B. H. Skinner, the host, takes the world as he finds it, and never frets. Geo. H. French, the affable superintendent, has been twelve years in the house. Frank Wentworth is cashier, and "The Man who Laughs" and enjoys the good things of this life, can always be found at the Briggs.

THE BEST AND ORIGINAL TONIC OF IRON.—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventive against fever and ague. One pint contains the virtues of one ounce of calisaya, and one teaspoonful, a grain of iron and phosphorus. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., successors to Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by Druggists.

THE LUNGS IS THE GREAT LABORATORY OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM.—When once destroyed they can never be made sound again. We should remove the first cause which tends to their destruction. When sores are forming, it is indicated by a cough or pains in the chest, or difficulty of breathing. Now ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will check these symptoms at once, if it is used in time, and prevent fatal Consumption.
For sale by all Druggists.

EVERY ONE who reads this should send *immediately* for "THE WAY TO WEALTH." It costs but three cents. Hundreds are making money by heeding this advice. Address UNION INSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, Oberlin, Ohio.

"ESSENCE OF INK."—Beautiful Black Ink for 10 cts. a half pint; the only ink that will not corrode steel pens. For sale by stationers, druggists, &c. SPERRY & Co., Manufacturers, 599 Broadway, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1869.			
BEEF CATTLE—Fair to Prime	$14.00	@	$15.75
HOGS—Live	9.50	@	10.15
SHEEP—Fair to Prime	4.00	@	6.50
COTTON—Middling	.34¼	@	.34½
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.15	@	7.10
WHEAT—Spring, No. 2	1.40	@	1.45
RYE—Western	1.20	@	1.22
CORN—Western Mixed	1.14	@	1.16
OATS—Western, New	.62	@	.63
PORK—Mess, New	32.25	@	32.50
LARD	.18	@	.19½
GOLD—1.33⅜			
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice	$7.00	@	$7.50
Prime	6.25	@	6.75
Fair Grades	5.25	@	6.00
Medium	4.00	@	4.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	3.50	@	4.50
Inferior	2.50	@	3.25
HOGS—Live	8.50	@	9.90
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	@	5.00
BUTTER—Choice	.26	@	.29
EGGS—Fresh	.13	@	.15
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	7.00	@	9.50
Spring Extra	6.00	@	7.50
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.87	@	.87½
Barley—No. 2	1.23	@	1.25
Oats—New	.41½	@	.45
Rye—No. 2	.93	@	.94
Wheat—Spring, No. 1	1.31	@	1.32
No. 2	1.29	@	1.30
LARD	.19	@	.19¼
PORK—Mess, New	33.75	@	34.00
CINCINNATI.			
BEEF CATTLE	$4.00	@	$6.75
HOGS—Live	8.00	@	10.00
SHEEP—Live	2.00	@	4.00
FLOUR—Family	5.75	@	6.00
WHEAT—New Red	1.20	@	1.22
CORN—Shelled, Mixed	1.03	@	1.05
OATS—New	.53	@	.56
RYE—No. 1	1.00	@	1.01
BARLEY—Fall	1.20	@	1.22
LARD	.19¾	@	.20
PORK—Mess	33.25	@	33.50
ST. LOUIS.			
BEEF CATTLE—Choice	$5.50	@	$6.50
Good to Prime	3.50	@	5.00
HOGS—Live	8.00	@	10.00
SHEEP—Good to Choice	4.00	@	5.00
FLOUR—Spring XX	5.25	@	6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1.20	@	1.25
CORN—Mixed, in bulk	.80	@	.82
OATS—Mixed, in bulk	.42	@	.44
RYE	.80	@	.85
BARLEY—No. 1 Spring	1.23	@	1.25
PORK—Mess	33.75	@	34.00
LARD	.19½	@	.21
MILWAUKEE.			
FLOUR—Spring Extra	$6.00	@	$6.50
WHEAT—Spring No. 1	1.34½	@	1.35
No. 2	1.29	@	1.29½
CORN—No. 2	.88	@	.88½
OATS—New	.50	@	.54
RYE—No. 1	.98	@	.99
CLEVELAND.			
FLOUR—XX Spring	$6.25	@	$7.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red Winter	1.35	@	1.36
CORN—No. 1 Shelled	.97	@	.98
OATS—New	.45	@	.46
RYE—No. 1	1.00	@	1.05

Miscellaneous Reading.

I AM GOING TO SEEK MY FORTUNE.

BY J. W. WATSON.

I am going to seek my fortune over the land and sea;
Take my warm hand, Lillie, and come along with me.
We want—not I alone, but you—riches, health and fame;
I put the first before the last with a little blush of shame;
But long before we've gone our route you'll find my classing true—
That wealth will lend both health and fame, the world, and me and you.

I am going to seek my fortune, out in the busy crowd;
To push among the rich and poor, the humble and the proud;
To walk through dark and devious ways, o'er rough and dangerous ground,
With shackled feet, and blinded eyes, and hands with fetters bound.
All this to seek the phantom, wealth, that flies so deft before,
And leaves us when it lifts the latch to open wide death's door.

I am going to seek my fortune—and mine your own will be;
Nor shudder while you risk with me the perils of the sea.
Full many thousands tempt the storm, and dangers all untold;
And many a ship goes down at sea, deep laden with their gold.
All this to seek the glittering trash, through battle, pain and death,
And find we only clutch the toy to lose it with our breath.

I am going to seek my fortune. We want both wealth and fame;
But should we lose the first we'll win a bright, undying name.
For this we must have sleepless nights, and weary, toiling days—
For this we must walk sternly on, nor once withdraw our gaze
From that dim star whose glimmering sheen we scarce can call our own,
That falls when most we want its light, and leaves us all alone.

I am going to seek my fortune. Fame lasts, they say, through time—
And fame may be by virtue won, and so it may by crime;
By offering to the lust of blood a hecatomb of lives—
By making countless orphans weep, and countless widowed wives.
All this that we may win a name the world may wish to save—
A name that cannot serve beyond the portals of the grave.

I am going to seek my fortune, with both these phantoms flown;
And now, sweet Lillie, we may seek for rosy health alone.
For this we need no peril risk, no death by land or sea—
For Faith, and Love, and Hope will give the boon to you and me.
And thus, without a sleepless night, without a sigh or tear,
Without a wandering step we'll find a glorious fortune here.

—*Packard's Monthly for September.*

THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

ONE fine morning in autumn, Linval was taking a walk in the Tuileries at Paris, and found an open billet containing the following lines: "If the person who finds this paper is disposed to do a benevolent action, he is requested to inquire at No. 340 Rue Saintage, for Eugenie de Mirande. Such as may not be inclined to assist an unfortunate mother are entreated, at least, not to hinder others, and to throw the billet again where they found it."

Linval, the best dancer in Paris, was just humming a new tune; he picked up the paper, and after reading it, whisked it up into the air with his cane and pursued his walk. The next person who noticed it was an elderly man, simply dressed, who was hurrying to a public office in which he had a place, because he was already late. He contrived, nevertheless, to spare so much time as was necessary to read the billet; which, however, shrugging up his shoulders and raising his eyes to heaven, as much as to say, "That is no concern of mine," he carefully replaced in its former situation. He was followed by a farmer-general; one of those moderate people who are satisfied if they can clear 3,000 livres a day; who, elated by their wealth, give themselves airs of much consequence, and of whom La Bruyere says, they "hem loud and spit far." At first he kicked the billet along with his foot, but his curiosity being excited, he took it up, threw his eyes over it with a scornful smile, and amused himself in tearing it in pieces, at the same time muttering "an impudent imposture."

The next morning a similar billet lay on the same spot. The first person who read it took down the address in his pocket-book and replaced the paper. Next came a young couple who had not long been married, and picked up the billet. Julia said to her husband, "Let us go, my dear; what we can offer is little, to be sure; but in many cases a little may save the unfortunate from despair—come, let us go." They accordingly went. After they had found the specified number in the Rue Saintage, they learned that the house was inhabited by an old physician, who had retired from practice and was thought to be rich, and had only one daughter, distinguished for understanding and talents. They ascended a handsome staircase and were ushered into an apartment on the first floor, which was furnished, not magnificently, but with great taste. They inquired for Eugenie de Mirande, and a lady, young, elegant and accomplished, made her appearance. She requested her visitors to step into a saloon that seemed to be the haunt of the Muses. Books, drawings, and musical instruments were intermingled, and formed by no means an unpleasant contrast with the neatness. The young people could not conceive where persons in need of assistance were to be sought in such a habitation.

"I fear, madam," said Julia, "that we are wrong. We found a billet with your direction in the Tuileries, and expected to meet a distressed person to whom we might have afforded some relief; but all that we see here seems rather to indicate opulence than to call for the exercise of benevolence."

Eugenie replied, with some embarrassment, that she was merely the interpreter of a very unfortunate female, who, from a relic of pride, wished to remain unknown, but was deserving of compassion. Julia expressed a wish to become acquainted with this lady. "I am no stranger to distress," said she; "before me she would have no occasion to blush." Eugenie, to gratify her in this particular, observed that misfortune had made her *protege* so shy and mistrustful, that it was extremely difficult to gain her confidence.

"Has she any children?" asked Julia.

"Three; and her husband whose labors procured a scanty subsistence for his family, is just dead, after a long and painful illness."

"Good God! what a melancholy situation? And how old are her children?"

"They are all very young. The eldest is a girl of five years."

"I shall myself soon be a mother," said Julia, "and the fate of the little unfortunates affects me the more deeply. I would gladly take one of them, but my own infant will demand all my care. However, permit me to send you a packet of little articles for the children, for I cannot suppose that his family, protected as it is by you, can be in want of the absolute necessaries of life."

Eugenie cordially thanked her in the name of the unknown lady, promised to take care of her presents, and noted down Julia's name and address.

No sooner had Julia and her husband retired than the same object brought a young man to the house.

"I beg your pardon, madam," said he to Eugenie; "it is not you that I want, but Eugenie de Mirande."

"I am that person."

The young man was no less staggered by the story than Julia had been, and received the same explanation. Affected by the story, he offered his assistance.

"I am not rich," said he, "but a bachelor may, with a little frugality, always put by a little for the relief of the distressed."

"Sir," replied Eugenie, "there are cases in which money cannot afford relief. There are other ways in which the interference of the benevolent may prove infinitely more serviceable to the unfortunate."

"Of what nature is the interference that your friend stands in need of? Speak out. On your recommendation I will cheerfully undertake whatever lies in my power."

"Then excuse a rude question, on account of the motive which prompts it. Are your connections such that you can obtain access to the minister?"

"No, madam! My father possesses a small estate in the neighborhood of Paris, the value of which has been doubled by his industry; but he never appeared in the ante-chamber of the great, and God be thanked! I shall share with five beloved brothers and sisters the patrimony left by my father, and hope that the minister will never hear my name; unless, indeed, your friend stands in need of an advocate to plead her cause. In that case I am ready; only let me know in what way I can serve her."

"It was found necessary," replied Eugenie, "to destroy some grounds which my friend's husband had planted and laid out at great expense, because the safety of our army required it. It is an indemnity for the loss she solicits."

"And is any patronage required for this?"

"Not exactly, for the claim is just. But you know how often such matters are protracted in the public offices, and even wholly forgotten. It would therefore be an essential point to accelerate the affair. The best way would be, to address the minister!"

"True, but how draw it up—there lies the difficulty."

Here a pause succeeded.

"Might I request that favor of you?" resumed Eugenie, with a look of modest entreaty.

"I will do it with pleasure, and should have offered at first, had I been aware of the circumstances."

"I don't doubt it," said Eugenie.

"But I am not yet sufficiently acquainted with this matter!"

"You shall know everything!"

Here her father entered the room; she quickly informed him of the object of the visit, and, on receiving a sign from her, the old man asked the stranger to dinner any day that might be convenient. The day was appointed, and Dumont (such was the name of the visitor) was punctual in his attendance to receive the promised instructions. The dinner was cheerful and free from restraint. The party conversed on all kinds of subjects, except the business which brought them together. The stranger thought Eugenie very accomplished, very sociable, and, at last, too, very handsome. After dinner she detailed all the particulars of the case which he had undertaken. He listened to it with the utmost attention, promised in two days to produce the memorial, and was as good as his word. It was concise, clear and energetic. Eugenie read it with evident pleasure. "It is written with much warmth," said she to herself, with great emphasis.

"Were I the minister, you should be sure to gain your point!"

Dumont blushed and stammered some reply.

"Complete your work," continued Eugenie. "You know how powerfully such a petition is supported by impressive words and actions on the part of the petitioner. Procure my friend an audience of the minister, that she may deliver the memorial to him in person."

Dumont went away, and after an interval of eight days, during which he had moved heaven and earth to accomplish his purpose, he exultingly entered Eugenie's apartment.

"To-morrow," he said, "your friend will be admitted. Let her only produce this note, and every door will be thrown open to her!"

Eugenie thanked him with ardor.

"But," said she, "a female, naturally timid and depressed by misfortune, would scarcely be able to present herself to advantage, if she were to appear unattended! Could you be prevailed upon to be her conductor?"

This last favor was a sacrifice for Dumont, but he was by this time incapable of refusing Eugenie anything. It is likewise possible that he might be stimulated by some degree of curiosity to become acquainted with the mysterious *incognita*. He promised to come the following day to be introduced to Eugenie's friend. The night before this remarkable day, Eugenie made the following reflections:

"This young man evidently possesses a solid character and a good heart. His figure is not amiss. At first, indeed, he seemed not to take particular notice of me, but he has made ample amends for his inattention. As for my father, has he not told me a hundred times that this was my affair, he can have no objection? From all the information that I have obtained the young man's account of himself is strictly true in every respect; but that was manifest enough at the first look. The frankness and sincerity of his behavior inspire confidence—I like his candor, but does he like me? Perhaps his heart is already engaged. O, no! no! in that case he would not have eyed me with looks so significant that it is impossible to mistake their meaning!"

Eugenie slept but little, rose early, dressed herself with more than usual care, and was more fascinating than ever. Dumont appeared and asked:

"Is she not come yet?"

"No!" replied Eugenie, with some emotion.

"Well, then, I'll wait."

He then took a chair and seated himself beside her, at the breakfast table. They began to speak on various topics, but somehow or other the conversation was repeatedly broke off—long pauses, filled up with eloquent looks, alone intervened—Dumont colored—he was sensible of it, and this consciousness would have quite confounded him had not Eugenie blushed too. This flattered his heart and gave him fresh courage.

"I cannot help blessing the accident," he at length began, "to which I am indebted for your acquaintance."

Eugenie's downcast eyes were fixed on her heaving bosom.

"Your kind behavior, sir," said she, "has made a deep impression on me, and will never be effaced from my remembrance!"

His eyes were now cast down in their turn, and a painful silence ensued. At length Dumont formed an heroic resolution.

"I know not whether I do right," said he, "but in truth I can no longer disguise my feelings, which you must, I dare say, long since have guessed."

She had in reality long discovered them, but in such cases women never have compassion enough to shorten a poor fellow's embarrassment; it is absolutely necessary to speak out in plain terms; and thus Dumont, also, was at length obliged to pronounce distinctly the word *Love*. No sooner was this barrier, guarded by shame and timidity, broken down, than the conversation proceeded in its usual rapid course. Inquiries were made respecting each other's taste, way of thinking, family connections, and so forth; and answers returned with such loquacious confidence, such undisguised sincerity, till at length Dumont recollected that the stranger was not yet come.

"Neither will she come!" replied Eugenie.

Dumont's looks betrayed his surprise.

"Will you be really angry," she resumed, "if my whole story concerning my unfortunate friend was a fabrication? If it were invented to procure me, if possible, the acquaintance of a man whose attachment to me should not flow from any impure source?"

Dumont was at once convicted—he started, but without any appearance of anger.

"Many suitors," continued Eugenie, "have solicited my hand, perhaps because they thought me handsome, or because I am rich. None of them came up to the model which my imagination had pictured. I lost my mother at an early age. My father became my friend. He permitted me to make this trial—rather a bold one, to be sure—to which, however, I could always give such a turn as I pleased!"

Dumont was almost petrified.

"Then my memorial?"

"That," said she, "I will preserve as an honorable monument to your talents and goodness of heart!"

"And what do you mean to do with the author?"

"To make him my husband if he consents?"

Dumont sank at her feet, but she raised him in her arms, and a glowing embrace sealed the happiest union that was not organized by Cupid, though, indeed, the little urchin had seriously interfered in the business. The first time they went abroad together was to pay a visit to the benevolent Julia.

The Washington "Regency."

IT is not a pleasant spectacle at a time like this to witness at what pains the Chief Magistrate is to take as little part in the duties of the Executive office as he possibly can contrive. When military satraps like Canby, in Virginia, are threatening to upset a State Government, just created by the people there, with Federal officials like Marshal Barlow, here, opposing State judicial process with Federal guns, it scarcely becomes the President to be acting as if he had abdicated his office, and was quite indifferent as to what outrages the bad, or weak, or foolish men around or about him put upon the people.

In this way, it comes to pass, that his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell, plays fast and loose with the Wall street stock jobbers and gold gamblers. The merchants and business men complain—but the President, who ought to have some influence over his Chancellor of the Exchequer, neither hears nor heeds, even if he understands.

Again, this same Mr. Boutwell, with other members of the Cabinet, are guilty of the scandal of direct interference in State elections (as in Tennessee),—but General Grant looks on, and says nothing—even if he knew what to say. He permits his "ministers" to do as they see fit—no matter how wrong, or how wicked, the doing may be.

Revolutions have been precipitated, ere now, by much less unwise messages than that which the President is said to have sent to Marshal Barlow yesterday to keep his prisoner—that is, to set at naught the action of the local civil authority—"at all hazards." True, we have not among us, as yet, that inflammable popular feeling that drove the Bourbons out of Madrid, the other day—and which years before, compelled the Orleanist Citizen King to decamp from Paris in a hurry—but, it seems to us, we have men among us, who are doing all they can, one way and another, to create some such feeling. Radicalism, and Radicals, when thus left by itself, unchecked, run, as if by an unerring instinct, into revolution.

If Gen. Grant had not been in so great a hurry to go to the watering-places, yesterday, it would have made him a wiser man, we suspect, had he tarried in New York to see how dangerously his subordinates are running the Federal Government "machine," and how full of peril to the peace of the community would have been a verbal order, even from Grant personally, to resist the process of our Courts, by his bayonets, "at all hazards." He is President of the United States we know—but we know also, he is sworn to execute the laws, and not to resist them. We know, too, that he is the servant of the people, and not their master. The more we think it over, the more impressed are we with the narrowness of the escape we have had from a serious conflict—the effect of which must have been felt from one end of the Union to the other.

The trouble with Grant is—as we have said, he leaves pretty much all government, and all the details of government, to the weak and sometimes foolish men around and about him. He has no controlling mind. He seems to have as little taste as aptitude for civil administration—and hence his satraps and subordinates, left to themselves, are constantly involving him in complications, which must not only compromise his popularity with the people, but shake their confidence in him, as a safe man to be at the helm of State.

In all kindness, we would advise the President to try and be President in fact, and not in name. Let him trust less to the *Regency*, which his Cabinet members seem to be engineering at Washington, to save him the trouble of attending to his own proper duties—for though a "Regency" may be well enough as a feeler towards the "coming Empire," we do not think any considerable number of our people, just yet, are prepared to put up with it. We do not know whether the General's love of the turf and kindred pastimes leaves him any time for the study of history or not—but if so, he will find that nearly all the Chief Magistrates who have been suddenly expelled from place during the last two hundred years, owed their expulsion, first, to their own neglect of public duty, and, second, to trusting too much to Cabinet underlings and other subordinates of the "Regency," or "the Crown."—*New York Express, August* 14.

Official Partisanship.

A LETTER from Judge Dent to Mr. Boutwell has appeared, castigating the latter for his hostility to the candidature of the President's brother-in-law for the Governorship of Mississippi, and imputing to him designs on the Presidency. It is plain from this document, whatever the Judge's other qualifications may be, that he can indite a stinging epistle. He complains with much force of Mr. Boutwell using the power of his office, which he was sworn to exercise impartially and for the public interest, actively for partisan purposes; also of his undertaking to pronounce upon his (Judge Dent's) political orthodoxy. It does not appear that Judge Dent would have any particular objection to Mr. Boutwell's interposing in his behalf, or to his pronouncing a political eulogium upon him. Yet the question he has raised is an important one, and this assault of his on the Secretary of the Treasury will have signal value should it at all conduce to make official men open their eyes to the gross impropriety of their taking active parts in political contests, entering the political rings, and there giving and receiving blows as ordinary combatants. This must be highly detrimental to the public interests. Whilst public officers are engaged in political strife they cannot be attending to the business of their offices. Neither can their minds be fitted for the calm discharge of their duties. There certainly is no occasion for official persons thus withdrawing themselves from their proper avocations. There is an abundance of leaders and partisans forthcoming to do battle for every party. It seems not only indecent and detrimental to the public interest that official persons should act in this way; it appears to be altogether at variance with constitutional principle. In England, the various ministers and public officials may be members of the House of Lords or Commons, and are at liberty to take part with a certain reserve in political questions; but scarcely in electioneering contests for any office. Judges are altogether excluded from the House of Commons, manifestly for the purpose of impressing their minds with the neutrality and devotedness to their proper functions that should be their characteristics. Is it too much to infer that the exclusion from Congress or the Senate of such public officers as Secretary of the Treasury was meant to inculcate a similar lesson? It can make no difference whether the contest is for the Governorship of a State or a seat in Congress. When we read or hear of Louis Napoleon or his ministers dictating or suggesting to the cities or departments of France the names of candidates to be elected by them, we feel shocked at the grossness of the act, and rapidly conclude that constitutional liberty can be but a name where such scandals are practised. And, if appeals are made by parties or by individuals to General Grant or to any of his ministers for their opinions or support of political candidates, or those opinions are offered without any solicitation, and are found to have weight, how, in this respect, does free America differ from imperial France, unless to the disadvantage of the former?—*Missouri Republican, August* 21.

Christopher Colombo.

The following is from Mark Twain's "New Pilgrim's Progress." The party amused themselves, and nearly drove the guide crazy, at Genoa, by pretending utter stupidity and indifference to any wonders he had to show. After this style:

"The guides in Genoa are delighted to secure an American party, because Americans so much wonder, and deal so much in sentiment and emotion, before any relic of Columbus. Our guide there fidgeted about as if he had swallowed a spring mattress. He was full of animation—full of impatience. He said:

"'Come wis me, genteelmen!—come! I show you ze letter writing by Christopher Colombo!—write it himself!—write it wis his own hand!—come!'

"He took us to the municipal palace. After much impressive fumbling of keys and opening of locks, the stained and aged document was spread before us. The guide's eyes sparkled. He danced about us and touched the parchment with his finger.

"'What I tell you, genteelmen! Is it not so? See! handwriting Christopher Colombo!—write it himself!'

"We looked indifferent—unconcerned. The doctor examined the document very deliberately, during a painful pause. Then he said, without any show of interest:

"'Ah—Ferguson—what—what did you say was the name of the party who wrote this?'

"'Christopher Colombo! ze great Christopher Colombo!'

"Another deliberate examination.

"'Ah—did he write it himself, or—or how?'

"'He write it himself!—Christopher Colombo! he's own hand-writing, write by himself!'

"Then the doctor laid the document down, and said:

"'Why I have seen boys in America, only 14 years old, that could write better than that.'

"'But zis is ze great Christo—'

"'I don't care who it is! It's the worst writing I ever saw. Now, you must not think you can impose on us because we are strangers. We are no fools, by a good deal. If you have got any specimens of penmanship of real merit, trot them out!—and if you haven't drive on!'

"We drove on. The guide was considerably shaken up, but he made one more venture. He had something which he thought would overcome us. He said:

"'Ah, genteelmen, you come wis me! I show you beautiful, O, magnificent bust Christopher Colombo! splendid, grand, magnificent!'

"He brought us before the beautiful bust—for it *was* beautiful—and sprang back and struck an attitude:

"'Ah, look, genteelmen!—beautiful, grand—bust Christopher Colombo!—beautiful bust, beautiful pedestal!'

"The doctor put up his eye-glass—procured for such occasions:

"'Ah, what did you say this gentleman's name was?'

"'Christopher Colombo!—ze great Christopher Colombo!'

"'Christopher Colombo—the great Christopher Colombo. Well, what did *he* do?'

"'Discover America!—discover America. Oh, ze devil!'

"'Discover America. No—that statement will hardly wash. We are just from America ourselves. We heard nothing about it. Christopher Colombo—pleasant name—is—is he dead?'

"'Oh, corpo di Baccho!—300 years!'

"'What did he die of?'

"'I do not know!—I cannot tell!'

"'Small-pox, think?'

"'I do not know, genteelmen!—I do not know *what* he die of!'

"'Measles, likely?'

"'May be—may be—I do *not* know—I think he die of somethings.'

"'Parents living?'

"'Im-posseeble!'

"'Ah—which is the bust and which is the pedestal?'

"'Santa Maria!—*zis* ze bust!—*zis* ze pedestal!'

"'Ah, I see, I see—happy combination—very happy combination, indeed. Is this the first time this gentleman was ever on a bust?'"

Counterfeit Ten-Dollar Legal-Tender Notes.

THE statements which have been generally published of late in reference to the dangerous counterfeit ten-dollar legal-tender notes, it was thought, was greatly exaggerated. Unfortunately the truth had not been half told. When experienced men are unable to tell, how easily tradesmen and the public generally are liable to be deceived. One of the counterfeit notes was sent by the Cashier of the National Bank of Cohoes, N. Y., to General Spinner, United States Treasurer, the letter stating that after a minute examination and comparison it was impossible to tell whether it was genuine or counterfeit. One of that series that had never been in circulation was compared with the one submitted for examination, and after the most rigid scrutiny but one flaw was discovered by which the counterfeit could be distinguished from the genuine. The only remedy is to call in all the notes of that denomination. Persons suspecting the genuineness of those in their possession will invariably find the scroll work directly over the words "American Bank Note Company, New York," in the left hand corner of the note, is distinct and sharply defined in the genuine notes, while in the counterfeit it is blurred and unfinished. This seems the only reliable flaw that has been detected.—*Washington Republican.*

—The members of the Japanese colony in Eldorado county, California, are in high spirits over their prospective good fortune. The mulberry trees which were three years old when brought from Japan, are growing rapidly, and the seed-nuts of the tea plant are coming up finely. Herr Schnell, the leader of the colony, says there is no doubt of the adaptability of the foot hill lands of California to the cultivation of tea as compared with Japan.

—The New York *Telegram* gives the following definition, which is worthy of a place in Webster: "*Ennui* is a French word for an American malady, which generally arises from the want of a want, and constitutes the complaint of those who have nothing to complain of."

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—All plants grow stronger and ripen better when the air circulates freely around them, and the sun is not prevented from an immediate influence.

—Hiram Woodruff says, in his book about trotting horses, that a pull on both reins will not bring up a horse when he has broken from a trot. A firm, quick pull should be given on one rein, letting the other give a little, as much as you want the horse's head thrown out of line.

—Making Yeast.—The *Hearth and Home* gives the following receipt for making yeast: Two handfuls of hops, two quarts of water. Boil well, and strain on to three large potatoes grated, three large spoonfuls of molasses, and two of salt. Stir well together, and when cool add a pint of yeast. When light, bottle and keep in the spring or ice-house.

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* says that the following recipe will preserve garden seeds and all kinds of grain and seeds from the ravages of cut worms, birds, etc.: One pound sulphate of iron, one pound aloes. Dissolve in water heated to 90 or 95 deg. and pour over one bushel of grain, and in a similar proportion for a greater or lesser quantity.

—Examine budded and grafted trees and rub off buds that may have started from the stock. Pick off punctured fruit; gather all that falls and have it destroyed. This is one of the most effectual modes of getting rid of that very destructive little enemy, the curculio. Large quantities of wasps, ants and other insects that destroy the ripening fruits, may be trapped by hanging about the choice fruit vials of sweetened water.—*Exchange.*

—The *Journal of Horticulture* gives the following directions for planting strawberry seed: "Make a bed of light, rich soil, rake fine and level, and plant the seed in drills one foot apart. Cover the seed with about one-eighth of an inch of soil, and water freely. Seed planted in the summer or fall will come up the next spring. Protect the plants the first winter with a covering of leaves. Thin and transplant the second year, so that the plants shall stand one foot apart each way. Some will bear fruit the second summer."

—A correspondent of the *Southern Cultivator* says that the following is an excellent plan for sowing and staking garden peas: Make a compass of some pieces of boards that will describe a circle nine feet in circumference. Lay off the circles in rows three feet apart, and let the rows of circles be eight or ten feet apart from each other. Beets or onions may be sown in this wide space. Sow peas in the circles, stick on the inside with long brush, and work the tops together. In gathering, pass around the circles.

—A correspondent of the London *Journal of Horticulture* gives a plan of growing Mignonette as a little tree for the conservatory. He says "sow a pinch of seed in the centre of as many three inch pots as there are plants required. When the plants are strong enough thin them by degrees to one plant in a pot, and that must be the strongest. Train that up to a stake to the height required, pinch out all side shoots and the heads of bloom, but do not divest the stem of its leaves until the plant has attained its full height. To form a head about three are left at the top."

—A writer in the *Rural World* says: We have annually published articles on the best time for cutting timber, and still those who are observant in this matter are giving their advice. What is singular is the general agreement of all the wise men on this subject. The time now agreed upon, almost if not quite universally, is between the 15th of August and the 15th day of September. Timber cut during this time will not be troubled with worms, and hickory will make good rails. Timber is generally cut in the winter, because farmers have more leisure time, and chopping is good exercise for cold weather. It can be cut at the right time and worked up during winter. The labor of merely felling the trees is not very great. One tree cut during the next month from this time will be worth three cut in the winter."

—A writer in the *Dixie Farmer* advocates the application of the oxyd of iron to the soil about apple trees, with a view of increasing the color of the fruit. He says: Very deep red clay underlies one ridge in my orchard; under another, the clay is not so red, (the red in the clay is certainly imparted by oxyd of iron). The fruit on this red clay is more highly colored than on the lighter. Some ten years ago, I applied anvil-dust, cinders, etc., to the soil under certain apple trees; the effect for several years was more highly colored fruit than formerly, the streaks as finely drawn as if penciled, with a uniform waxen appearance. This was an experiment at home, to prove to myself the effect of iron on coloring. The prairies lie near, underlaid by a pale, and in many places a yellow sub-soil. The apples will color pretty well for one or two crops, but afterwards their color is only a dull rusty red, showing the coloring matter has become mostly exhausted.

—Mr. Walsh, the State Entomologist, replies to an article from an exchange showing how dangerous it was to meddle with tomato worms—dreadful queer worms as big as a man's thumb and with a tremendous crooked sting growing out of their tails. The article went on to state that a certain young lady had been stung by one of these fearful creatures on the finger, and died in consequence in a few hours, in awful convulsions. Mr. Walsh says: I scarcely supposed that anybody would for a moment believe such silly nonsense; but as I find that a great many do actually believe it, I take this opportunity to state that the whole story is fabricated out of whole cloth. The horn in the tomato worm's tail is not a sting, neither can it penetrate the human flesh, and even if it did there is no poison bag attached to it, so that the result would be no more serious than a wound from a needle.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—To preserve sweet corn, a lady writer in the *Prairie Farmer* says: "I take what is called the sugar corn, gather it when fit for "roasting ears" of an evening, and after husking it cut it from the cob with a sharp knife; cutting the grains about half in two. Then scrape the remainder from the cob with the knife; then put it in bread pans, filling the pans level full, and place in the stove oven and leave it there whilst cooking supper and breakfast, stirring often to prevent scorching. This preserves all the sweetness of the corn by its cooking the milk into it. In the morning spread it on a scaffold in the hot sun and it is dry enough by night to sack; hang the sack in the sun for a few days to thoroughly dry. Then to cook it, soak it three or four hours, and cook it about half an hour. Season with a little butter and salt and put in a little thickening made of cream, and those who eat of it say, 'This is the nicest corn I ever ate.' I have kept it in this way for a whole year, perfectly good."

Packing Butter.

A few years since a dairyman of our acquaintance, who had been particularly unfortunate in his sales, sent for a noted butter maker to learn the secret of making a high priced article. The man came and looked over the premises, and the only advice given was, "you need a clean, sweet, well-ventilated cellar for your butter, and it must be used for nothing else. Then get oak firkins, heavy hooped, air tight, and made just as handsome as the best cooper can turn them out. You need not change in your process of manufacture. This is all you have to do and I will warrant you success." These suggestions were at once adopted, and quick sales, large prices and heavy profits were the result. That dairy has now an enviable reputation and the butter is eagerly sought after.

A dirty looking package will often lose a good sale. It should have a fresh, clean, sweet appearance when it reaches the consumer that will please the eye of the most fastidious.

There are only a few kinds of wood that are fit to pack butter in. Wood of the ash is extensively used in some sections. It contains an acid very objectionable to butter, and should be rejected. Spruce, pine and gummy woods are often used. They impart a disagreeable flavor to the butter. Oak makes an excellent package, but the wood should be thoroughly seasoned before using. Many dairymen invariably select poor packages because they are *cheap*. To save a few cents on the package, they are willing to run the risk of losing a considerable sum on the butter which is to fill it. If sold immediately however the loss will fall on somebody else.

The season has now arrived when care and attention is required of the butter maker to secure a product that will go into the market sweet and good. In preparing firkins and tubs for use, boiling water should be poured into them to soak for twenty-four hours. Then fill with strong brine for two or three days, turn out and rinse with pure cold water, and rub the sides with pure fine salt. Tubs after being filled should be headed and brine poured in at a hole in the top so as to fill all intervening spaces. Firkins when filled may be covered with a thin piece of muslin, upon which is spread a layer of fine salt, and then closed with the wooden cover. Store in a clean, sweet, well ventilated *butter cellar* until ready for market.—*Western Rural.*

Eating Fruits.

Dr. Snow, of Providence, R. I., a well-known collector of vital statistics, who has given much attention to the causes of death, in a note to the Providence *Journal*, giving the number of deaths in that city in the month of July, says:

We are treated at this season with the usual amount of caution in the newspapers against the use of fruits and vegetables, and are called upon to believe that the increase of mortality which always occurs during the hot weather, is almost wholly caused by eating them. It is quite likely that eating unripe and wilted fruit and vegetables causes disturbance in the stomach and sickness; but it is of a temporary character, and would generally cure itself if no other cause was present. It is well to use caution in the selection of fruits and vegetables, but it is not well to be unnecessarily troubled and frightened about them, and it is still worse to avoid them altogether.

The slightest examination of the causes of death given shows that fruit and vegetables had almost no influence whatever in the mortality reported from summer complaints. Nearly all the decedents from these causes were very young children who do not eat fruit and vegetables at all. All but five of the decedents from summer complaints in July were under two years of age, and only two of the whole number were over four years of age.

In certain seasons, when epidemic cholera may be present, and when the systems of the people may be prepared for disease by the poisoned air they breathe, it is possible that wilted fruit and vegetables may be the exciting causes of fatal sickness, but even the air that is breathed is more truly the cause of death than the food that is eaten. In ordinary seasons, when no epidemic is present, impure air causes a thousand fold more mortality than fruit and vegetables. In fact, it is probable that total abstinence from fruit and vegetables by the whole community would produce more fatal sickness than the most unlimited indulgence in them. The safest rule is, however, temperance in all things.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR SEPTEMBER.—Chapter XVII. of Mr. Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy" is devoted to a graphic account of how the bad boy and his companions conspired together and effectually astonished the Rivermouthians. The other contents are: About Humming Birds, by T. M. Brewer; At Croquet; Discovery of the Madeira Islands, by James Parton; Gardening for Girls, continued; Lost at Sea, by Georgiana M. Craik; The Apostle of Lake Superior—with a Map—by J. H. A. Bone; Little Sweet Pea; Lawrence among the Iron Men, by J. T. Trowbridge; Dream of the Little Boy who would not Eat his Crusts, by A. M. Diaz; Swing Away—a Song, with Music; Round the Evening Lamp; Our Letter Box. Several appropriate Illustrations. An equally rich number is promised for October. Published by FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston, Mass. $2.00 per annum; three copies, $5.00; five, $8.00; ten, $15.00; twenty, $30.00, with extra copy. Single numbers, 20 cents.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER contains: Why Harry Jones did not go to Canada, by Rev. Walter Mitchell; Was Reichenbach Right? The Foe in the Household—Part VII.—by Caroline Cheesebro; The True Story of Lady Byron's Life, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; Jacob Flint's Journey, by Bayard Taylor; My Comrade and I, by J. T. Trowbridge; A Lone Woman's Trip to Omaha and Beyond; Confucius and the Chinese, by Rev. James Freeman Clark; The First Cricket, by W. D. Howells; Gabrielle de Bergerac—Part III.—by Henry James, Jr.; Log-Rolling at Washington, by James Parton; The Genius of Dore, by J. Jackson Jarvis; A Poetical Lot. Published by FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., 124 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. $4.00 per year; two copies $7.00; five $16.00; ten, $30.00; single numbers, 35 cents.

THE NURSERY.—The September number is a capital one, and the wee folks will be more than delighted with the many nice pictures and the pretty little stories, poems, etc. This charming child's magazine is published by JOHN L. SHOREY, 13 Washington street, Boston, Mass. $1.50 per year, with extra inducements to clubs. Single number, 15 cents. Specimen copies furnished *gratis*.

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Our GREAT WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE has been established for the purpose of giving our Agents the advantage of the largely reduced Express charges, and that they may receive their goods in the shortest possible time.

Persons who have been acting as Agents for the DOLLAR HOUSES of the East, will find it to their advantage to deal directly with

Our Chicago Branch!

The quality of our Goods are fully equal, and our terms to Agents are not excelled by any *responsible* house in our line of business.

AGENTS WANTED in every town and village in the Western States.

CERTIFICATES giving a complete description of articles that will be sold for One Dollar each, will be sold at the rate of Ten Cents each. Ten for $1.00; 20, with commission, for $2.00; 30, with commission, for $3.00; 60 and commission, for $6.00; 100, with commission, for $10.00.

Any person sending for a club of Twenty, can have as commission one of the following articles: 15 yards Sheeting; 100 Picture Photograph Album; 11 quarter Honey Comb Quilt; Ladies' Serge Button Boots, or your choice of numerous other articles for above Club named on circular.

For a Club of Thirty, one of the following articles: 23 yards Sheeting; 1 pair Honey Comb Quilts; three articles from Exchange List, &c., &c.

For a Club of Sixty—One pair Manchester Quilts; 48 yards Sheeting; pair of Wool Blankets; Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, with 600 pages and 600 engravings; six articles from Exchange List, &c.

For a Club of One Hundred—75 yards Sheeting; 10 articles from Exchange List, &c.

Send Money in all cases by Registered Letter or Postoffice Money Order.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

We take pleasure in referring those who have never had dealings with us, to the largest Express Company in the United States, the AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, 91 to 98 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., and through them to their Agents throughout the country.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
158 State St., Chicago, Ill.,
—OR—
136 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

INDELICATE, As well as obscene words and stories I utter, sear my soul, poison those who hear them, and bring the blood of their souls on my own.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

A Vital Question Answered. Thousands of dyspeptic and bilious sufferers, who have exhausted the list of official remedies in vain, are asking what they shall do next, and if there is any remedy for their misery. *There is.* TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT will give them immediate relief, and eventually restore them to perfect health. It is a stomachic, an alterative, a purgative, and a gentle diuretic, combined in one delicious and refreshing draught.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ONLY ONE

Hair Dye has been proved poisonless. Professor Chilton, whose reputation as an analytical chemist gives his statements the weight of authority, announces that

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

has been subjected to the proper tests in his laboratory, and that the results show it to be

ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS,

as well as admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. This is important, as the public has just been warned, by two leading scientific organs, against

Thirty Deadly Dyes

now before the public.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it.

C. O. D. C. O. D.

WALTHAM WATCHES,

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

FULLER & CO., (late M. C. Chapman & Co. Removed to No 25 Johns St., N. Y.

We will send, on order, single WALTHAM WATCHES, in solid Gold and Silver cases only, by express to any part of the United States, to be paid for on delivery, after examination, at wholesale prices. The buyer to pay all express charges.

The Company's guarantee sent with each watch.

Send for Illustrated Circulars giving full information. 2t0 D

Pat'd Water-Proof Paper Roofing, Siding, Ceiling, Carpeting, Water Pipes, Eave Gutters, &c. Address
O. J. FAY & SONS, Camden, New Jersey.

TOWN & COUNTY.

Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869.

WANTED—immediately, a good Blacksmith. Apply to

J. S. ALDRITT, Shakopee.

☞ Considerable wheat is coming to town every day. The present price is 90 cents per bushel.

☞ Don't forget that on Monday next is the day for holding the regular Monthly Market Fair in Shakopee. It will no doubt be the most successful one of the season. If you have any old clothes that you wish to have sold, "fetch" them along. They will bring you enough so that you can afford a "Sunday-go-to meetin' suit."

☞ "What occasions such a rush to Busse's Store?" asked a friend the other day. "Why, it is because he is selling goods at cost." See card.

☞ H. H. Spencer, of Louisville, (not in "Kaintuck,") was in town this week and gave us a call.

☞ Our merchants are all anticipating a lively trade this fall, and consequently are preparing for it by laying in a large stock of goods. We hope to see them all do a good business.

☞ We are informed that George Sencerbox hurt his foot badly on a pitchfork, one day last week. Dr. Wakefield is bringing him out all "O K."

COMET.—The comet can now be seen towards the North, by the naked eye, during the latter part of the night.

☞ The engine "Chaska," which was thrown off the track near St. Paul, a few weeks since, is now at the railroad shops for repairs, and we expect to see her on the road again in a few weeks as good as new. She is a total wreck.

☞ Edward Bayer, Esq., Horton, Kings Co., N. S., writes that an astonishing cure has been effected on his daughter, by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. The whole spine became diseased, she lost the use of her limbs, and her back was rounded up like a bow, in consequence of taking cold after having been inoculated for the kine pock. She is now well.

☞ NOTICE.—On account of a change in business, I will sell my entire stock of goods at cost, for cash only, for thirty days. My property is also for sale or to rent. All who are indebted to me, will please call and settle their accounts within thirty days, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Shakopee, Sept. 1st. 1869.

C. E. BUSSE.

☞ The Quarterly Conference for the Shakopee Station of the M. E. Church—the fourth and last for the present Conference year—will be held on Saturday and Sunday, the 11th and 12th of the present month. The Presiding Elder will preach on Saturday at 2 o'clock, P. M. after which the Quarterly Conference will convene to transact the business of the Station.

The Sabbath services will be as follows: Love-Feast in the morning, at 9 o'clock; preaching by the P. E. at 10½ o'clock; after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. The usual quarterly collection will be taken up, to meet the claim of the P. E.

The regular Monthly Concert of the S. S. will be held in the evening,

It is especially desired that all the members of the Quarterly Conference be in attendance on Saturday, the 11th, as reports, elections, and forming of committees for another year will need their attention. T. DAY.

☞ We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, to be found in another column. The *Pioneer* was established in 1849, and has the reputation of being a reliable Democratic newspaper. Those of our readers who wish to obtain a newspaper published at the Capital, should not hesitate to subscribe for the *Pioneer*.

☞ Steamboating on the Minnesota River is now beginning to liven up. But how different is it from former years, before the iron horse made his appearance in our midst. The little boys would get upon the house tops and shout, "Steamboat! steamboat coming!" "I see it away below Murphy's Ferry." And in less than half an hour there would be a crowd upon the levee and the surrounding hills bigger than at a New York camp-meeting, made up of men, women, and children, of all nations, together with a goodly number of nasty, thieving red-skins, and occasionally a nigger. Those were good old times.—We used to go as regularly to see a steamboat come into port as did the father of good "A. Ward" to "see the stage come in," and whenever we missed seeing the sight, it made us feel as bad as if we had lost our grandmother in a blackberry patch. In these times it is a remarkable sight to see one or two men and a few urchins on the levee when a boat arrives. However, steamboats are good to have, and we hope the river will keep up, so that the large quantity of wheat in store in the warehouses on the Upper Minnesota, can find its way to market by being shipped on board these same steamboats.

☞ We pledge our reputation on the assertion that any educated physician, after a careful examination of the recipe, will say that *Parsen's Purgative Pills* possess more merit than any other pill now offered for sale.

THEATRE.—The Great Western Dramatic and Variety Combination, positively the sensation troupe of the day, will give a performance at Erdrels' Hall, to-night. This Company have recently traveled through Iowa, and are everywhere spoken of as being first-class performers. Among the Artists are to be found Mr. H. D. Victor, the popular Comedian, Vocalist and Mimic, Miss Lola Estelle, the great Comedienne, Pantomimist and Dansuese, H. G. Estelle, the Jig and Clog Dancer, Mr. De Forest St Clair, the Tragedian, Miss Jennie Hayes, the great Lyric Actress, and a number of other first-class Artists. As it is seldom that a good theatrical company comes to our town, our citizens should avail themselves of this opportunity. We bespeak for them a rousing house.

☞ We are informed that the store of George H. Spencer was entered by a thief last night, who carried off a money box containing $12.00. The thief entered the back window in some way. We hope he will be caught. Our citizens should be a little careful about leaving money and valuables lying around loose, for it is well known that there are thieves in the country at this time of the year.

☞ We are in receipt of the Premium List of the Hennepin County Horticultural and Agricultural Societies' Union Fair, to be held at Minneapolis, on the 6th, 8th, and 9th inst. Some of the choicest stock on this continent will be exhibited on the occasion, (Col. W. S. King's herd.) We are under obligations to Col. John H. Stevens, Secretary of the Society, for valuable favors received.

☞ The Fall Term of District School No. 1 commenced on Monday last, with Mr. H. S. Hilton as Principal and Miss Ora Brown, Assistant. The children all seem to be well pleased with their teachers. We do not think a better selection could have been made.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—There was an interesting case of assault and battery tried on Saturday last at the Court House which occupied the greater part of the day, before a jury of twelve good men and his Honor, D. W. Coulthard. State of Minnesota vs. Michael McCloud, his wife and five of their children, one being a young man and the balance girls, the oldest sixteen and the youngest eight years, making in all seven defendants. The parties reside in the town of Glendale. From what we could gather from the evidence, it appeared that there had been an ill feeling for some time existing between the prosecuting witness, John Bagley, and one of the defendants, Michael McCloud, they being neighbors. Bagley claimed that McCloud's cattle had been doing him (Bagley) damage. The prosecuting witness testified that he went to McCloud's house for the purpose of telling him that his cattle were still doing him damage by destroying his crops, &c.; and that when he got to the gate, McCloud went at him with a pitchfork, sticking the prongs into his face through his lips, loosening a tooth and pricking his face in other places. Witnesses for the defense testified that Bagley came to McCloud's house and called him (McCloud) to come out; and that when he got to the gate Bagley dealt a heavy blow on McCloud's head with a club; and that the defendant picked up a pitchfork that was near him and used it only in self defense. The marks of the fork in Mr. B.'s face were easily to be seen, and the matted blood in the hair of Mr. McC.'s head showed that he had received a heavy blow on his head. Three of the youngest girls were released before the trial commenced. After hearing the evidence in the case and argued pro. and con. by counsel for the prosecution and defense, the jury retired in charge of an officer, and after being out fifteen or twenty minutes, brought in their verdict of "No cause of action," W. G. Brigg, Foreman. Whereupon the Court informed the prisoners that they were released.—Lewis D. Dent for the defense,

Law business is dull at present and the State of Minnesota gets hard up for a case once in a while.

ERIE RAILWAY.

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE TO THE EAST.—This Company now control and operate thirteen hundred miles of road, extending from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo and Rochester to New York.

It is of the six feet guage, nearly a third wider than other roads, enabling the company to construct and use coaches correspondingly larger and more comfortable. Its track has been placed in thorough repair by the substitution of Steel Rails at such points as are subjected to the greatest service, and where the highest rate of speed is required to be made.

New and improved Sleeping Coaches accompany all night trains. They are heated by steam perfectly ventilated, and contain elegant and spacious Dressing and State rooms and combine all the modern improvements.

Excellent dining Saloons are located at convenient points along the line, where ample time is allowed for meals.

Three express trains daily are run from the western termini of the road to New York without change, making as quick timeas any other route.

The long distance run without change—860 miles—and the spacious accommodations of its Broad Guage Coaches, especially commend this route to families and ladies.

Tickets via this popular line can be had at all the principal Ticket Offices throughout the country.

A LIVELY Hibernian exclaimed, at a party where Theodore Hook shone as the evening star, "Och, Master Theodore, but are the hook nobody can bate."

SAID a very old man: "Some folks always complain of the weather; but I am very thankful when I wake up in the morning to find any weather at all."

"CAN'T you trust me, Mr. Butcher, for a little meat this morning?" "No;" "you owe me for that already on your bones."

BALD-HEADED men take a joke more easily, because they are not at the trouble of "getting it through their hair."

"GENIUS will work its way through," as the poet said when he saw a hole in the elbow of his coat.

SEWING a cellar nearly finished, a waggish author remarked that it was an excellent foundation for a story.

AN old lady was asked what she thought of the eclipse. She replied: "Well, it proved *one* thing, and that is that the papers don't always tell lies."

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT THE

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE

OF

CASPER HEMPHER,

On First Street, Shakopee.

I would respectfully inform the people that I have just opened and have for sale the finest assortment of

Boots and Shoes

ever brought to Shakopee.

Men's and Boys'

Boots and Shoes of all descriptions.

LADIES' CHILDREN'S & MISSES'

Shoes in great variety and of the finest and best work and material. My

CUSTOM-MADE

Boots and Shoes excel all others, and are warranted to give satisfaction.

Repairing

Neatly and promptly done. n38tf

JOSEPH THORNTON,

Spring Lake,

Scott County, Minnesota,

—Dealer in—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, BOOTS and SHOES DRESS GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Queensware,

Crockery, Cutlery, SPICES,

etc, etc., etc.

oct15;n30

CITY

GROCERY STORE

D. M. STORER, Prop'r.

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Wooden Ware, Yankee Notions, &c., &c, always on hand and for sale as cheap as the *cheapest*. Give me a call.

ALDRITT'S

CARRIAGE AND



WAGON SHOP

Democrat and Scroll Spring Wagons. Farm Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c. manufactured and repaired. Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing and Carriage Painting promptly and satisfactorly done. Shop on the corner of Second and Lewis streets, between the residence of T. J. Duffy and the railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE,

—FOR—

MILWAUKEE,
CHICAGO,
NEW YORK,
NEW ENGLAND,
AND the CANADAS.

Also, all Southern and Southwestern points.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

TWO THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS.

Day Express Leaves	Night Passenger Leaves
St. Paul.....7:45 A. M. Sundays excepted.	St. Paul.....3:45 P. M. Saturdays excepted.
Arrive.	Arrive.
Owatonna*.....11:12 A. M.	Owatonna *.....8:20 P. M.
Pr. du Chien†.....7:30 P. M.	Pr. du Chien†.....6:20 A. M.
Milwaukee‡.....7:10 A. M.	Milwaukee.....5:50 P. M.
* Dinner. † Supper. ‡ Breakfast.	* Supper. † Breakfast.

Entirely new Palace Sleeping Cars on Night trains, and full night's rest via Milwaukee. Also, new Palace Coaches on Day Trains.

Passengers by this Line will Save from 12 to 24 Hours Time.

Save money by purchasing Through Tickets. Baggage checked through only by this Line.

CHAS. TIO—PSON, Ticket Agt.,
Union Office, Prince's Block, cor. 3d and Jackson Streets, and at Levee, St. Paul.

A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.

CHAS. L. WOOD, Ticket Agent, Depot, West St. Paul
MARK HENDRICKS, A. W. Trav. Agt.

12th Annual SPRING OPENING

We are now prepared to offer our patrons a full line of

Poplins,
Pekin Lustres,
Merinos,
Alpacas,
De Lains—all Wool,
do Printed,
Lawns,
Percales,
Scotch and French
GINGHAMS,
Domestic Ginghams,
PRINTS,
&c., &c.

Also, a complete Assortment of

Notions, Linens,
Cloaks, Shawls,
Hoop skirts,
White Goods,
Linen Napkins,
Table Linen,
Crash,
Cloakings,
Sackings,
Linen & Paper Collars
Lace and Plain Handkerchiefs,
Setts, Collars & Cuffs,
Hair Nets,
Gloves,
Ladies', Miss and Child's Hose,
Balmoral Skirts
Bleached and Brown
MUSLINS,

For Gents' and Boys' wear.

We offer

Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Tweeds,
Cassimere Tweeds,
Jeans,
Cottonades,
Shirtings, Denims,
Shirts and Drawers,
Collars, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Hose,
Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

We also keep on hand a full Stock of

Boots and Shoes

Crockery,
Glassware, &
Groceries.

We are also Agents for the popular and well-known

Moline Plow,

And have permission from the Manufactors to warrant perfect satisfaction at all times.

The above are but a few of the many articles that we are offering at the *lowest* of low prices.

CALL and see us.

J. B. HUNTSMAN & CO.

Shakopee, May 12, 1869. n

F. X. HIRSCHER,

HOLMES STREET, (NEAR the LEVEE,)



SHAKOPEE, MINN.,

Cabinet Maker

And Dealer in

Furniture.

All kinds of Furniture, from the Finest Parlor Sets down. Work and repairing of every description done in a superior manner and on short notice.—Prices low and all work warranted.

COFFINS

Of all sizes, and the latest styles, always on hand.—Particular attention given to this branch of the business.

JOHN M'MULLEN,

Cor. First and Lewis Streets



SHAKOPEE, - MINN.,

Dealer in

Hard-Ware, Stoves. Cutlery, Tin-ware

AND

SHEET IRON

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

Michigan Southern

AND

LAKE SHORE RAILWAY,

—VIA—

Toledo and Cleveland.

The ONLY LINE Running THROUGH Trains between

CHICAGO & BUFFALO

Without Transfer of Passengers or Baggage. Making this the most Comfortable, Expeditious, and Only Direct Route to

CLEVELAND, ERIE, DUNKIRK, BUFFALO

And all Points in

New York and New England.

All the Principal Railways of the Northwest and Southwest connect at Chicago with the Three Daily Express Trains of the Michican Southern Railway, leaving Chicago at 4:15 A. M., 8:00 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. and 9:00 P. M.

ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM COACHES

On day Express Train, leave Chicago at 8:00 A. M.

Palace Sleeping Coaches Daily

On the 5:15 P. M. and 9:00 P. M. N. Y. Express.

Through Train for Buffalo.

Passengers for DETROIT and all points in Canada, and those for Ohio, PENNSYLVANIA, New York and NEW ENGLAND, should purchase Tickets via MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY which are on sale at the principal Railway Ticket offices, and at the Company's Offices, No. 56 Clark Street, Chicago.

E. F. MORSE,
General Pass. Agent, Chicago.

GEORGE M. GRAY,
Gen. West. Pass. Agt. M. S. & L. S. Line, Chicago.
OTIS KIMBALL, Gen'l Agt. Buffalo, N. Y.

P. GEYERMANN,

First Street,

SHAKOPEE.....MINN.

—Dealer in—

DRY GOODS.

GROC'RIES BOOTS, SHOES, Hats and Caps. CLOTHING, Dress Goods, Yankee Notions, Queensware, Cutlery,

CROCKERY,

SPICES,

etc., etc., etc.

T. J. DUFFY,

Cor. Holmes & First Sts.,

SHAKOPEE, MINN.

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE STOVES, CUTLERY, TIN-WARE

—AND—

Sheet-Iron.

Sale of State Lands.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That a public sale of School Lands will be held under the provisions of Chapter XXXVIII of the General Statutes of the State of Minnesota, in the County Scott, at the office of the County Treasurer, or at the usual place of holding Court in the Town of Shakopee, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTH day of OCTOBER, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., when the following described tracts or parcels of land will be offered, to wit:

Parts of Sec.	Section.	Per ct. paid & money to be paid a.	Appraised value per acre.	Value, improvements.
NEW MARKET—TOWN 113, RANGE 21.				
se ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw ne	16	"	5 00	
sw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
ne nw	16	"	5 00	
se nw	16	"	5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
nw sw	16	"	5 00	
sw sw	16	"	5 00	
se sw	16	"	5 00	
ne se	16	"	5 00	
nw se	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
se se	16	"	5 00	
ne ne	26	"	5 00	
nw ne	26	"	5 00	
se ne	26	"	5 00	
ne nw	26	"	5 00	
se nw	26	"	5 00	
ne sw	26	"	5 00	
sw nw	26	"	5 00	
se nw	26	"	5 00	
ne se	26	"	5 00	
nw se	26	"	5 00	
sw se	26	"	5 00	
se se	26	"	5 00	
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
ne ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
ne nw	16	"	5 00	
se nw	16	"	5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
se sw	16	"	5 00	
ne se	16	"	5 00	
nw se	16	"	5 00	
se se	16	"	5 00	
CEDAR LAKE—TOWN 113, RANGE 22.				
ne ne	26	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw ne	26	"	5 00	
se ne	26	"	5 00	
ne nw	26	"	5 00	
se nw	26	"	5 00	
ne sw	26	"	5 00	
sw sw	26	"	5 00	
se sw	26	"	5 00	
ne se	26	"	5 00	
nw se	26	"	5 00	
sw se	26	"	5 00	
se se	26	"	5 00	
SPRING LAKE—TOWN 114, RANGE 22.				
ne ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
sw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
Lot 6	26	"	5 00	$25
EAGLE CREEK—TOWN 115, RANGE 22.				
Lot 2	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
sw sw	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
	36	"	5 00	
HELENA—TOWN 113, RANGE 23.				
se se	16	15 pr ct.	$7 00	
SAND CREEK—TOWN 114, RANGE 23.				
sw sw	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
LOUISVILLE—TOWN 115, RANGE 23.				
sw sw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lot 5	26	"	5 00	
Lot 4	26	"	5 00	
Lot 2	36	"	5 00	
Lot 3	36	"	5 00	
BELLE PLAINE—TOWN 113, RANGE 24.				
sw nw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
se sw	16	"	5 00	
BELLE PLAINE—TOWN 113, RANGE 26.				
ne ne	36	75 pr ct.	$5 50	
Lot 13	26	50 "	5 00	
Lot 12	26	75 "	5 00	
Lot 9	26	15 "	6 50	
Lot 8	26	15 "	6 50	
Lot 7	26	15 "	7 00	
se sw	26	15 "	7 00	
Lot 10	26	15 pr ct.	6 50	
Lot 11	36	50 pr ct.	5 00	
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
Lot 4 of nw¼	16	15 pr ct.	$8 00	
Lot 7 and s of nw¼	16	"	5 00	
Lot 3 of sw¼	16	"	10 00	
Lots 5 of sw¼	16	"	5 00	
SPRING LAKE—TOWN 114, RANGE 22				
Lot 8 of sw¼	16	75 pr ct.	$6 00	
Lots 5, 6 and 7 of sw¼	16	15 pr ct.	5 00	
HELENA—TOWN 113, RANGE 23.				
Lot 1 of se¼	16	15 pr ct.	$6 00	
Lots 2, 3 and 5 of se¼	16	"	5 00	
Lots 3 and 6 of se¼	16	"	9 00	
Lots 7 and 8 of se¼	16	75 pr ct.	5 00	
LOUISVILLE—TOWN 115, RANGE 23.				
Lot 6 of sw¼	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lots 13, 14 & 15 of nw¼	26	"	10 00	
Lot 16 of nw¼	26	"	5 00	
Lot 11 of sw¼	26	"	10 00	
Lots 3 and 8 of sw¼	36	"	7 00	
Lot 4 of sw¼	36	"	5 00	
FORFEITED LANDS.				
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
nw nw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	

A certificate of purchase will be issued to the highest bidder who will pay at least fifteen per cent. of the whole amount of purchase in case for prairie lands, and such further sum for timber lands as will cover the value of the timber thereon, with interest on the balance remaining due at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, to the first day of June, 1870. The balance of the purchase money can be paid at the option of the purchaser from time to time during a period of twenty years, providing interest at the same rate is annually paid in advance on the first day of June of each year, or within six days thereafter, on the amount then remaining due. Upon the non-payment of such interest the rights of the purchaser are forfeited to the State, and the same can only be redeemed by paying double the amount of the interest due before said lands are resold. All such lands are offered for sale the second year after such forfeiture, and will be found in this list.

Purchase money payable in legal tender notes. No lands will be sold for less than their appraised value, and the right is reserved to withdraw from market any of the tracts advertised on the day of sale.

CHAS. McILRATH,
Commissioner State Land Office.

n32 6w

In Probate Court,
County of Scott, State of Minnesota.

In the matter of the application of Sarah Ann Smith, Guardian of Nancy Catharine Smith and John Smith, minor heirs of Hubert Smith, deceased, to sell the real estate of said minors.

On reading and filing the petition of said Guardian for license to sell the real estate of her said wards; It is ordered, that the heirs-at-law, and all other persons interested in the estate of the said wards, be and appear before L. R. Hawkins, Judge of the Probate Court, in and for said county of Scott, at the Probate Office in Shakopee in said county, on Saturday, the 9th day of October, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said Guardian to sell the following described real estate, situate in said county of Scott and State of Minnesota aforesaid, to wit: The North half of the South East quarter and the North East quarter of the South West quarter, and the South East quarter of the North West quarter of Section Twenty-one [21], in Township One hundred and thirteen [113], North of Range Twenty-three [23] West, containing one hundred and sixty [160] acres more or less. And it is further ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Order be served on all persons interested in said estate, and the same be published for four successive weeks in the Shakopee Argus, a weekly newspaper printed at Shakopee, in said county of Scott, and circulating in said county, the last of which said publications to be at least fourteen days before the said day of hearing.

Dated at Shakopee, August 23d, 1869.

L. R. HAWKINS,
Judge of Probate.

n32-4w

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court of the County of Scott, State of Minnesota, the time to examine and adjust claims against the Estate of D. A. Huntsman, deceased, by commissioners for such purpose heretofore appointed, has been extended six months from the 31 day of August A. D. 1869. The undersigned, commissioners as aforesaid, will therefore meet at the office of the Judge of Probate, in Shakopee, on the First Wednesday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M., for six months from the date hereof, the time limited by said order to receive, examine and adjust claims against the Estate of the said D. A. Huntsman, deceased.

Dated Shakopee, August 31, 1869.

ISAAC LINCOLN,
THOS. J. DUFFY,
Commissioners.

n30

☞ It is said that a poor woman, near Des Moines, died from fright caused by the late eclipse. Living in a lonely part of the country, with a little child, her only companion, and ignorant of the cause of the great phenomenon, she fled from her home to a neighbors, where she arrived in a terrified and exhausted condition, and gradually sank into an insensible condition and died.

SAINT PAUL & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

UPWARD TRAINS.

Leave St. Paul	7:45 A. M.	3:45 P. M.
Arrive Mendota	8:10 "	4:10 "
Arrive Shakopee	10:10 "	5:29 "
Arrive Merriam	10:32 "	5:53 "
Arrive Brentwood	11:10 "	5:51 "
Arrive Belle Plaine	11:55 "	6:13 "
Arrive Blakely	12:25 P. M.	6:27 "
Arrive East Henderson	1:15 "	7:03 "
Arrive Le Sueur	1:40 "	7:18 "
Arrive Ottawa	2:10 "	7:35 "
Arrive St. Peter	2:46 "	7:53 "
Arrive Mankato	3:45 "	8:30 "

DOWNWARD TRAINS.

Leave Mankato	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Arrive St. Peter	7:06 "	9:35 "
Arrive Ottawa	7:23 "	10:20 "
Arrive Le Sueur	7:40 "	11:05 "
Arrive East Henderson	7:55 "	11:35 "
Arrive Blakely	8:14 "	12:05 P. M.
Arrive Belle Plaine	8:28 "	12:50 "
Arrive Brentwood	8:51 "	1:20 "
Arrive Merriam	9:10 "	2:05 "
Arrive Shakopee	9:23 "	2:20 "
Arrive Mendota	10:30 "	3:55 "
Arrive St. Paul	11:10 "	4:30 "

JNO. F. LINCOLN, *Superintendent.*

No. 28.

NERVOUS DEBILITY:

With its gloomy attendants, low spirits, Depression, Involuntary Emissions, Loss of Semen, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Power, Dizzy Head, Loss of Memory and threatened Impotence and Imbecility, and a *sure cure* in HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable, mild and potent Curatives, they strike at once at the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price $5 per package of six boxes and vial, which is very important in obstinate and old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all Druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 562 Broadway, New York. 43

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.



Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.

[*Special Notice.*]

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in Sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, PHILADELPHIA, PA. n18tf

COOK, COBURN & CO.

Advertising Agents Chicago,

☞ *Are authorized to receive Advertisements for this paper, at our lowest rates, and are Agents for all Newspapers in the U. S. and Territories.*

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Are fac simile reproductions of exquisite Oil Paintings so admirably executed as to render it impossible for any but experts to detect the difference between them. Ask for them at the Art Stores. Prang's "Chromo Journal" contains a complete descriptive catalogue of our Chromos, with special information about the Art. Specimen copies of the journal sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

n12 1y L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

NEW GROCERY STORE,

BY

Roderick O'Dowd,

ON

LEWIS STREET, SHAKOPEE, MIN

A fine stock of Fresh

GROCERIES,

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Salt,

Syrups, Vinegar, &c., &c.

DRIED FRUITS,

PEACHES, APPLES, CURRENTS, RAISINS, &c.

Provisions:

SALT PORK, DRIED FISH,
FLOUR, CORN MEAL.

LIQUORS,

WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c,

Spices

of all kinds.

CROCKERY WARE.

Apr 29 n15

MEAT MARKET,



By John Gutenberg,

HOLMES STREET,

SHAKOPEE.....MINN.

—O—

JOHN GUTENBERG always keeps on hand the best of

FRESH BEEF,

HAMS,

BACON,

SAUSAGES and

VEGETABLES

—O—

His STEAKS and ROASTS are always tender and fat and in prime condition. Prices as cheap as the state of the market will afford. n21

JOHN SCHWARTZ,



MERCHANT TAILOR,

FIRST STREET,

SHAKOPEE.....MINNESOTA.

A New and Splendid Stock of

CLOTHING,

CLOTHS, and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Just received,

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

of every description.

☞ Clothing made to order on short notice. ☜

I am Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, and will sell them at manufactory price. Sale room at my clothing store.

UNION

BILLIARD HALL

—AND—

RESTAURANT!

FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE, MINN.

JOHN EBERT.....Proprietor

Oysters, Sardines, Pig's Feet, etc., served up at any hour. The Bar is constantly supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The Hall is supplied with three new Phelan Billiard Tables. Call and try them.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Historical Society

SHAKOPEE ARGUS.
BY HENRY HINDS.
Thursday, Sept. 9, 1869.

Democratic State Connention.

A State Democratic Convention will be held in St. Paul, on the 23d day of September, 1869, at Ingersoll's Hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to place in nomination candidates for the following offices to be filled at the next General Election:

Governor.
Lieutenant-Governor.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
Secretary of State.
Attorney General.
Auditor of State.
State Treasurer.
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Representation in the Convention has been apportioned as follows:

Anoka	2	Mille Lac	1
Benton	2	Morrison	1
Blue Earth	6	Nicollet	4
Brown	2	Olmsted	3
Carver	6	Pine	1
Cass	1	Ramsey	12
Chisago	1	Rice	7
Crow Wing	1	Scott	10
Dakota	12	Sherburne	1
Dodge	3	Sibley	6
Faribault	2	Steele	2
Fillmore	10	St. Louis	1
Freeborn	2	Stearns	9
Goodhue	7	Todd	1
Houston	6	Wabasha	6
Hennepin	12	Wascca	3
Isanti	1	Washington	8
Le Sueur	7	Watonwan	1
Manomin	1	Winona	10
Martin	1	Wright	4
Mower	3	Jackson	1
McLeod	2	Kannebec	1
Meeker	2	Redwood	1
Douglas	2	Pope	1
Otter Tail	1	Monongalia	1
Lake	1	Carlton	1
Renville	1	Kandiyohi	1

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

CHARLES E. FLANDRAU, Chairman.
JAMES J. GREEN, Secretary.

Democratic County Convention.

The basis of Democratic representation in the Scott Co. Convention, to be held in Shakopee on the 22d of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M., is as follows:

Belle Plaine,	1	Cedar Lake,	3
Credit River,	3	Eagle Creek,	4
Glendale,	3	Helena,	9
Louisville,	2	New Market,	3
Sand Creek,	4	Shakopee,	6
St. Lawrence,	2	Spring Lake,	3

It is respectfully suggested, that in Towns where there has not been any Town Committee appointed since the September convention was held, that the same committees act until others are elected. Also, that the Town Meetings be held on Saturday, the 18th instant.

The Convention is called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative, Sheriff, Treasurer Clerk of the Circuit Court, Register of Deeds, Coroner, Surveyor, Judge of Probate, County Commissioners, &c., and to appoint 10 delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held in St. Paul on the 23d of September.

RICHARD G. MURPHY, Chairman.
FRIEND J. WHITLOCK,
HUGH MQUESTION,
JOSEPH THORNTON,
MICHAEL LEY.
Committee.

Death of Secretary Rawlins.

Gen. John A. Rawlins, the Secretary of War, died at Washington, on the 6th inst. His disease was consumption, from which he had suffered for the past two years. The St. Paul *Press* says: "Gen. Rawlins was born in Jo Davies county, Illinois, was a farmer till he was twenty-three, then studied law in Galena, where, up to the outbreak of the war, he was in good repute in his profession and as a Democratic politician. At the first war meeting held in Galena after the bombardment of Sumpter, Grant presided and Rawlins made a speech in favor of vigorous measures for the suppression of the rebellion. One of Grant's first acts on being appointed brigadier-general was to secure the appointment of Rawlins as his adjutant general, and in that capacity or as his chief of staff he was the constant companion of Grant through all his battles and victories to the close of the war. It was just on the eve of the final triumph at Appomatox that he was appointed Major General of volunteers. He accompanied Grant to Washington and served as his chief of staff till Grant became President, when he was appointed Secretary of War. He was Grant's bosom friend and counsellor, and to him the loss will be irreparable."

COAL MINES ON FIRE.

Two Hundred Miners Imprisoned.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 6.

There is much excitement in consequence of the burning mine. There are 200 men and boys in the mine, and there is no way of escape but by a shaft, which is choked up by forty feet of burning coal and rubbish. Ventilation is nearly stopped.

PLYMOUTH, Pa. Sept. 6.—After the rubbish from the bottom of the shaft was cleared away, two miners descended in a bucket, and sent word up to send down a pick and shovel to clear the doors with. The bucket was brought up and two men started down with pick and shovel. As they started the men at the bottom requested them to hurry, and on their reaching the bottom, both were found dead. All are supposed to have perished. The black damp is very bad here.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 7.—The donkey engine and fan were in operation about an hour since, driving in fresh air to the shaft. Carson and Davis then went down one hundred feet, and then lowered lights to within fifteen feet of the bottom of the shaft. The lights burned freely. After making such observations as were possible they returned, and the miners who have formed a committee to go down, are now preparing to descend to remove obstructions and explore the mine in search of their brethren. Thousands of miners, women and children cover the hills and grounds in the vicinity. A committee is circulating among the immense throng for subscriptions for the widows and orphans, who number over six hundred.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 8th.—At 7:30 o'clock last night, E. Morris, William M. Thomas and Elijah Thomas, went down for the purpose of arranging hose. They were down twenty minutes, and E. Morris was brought out insensible, falling before he reached the carriage. He was revived in a short time—others all right. They succeeded in getting hose ready to haul up.

There were not less than 139 nor more than 150 people in the Avondale mine when the accident occurred. The presumption was that when the fire broke out the miners had kept their senses, and having dragged the fire hod fled to the upper chambers, closing the doors behind them. A party of men penetrated two hundred feet and opening the door made the discovery that the fire was still burning in the furnace, and had even ignited the coal piled outside. All hope is at an end. The night was occupied by deluging the mine with water.

SHAKOPEE WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL. 8. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869. NO. 34.

State News.

—Hop pickers are in demand. The price paid is 35 cents per box. They are wanted at Mankato and St. Charles.

—Capt. Davy's Indian show is making slow progress in reaching the eastern states. When last heard from it was at Fort Atkinson, Wis.

—James M. Winslow, who has built so many hotels in the State, and who is now building a new one in St. Paul, was severely injured by a fall into a cellar in that city, recently.

—More Canadians are on their way to this State. They are destined for the Lake Superior region.

—The Rice county agricultural fair is to be held at Northfield on the 23d and 24th of this month.

—David Cope, from Birmingham, England, has commenced the manufacture of files in Minneapolis on a large scale.

—A farmer in Hennepin county this year cut five tons of clover hay from an acre and a quarter of land.

—The people in the southwestern part of the State are imposed upon by pedlars who are selling lightning rods.

—Some of the boys in Blue Earth City are in the habit of getting drunk before they get out of the reach of their mother's apron strings.

—Some of the farmers in Faribault county complain that their potatoes are rotting.

—A young lady by the name of Lydia Gage of St. Charles committed suicide on Tuesday of last week. She was only 15 years old, and was universally respected.

—The Otter has resumed her trips between New Ulm and Mankato. She landed at the latter place several tons of butter a day or two since.

The Forest City *News* says that Charles Spaulding brought into that town a fine elk, which he killed about seven miles from that place. It weighed near 400 pounds.

—The Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. are selling tickets to California via the Pacige railroad. The fare to Sacramento or San Francisco is $148; to Ogden $115.40, and to Cheyenne $76.75.

—The corn crop in this section will be a good one. It was predicted that it would be very late, and thereby be injured by frost, but it is rapidly hardening and will soon be considered safe.—*St. Charles Herald.*

—A Mr. Sumner, an aged man, committed suicide at Hutchinson, by cutting his throat with a razor.

—Rice county proposes to have 100 varieties of Minnesota apples at the Agricultural Fair Sept. 23d and 24th.

—Forty car loads of railroad iron for different Minnesota railroads arrived at La Crosse one day last week.

—The editor of the Sauk Centre Herald has been shown a bunch of oats raised on the farm of A. D. Brower, of Round Prairie, Todd county, the longest heads of which measure *three feet and one inch!*

—*Der Anzeiger* is the title of a new German newspaper recently issued in St. Cloud.

—The body of Alfred Yoerg, drowned in St. Paul on the 25th ult., was picked up at the ferry in Hastings last week.

—The great Minnesota wheat man, Oliver Dalrymple, commenced his wheat harvest with twelve four horse reapers, and one hundred and twenty-five men.

—The wheat crop of Minnesota this year is turning out better than at first anticipated. The 2,000 acre crop of O. Dalrymple, which he is now threshing, is yielding an average of 25 bushels per acre; and a field in Carver county has yielded 40 bushels per acre. Another farmer on the St. Croix reports 40 bushels per acre for his crop.

—A subterranean lake of unknown dimensions was discovered in the bluff at St. Paul last Saturday while blasting for the grade of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad. The water is said to be very pure and cold.

THE RIVER ROAD.—We learn that about ten miles of the St. Paul & Chicago Railroad is already graded from the former city, and that workmen are employed on every remaining section. The work of pile driving was commenced opposite Hastings on Monday, and is being pushed as rapidly as practicable. It is hoped to have the road in operation to this place in December.—*Gazette.*

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Our Democratic Congressman, E. M. Wilson, and Mayor McNair, of St. Anthony, R. G. Baldwin, A. Kelley, of Minneapolis, and Mayor Maxfield and Wm. Rhodes, of St. Paul, started on a trip over the Pacific R. R. on Wednesday of last week. Excursions to California have become an every day occurrence.

ANOTHER SHOCKING OUTRAGE.—Last week another of those bestial crimes was committed, which have once or twice before shocked the people of this State, and made them feel indignant that a wretch is permitted to live amongst them who could commit such a fiendish deed.

On Tursday a man—or rather a thing in the semblance of a man—who was employed by Mr. Keller, in Reserve Township, committed a nameless crime on the person of a little daughter of Mr. K.'s, *only three years of age!* Fortunately the cries of the little one alarmed its mother, who ran to see what was the matter with it, and on ascertaining the cause, attacked the monster before he could escape, and with some weapon severely cut him in the face or head before he could escape. Word was sent to the neighbors, when all joined in a search for the monster. It was very unfortunate that he was not found at the time—but he managed to escape. Officers are looking for him at various points, and he may yet be caught. But alas, even if he should be, there is no adequate punishment provided for such a terrible crime.

We have not been able to get a description of the villain, or even his name, but it should be published far and wide as in the Chaska case last, so that every man in the State can become a detective to bring the monster to justice.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

Interesting Items.

From the St. Paul Daily Dispatch.

—Delaware promises to grow 5,000,000 baskets of peaches this year.

—Ocean County, New Jersey, has $2,500,000 worth of cranberry lands.

Russia crops are poor.

—Paris is full of Americans.

—Gen. Longstreet appoints negroes to office.

—Dr. F. A. Mitchell, one of Mr. Greeley's school teachers, who taught him writing, died recently in Manchester, N. H., at eighty years of age.

—Heber C. Kimball left $60,000 to fifteen children and forty wives.

—Anna Dickinson wore bloomer costumes and rode astraddle in the Yo Semite Valley.

—Henry S. Godall, of Mount Washington, Mass., has 140 kinds of potatoes under cultivation.

—Pee-kwa-no, of Sioux City, Iowa, is the champion old-agist. She has fed the mosquitoes of 117 summers.

—Brick Pomeroy says he has been offered two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for his New York Democrat.

—Seward is to be received as a national guest in Mexico, and the Mexican Government is making extensive preparations to receive him.

—Small pox has made its appearance in Utah.

—The Princess Biddy demands $40 a month in Oregon.

—California is experimenting with Chinese shoemakers.

—Fruit trees in Detroit, 175 years old, have been bearing this year.

—Oxford, Mass., boasts of 102 persons over 70 years of age in its 3,000 inhabitants.

—Married at Sunberry, by the Rev. Mr. Cranberry, Mr. Nehemiah Blackberry to Miss Catharine Elderberry, of Danbury.

—A fond wife threw a bottle of hair renewer at her husband's head, at which he said, "We must part—the dye is cast."

—Dr. Stronsberg, who was the ragged tenant of a London garret seven years ago, is now the railroad King of Prussia, worth $40,000,000.

—While a mother was brooding over her poverty, her little son said: "Mamma, I think God hears when we scrape the bottom of the barrel."

—A crazy French legislator was found stark naked in a railway carriage. "I wish my constituents to see me just as I am," was his explanation.

—Vice President Colfax has returned to San Francisco from Yo Semite, Mrs. Colfax's health having improved.

—Indiana raises clover six feet high.

—Florida is ablaze with the orange crop.

—Kentucky has a good crop of sorghum

—Austria has 253 nunneries and 4,390 nuns.

—East Tennessee has a bigger crop than for many years.

—Seventeen million gallons of water per diem is what Brooklyn requires.

—Ten dollars per annum is the salary of a private soldier of the Italian army.

—In Louisiana an immense bed of sulphur 135 feet thick has been discovered.

—In 1796 Cleveland had just three inhabitants, now it claims to have thirty thousand times that number.

—Blackberries are three cents a quart in interior Pennsylvania, and so plenty that bushels rot on the bushes.

—An Englishman has invented a way of curing hay and grain in twenty minutes, by the use of artificial heat.

—The next great event in astronomical circles will be the transit of the planet Venus over the sun's disc, which will occur on the 8th of December, 1874.

—All the saloons in St. Joseph, Mo., are to be closed on the Sabbath, by order of the city marshal, and in accordance with the terms of a petition presented by a majority of the saloon keepers.

—Straws indicate which way the fancy drinks go.

—Only half a crop of corn and tobacco in Kentucky.

—Springfield, Mass., is valued at twenty-three millions.

C. E. BUSSE
First Street.
SHAKOPEE, - - - MINN.,
Dealer in
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
Boots & Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS,
Ladies' Dress Goods,
YANKEE NOTIONS.
&c., &c. &c.
I am Agent for the sale of the
Home Shuttle and Weed Sewing Machines.
Which are the cheapest and best Family Sewing Machines in use.
C. E. BUSSE.

GOOD HEALTH

Is paramount to wealth. If the system is in bad order purge out the vile humors and distempers with Roback's Blood Pills, and get the internal organs performing their regular functions, and once in order, keep them so by the daily use of Roback's Stomach Bitters.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

DYSPEPSIA.

There is, probably, no one disease with which mankind are afflicted which is the source of so many ailments as *Dyspepsia*, and there is no more certain cure than Roback's Stomach Bitters.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

A REMARKABLE FACT.

That not a single instance has come to the knowledge of the proprietors, of the failure of Roback's Medicines to give entire satisfaction in the hundreds of thousands of cases in which they have been used, this is worthy of remark and undeniable evidence of their intrinsic merits.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

LOUD

Is the praise in the mouths of everybody in favor of Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Pills and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

IS IT RIGHT

That you should bid defiance to all natural laws and the sovereign of medical men, and suffer with Dyspepsia or Indigestion when Roback's Stomach Bitters can be procured at any drug store.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

THEY WILL CURE YOU

Of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sick or Nervous Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Consumption, Pains in the Back or Loins, Gout, Hemrier, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Eruptions and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

AS A PREVENTIVE

Against Malaria, Fever and Ague, and all diseases, arising from a torpid state of the Liver, there is no medicine so highly recommended as Roback's Stomach Bitters.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

GRATIFYING

To know that a reliable remedy is within the reach of everybody for the radical cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Such a remedy is Roback's Stomach Bitters. Sold by all Druggists.

D. L. HOW CO., Agents.

EVERYBODY

Should keep constantly within their reach, those invaluable remedies to successfully combat disease, Roback's Blood Pills, Roback's Stomach Bitters, and Roback's Blood Purifier, they are infallible in the diseases for which they are recommended.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

NOBODY

Can afford to be without such valuable medicines as Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

TEMPERANCE.

There is, perhaps, no one thing that has done so much to promote the cause of temperance as that gentle stimulating tonic, Roback's Stomach Bitters. They strengthen and invigorate without producing the ill effects of alcoholic stimulants.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

RENOVATE.

During the Spring months it is one of the regular duties should duties to renovate, and, in the multiplicity of other duties one's own self is, in a great measure, overlooked; thousands of valuable lives might be prolonged, and many doubtless saved from premature graves by thoroughly renovating the system with Dr. Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

ELEVEN YEARS

Of Experience with a constantly increasing demand for Roback's Medicines is sufficient acknowledgment of their intrinsic merit, and places them the very head of roots for curing the diseases for which they are recommended. Sold by all Druggists.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

PREPARE FOR WAR!!

"In time of peace prepare for war," is the old adage, and there is no sentence in the English language more expressive, nor one that is so applicable in innumerable cases. Who is so wise as to know the exact moment that Death will destroyer, *disease*, will attack him? Then be ye ever prepared, have the Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier at hand and combat disease successfully.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Old Sores, Eruptions, Cutaneous Diseases or Diseases of the skin, all readily succumb to the wonderful influence of Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier, Stomach Bitters and Blood Pills.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agent.

GUARDIAN SALE.

WHEREAS, license was duly granted to me by the Probate Court of the County of Scott and State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1869, as Guardian of Louis N. Scharf and Nicolas Scharf, minor heirs of Henry Scharf, deceased, to sell certain Real Estate of said minors. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of said license, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in Shakopee in said County of Scott, on Monday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1869, between the hour of nine o'clock in the morning and the setting of the sun of the same day, the following described real estate situate in the County of Scott and State of Minnesota, to wit: The north west quarter of the North West quarter of Section Twenty-three (23) in Township One Hundred and Fifteen (115) North of Range Twenty three (23) West.

NICOLAS MAJERUS, Guardian.

OLD
DRUG STORE.
—:o:—
Established in 1857.
—:o:—
D. L. How & Co.,
Proprietors.

We offer to the trade this Spring, the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS, Stationery, Fancy Goods —AND— BOOKS,

Kept by any one House in this State outside of St. Paul, and we can, will and do sell the same lower than the same quality of Goods can be purchased in this County.

White Lead!

We are Agents for DAVIS, CHAMBER & Co., and COLLIER Lead and Oil Company, manufacturers of the best White Lead, and we will guarantee its purity.

Linseed Oil.

We sell none but Blatchford's Manufacture, which is evidence of its purity.—Our Lead, Oil, Glass, and Sash we will sell at St. Paul prices.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Our stock is complete, good style, and is sold at less price per roll than the same can be bought in St. Paul.

Our stock of Drugs and Medicines is full and complete. No store in the State has any larger assortment, and we pride ourselves on buying strictly pure goods. Purchasers and consumers, if obliged to use Medicines, can rely on getting at our Store as pure goods as we can buy.

SEEDS.

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.—Although we do not keep the kind of seeds that sell for 5 cents per paper, yet we do keep Seeds, and they are *reliable*; in fact we guarantee and warrant them. We have sold Seeds to this community for 12 years, and our reputation as seed men is well known.

Our stock of WINES are of the California Wines. Our WHISKEY is the "Old Crow." As we keep these goods only for medicinal and sacramental purposes, we buy only the best old vintage.

Fancy Goods.

Our stock is so large, and embraces such a variety of Goods, that it is a pleasure to inspect them.

VARNISHES.

We keep all kinds, and the amount of our sales assure us of its giving satisfaction, both as regards price and quality.

Sheething Paper.

We are Agents for its sale in our County, and it is furnished at manufactory prices.

Returning thanks to the people of this County for the favor of their patronage for the past twelve years, we shall endeavor, by liberal dealing, close attention to business, and courtesy, to merit a continuance of the same.

D. L. HOW. } CHAS. H. LORD.



THE
PIVOT-ACTION BRACE!
A Superior Suspender for Skirts or Pants!
An unequalled Brace for the Shoulders!
ALWAYS A SUSPENDER!
A BRACE OR NOT AT PLEASURE
Its simplicity, durability, ease, and convenience commend it to every Lady, Gentleman or Youth. Examine for yourself, and be convinced that all herein stated is true.
Prices, 75 cents, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

The above are for sale at the Old Drug Store.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

No. 13.
SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS
HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success: Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use, —so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents
1.	Cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2.	" Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3.	" Crying-Colic or Teething of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	" Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9.	" Headaches Sick Headache Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Whites, too profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic pains	25
	All the above are put into 1 oz. Vials, and sections containing double quantities each, for	50
	The following are also put up in vials and are sent at the same prices given below.	
16.	" Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17.	" Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18.	" Opthalmy, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	" Whooping-Cough, violent cough	50
21.	" Asthma, oppressed Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges, impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, enlarged glands, swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, physical weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, and scanty Secretions	50
26.	" Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding	50
27.	" Kidney-Disease, Gravel	50
28.	" Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30.	" Urinary Weakness, wetting bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, with spasms	50
32.	" Sufferings at change of life	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34.	" Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat	50

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 to 60 large vials, morocco or rosewood case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and books of directions. From $10 to $35

Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 30 vials, from $5 to $8

Specifics for all Private Diseases, with for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases, $2 to $5

POND'S EXTRACT,
POND'S EXTRACT,
Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles; Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores.

Price, 6 oz., 50 cts.; Pint, $1.00; Quarts, $1.75.

☞ These Remedies, except POND'S EXTRACT, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Jenks & Gordon,
Wholesale Agents,
ST. PAUL.

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR RENEWER



RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, PROMOTES ITS GROWTH, AND IS A SPLENDID DRESSING. TRY ONE BOTTLE AND THICKEN UP THE THIN LOCKS!

Is the only perfected and scientifically prepared preparation of its kind ever offered to the public, and has no competitor in *merit*. By its use GRAY HAIR is soon restored to its original youthful color and brilliancy, which is so much admired by all. Persons whose hair is thin or falling out will, by the use of our Renewer, soon see its good effects, as, by its *tonic* and stimulating properties the hair glands will be incited and the hair grow thick and strong again. In cases of *Baldness* it will create a new growth unless the follicles are destroyed. It is cooling, and allays all itching and irritation of the scalp. It does not stain the skin as do dyes, but makes the scalp white and clean. As a DRESSING it is the best and most economical preparation in the world, as its effects last so much longer. Send for our Treatise on the hair, free to all, by mail.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

COOK, COBURN & CO.
Gen'l Agents for North-Western States,
87 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

G. BOLLMAN
FIRST STREET,
SHAKOPEE.....MINN.,
Keeps a large stock of
Toys
—AND—
Yankee Notions,
DRIED AND GREEN FRUITS,
PIPES AND TOBACCO,
CANDIES & NUTS.
Also a large Assortment of
PLAIN AND FANCY
CONFECTIONERY.
Prices always as low as the state of the market will afford.
n11

COE'S COUGH BALSAM!
COE'S COUGH BALSAM!
COE'S COUGH BALSAM
COE'S COUGH BALSAM!

Coe's Cough Balsam!

A SURE REMEDY FOR

Colds, Coughs, Croup. Influenza, Whooping Cough,

AND WILL RELIEVE

CONSUMPTITE COUGH.

For years it has been a household medicine—and mothers anxious for the safety of their children, and all who suffer from any disease of the throat, chest and lungs, cannot afford to be without it. In addition to the ordinary four ounce so long in the market, we now furnish our mammoth family size bottles, which will, in common with the other size, be found at all Drug Stores.

FOR CROUP

The Balsam will be found invaluable, and may always be relied upon in the most extreme cases.

Whooping Cough.

The testimony of all who have used it for this terrible disease during the last ten years, is, that it invariably relieves and cures it.

SORE THROAT

Keep your throat wet with the Balsam—taking little and often—and you will very soon find relief.

HARD COLDS and COUGHS

Yield at once to a steady use of this great remedy. It will succeed in giving relief where all other remedies have failed.

Soreness of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.

Do not delay procuring and immediately taking Coe's Cough Balsam, when troubled with any of the above named difficulties. They are all precursors symptoms of Consumption, and if not arrested, will sooner or later sweep you away into the valley of shadows from which none can ever return.

IN CONSUMPTION,

Many a care-worn sufferer has found relief and to-day rejoices that her life has been made easy and prolonged by the use of Coe's Cough Balsam.

Amongst the many Testimonials in our possession, we have only room for the following:

[NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 17, 1866,

Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co.:

Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty and pleasure to give you the benefit of my experience in the use of Coe's Cough Balsam. From taking a heavy cold, I was taken down with the congestion of the lungs, and continued to fail under the best medical care, until I was given up, by competent medical authority, to die. There seemed nothing but strangulation and death before me. I was told that further medical attendance and medicine was useless, and I was resigned to death, when a friend, who had been greatly benefited by using the Balsam, brought me a bottle. This was after I had done with the doctor and medicine. I thought it helped me, and continued taking the medicine, and I continued to improve, until my cough stopped, and my lungs healed, and got well. I used 10 bottles. I remain, gents, with great respect,

Your ob't serv't, JOHN WELLS,
28 Washington St., New Haven, Ct.

IN SHORT.

The people know the article, and it needs no comment from us. It is for sale by every Druggist and Dealer in Medicine in the United States.

THOS. E. CLARK CO.,
Sole Proprietors, New Haven, Ct.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

The Attention of the Peopl. IS CALLED TO THE World's Great Remedy,

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

This preparation is pronounced by D peptics as the only known remedy that surely cure that aggravating and fatal dy. For years it swept on its fearful carrying before it to an untimely grave, millions of sufferers.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure h come to the Rescu

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache Sourness or Acidity of Stomach, Rising of Food, Flatulency, Lassitude, Weariness, finally terminating in Death.

Are surely cured by this potent remedy the patient takes it. Although but years before the people, what is the ver of the masses? Hear what Lester Sex of Milwaukee, says:

[*From LESTER SEXTON, of waukee.*]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24, 18

Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co., New H Conn.:

Both myself and wife have used Dyspepsia Cure, and it has proved persatisfactory as a remedy. I have no hesitation in saying that we have received benefit from its use.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) LESTER SEXTON.

A Great Blessing.

[From Rev. L. F. WARD, Avon, Lorain Co., O. *Messrs. Strong & Armstrong, Druggists, Cleveland: Gentlemen*,—It gives me great pleasure state that my wife has derived great bene from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. S has been for a number of years greatly troubled with Dyspepsia, accompanied wit violent paroxysms of constipation, which so prostrated her that she was all the while, for months, unable to do anything. She took, at your instance, Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and has derived GREAT BENEFIT FROM IT, and is now comparatively well. She regards this medicine as a great blessing. Truly yours, L. F. WARD.

Jan. 13th, 1868.

CLERGYMEN.

The Rev. ISAAC AIKEN, of Alleghany testifies that it has cured him, after all other remedies had failed.

DRUGGISTS.

Any Druggist in the country will tell you, if you take the trouble to enquire, that every one that buys a bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure from them, speaks in the most unqualified praise of its great medicinal virtues.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Will also be found invaluable in all cases of DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, GRIPING, and in fact every disordered condition of the stomach.

☞ Sold by Druggists in city or country everywhere at $1 per bottle, or by application to

C. C. CLARK CO.,
Sole Proprietors, NEW HAVEN, Ct.
For sale by EDWARD G. HALLE, at
New Drug Store.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

J. Ross Browne, late Minister to China, contradicts the statement contained in the Hong Kong telegram, that the Chinese Government had rejected the Burlingame treaty. He says its ratification is only deferred until the return of the Embassy.

A Washington telegram says three methods are now known by which the lately discovered methods of opening the Dodd Combination Lock, can be defeated, and General Spinner announces that when certain changes are made in those now in use, he will have full confidence in the locks by which the public treasure is secured.

President Grant arrived in Washington on the 31st ult.

A Washington special says that at the Cabinet meeting held on the 31st, Secretary Fish read a telegram received from Mr. Burlingame, denying the report that the Chinese Government had rejected the treaty with the United States.

Isaac Jenkinson, of Indiana, has been appointed United States Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, *vice* Major James Haggerty.

The following is the public debt statement as made on the 1st instant:

Debt bearing interest in coin.......	$2,107,936,300 00	
Debt bearing interest in lawful money...............	64,780,000 00	
Debt bearing no interest...........	410,474,293 37	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity....	4,648,486 64	
Total debt, principal outstanding...		$2,587,839,080 01
Accrued interest to date and coupons due not presented for payment...................		38,814,790 30
Total debt, principal and interest...		$2,626,653,870 31
Amount in the Treasury:		
Coin.................	$101,214,986 71	
Currency...........	12,144,487 10	
Sinking fund in U. S. coin-interest bonds, and interest collected and accrued thereon............	14,020,830 00	
Other U. S. coin-interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon....	23,311,065 00	
Amount of public debt less cash in sinking fund and purchased bonds in the Treasury on the 1st of August............................		$2,475,962,501 57
Amount of public debt less cash, sinking fund and purchased bonds in the Treasury on the 1st of August............................		2,481,566,736 29
Decrease of public debt during the past month..............		$5,601,235 29
Decrease since March 4, 1869.......		$49,500,758 51

Receipts from customs for week ending August 27 were $4,510,301.

A Washington special of the 2d says the Secretary of Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs have co-operated with the Secretary of War, and measures will be taken to prevent future Indian depredations. Orders have been issued transferring additional troops to Montana.

Secretary Rawlins suffered a relapse on the night of the 2d, and was insensible for a period of five hours, in consequence of asphyxia. His physicians became alarmed, and telegraphed Gen. Grant and the Secretary's relatives that he could not live long. On the 3d his case presented more favorable symptoms.

Attorney General Hoar has given his opinion relative to affairs in Virginia, and transmitted the same to Gen. Canby for the latter's information and guidance. The Attorney General holds that there is no authority of law for administering the test oath to the members elect of the Virginia Legislature.

The East.

The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been directed to continue the purchase of bonds and sale of gold during September to the same extent as in August.

Pliny Jewell, father of Gov. Jewell died at Hartford, Conn., August 28th, aged 72.

George Peabody left White Sulphur Springs, Va., on the morning of the 30th ult. His cough was almost entirely relieved and health much improved.

A fire at Cape May on the 31st ult. destroyed about $200,000 worth of property, including the Postoffice, the United States Hotel, McMakin's new Atlantic Hotel, McConn's Hotel, American Row, and many intervening stores and cottages.

Two men died of hydrophobia in New York city on the 31st. One of them was bitten three months before.

The annual gathering of the American Spiritual Association took place in Buffalo on the 31st. About two hundred delegates were in attendance.

General Sherman was at Bangor, Me., on the 31st ult.

The miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company voted on the 31st to immediately resume work.

The New York Democratic State Convention is called to meet at Syracuse on the 22d instant.

H. W. Longfellow, the poet, and family arrived at New York from Europe, on the 1st.

On the evening of the 31st ult. ice formed two inches thick on the telegraph wires at Mount Washington, and the thermometer fell to 28 degrees. A few flakes of snow fell in New York city on the 1st. There was a slight frost and thin ice on standing water throughout Dutchess county, N. Y., on the morning of the 1st.

On the 1st Dexter trotted a mile in 2:21¾, to a road wagon, at the Prospect Park grounds. He was driven by Mr. Bonner himself.

President Grant arrived at Saratoga on the evening of the 2d.

Senator Fessenden, of Maine, was in Portland dangerously ill, on the 3d, and it was feared he would not live through the night.

The West.

The Supreme Court of the State of Nevada has decided that the telegraph is a branch of commerce, and, therefore, under the control of Congress, in the same manner as other kinds of commercial intercourse among the several States.

Choy Chew and Sing Man have returned to San Francisco. They express gratification at their receptions in Eastern cities.

The headquarters of the Department of the Missouri will be removed from Leavenworth to St. Louis the latter part of September.

A San Francisco telegram of the 30th ult. says J. Ross Browne denies that he denounced the Burlingame mission, and disavows all participation in the charge against Burlingame of fraudulent credentials.

On the night of the 30th ult. the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad freight house at Quincy, Ill., was destroyed by fire. Twenty loaded freight cars were also burned up. The loss was estimated at $100,000.

The Cincinnati "commercial" excursionists, consisting of thirty-one gentlemen and eighteen ladies, started for San Francisco on the 31st ult.

C. P. Drake has been appointed Assessor for the Fifth District of Michigan, and R. J. C. Wood, Collector for the Ninth District of Indiana.

The Southern Illinois Normal University, by a vote of a majority of the Commissioners, has been located at Carbondale, Jackson county.

Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, has been elected President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

In the Republican Convention of Wisconsin on the 1st the following nominations were made: For Governor, Gen. Lucius Fairchild; Lieutenant Governor, T. C. Pound; Secretary of State, E. A. Spencer; Treasurer, Henry Baetz.

The National Temperance Convention assembled in Chicago on the 1st. A large delegation was present. Hon. James Black of Lancaster, Pa., was chosen President; J. A. Spencer, of Ohio, Secretary; Hon. Gerritt Smith, Treasurer.

Walter Q. Gresham has been appointed by the President, Judge of the United States Court for Indiana.

The Wisconsin Republican Convention on the 2d completed their nominations: For Attorney General, S. S. Barlow; State Prison Commissioner, Geo. F. Wheeler; School Superintendent, A. J. Craig.

The Secretary of the State of Indiana has forwarded to Washington a certificate of the ratification by Indiana of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The propeller Boscobel, bound for Chicago, was totally destroyed by fire, on the morning of the 3d, three miles below St. Clair, on the Canada shore. She had ten passengers, all of whom were saved. The second engineer, George Ely, jumped overboard and was drowned, and it is supposed that one of the firemen shared the same fate.

The news from the California election on the 2d is to the effect that "the Democratic local tickets throughout the State are generally elected by decided majorities. The next Legislature will be emphatic against the Fifteenth Amendment. San Francisco returns a full Democratic Legislative delegation. The vote of the city was light. The count of straight tickets for Mayor, last night, gave McCoppin, Democrat, nearly 1,400 majority; but the count of scattered tickets, at 8 o'clock this evening, shows that Selby, Independent, is about 125 ahead, with a prospect of an increased majority."

The South.

Gen. Canby has issued an order altering the time of paying the six months' interest on the Virginia State debt, under the Stay law, to the 30th of September. All executions already issued are stayed until that time.

The Masonic Fraternity of Louisville are about erecting a Widows' and Orphans' Home, to cost $100,000, on ground donated.

The Kentucky State Sabbath School Convention met in Covington, Ky., on the 31st ult. It was largely attended.

The President on the 2d appointed J. Boyles Postmaster of Louisville, Ky., over Speed, suspended.

An explosion occurred on a vessel at Norfolk, Va., on the 1st, by which three men were killed and four or five others were dangerously wounded.

The sixth annual meeting of the Central Conference of the German Methodist Episcopal Church convened in Newport, Ky., on the 2d, Bishop Ames presiding. The conference embraces West Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana.

Information received in New York city on the 3d leaves no doubt that the crop in Central Georgia has been seriously injured by the drought, which has caused rust.

Foreign Intelligence.

A dispatch from Madrid on the 28th announces the death of Escalante. Polo, a leading Carlist, and his Secretary have been sentenced to death.

Andrew White, an American, has been released by the Cuban authorities, at the request of Consul Plumb.

The Hayes polar expedition has been heard from at Ivightut, Greenland. All on board were well.

A Paris telegram of the 28th says the alarming rumors recently set afloat concerning the Emperor's health were officially denied.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 30th ult. reports that in one large village in Russia, seventeen hundred persons—members of a new fanatical sect—burned themselves to death.

The Havana *Diario* of August 30, in its semi-monthly review of the situation in Cuba, regrets its inability to publish flattering notices regarding the suppression of the insurrection, but reiterates the statement that the Spaniards are completely in the ascendency in seven jurisdictions in the Eastern and Central departments.

A London telegram of the 30th ult. says "the reports from Paris of the Emperor's health continue reassuring. The *Independence Belge* asserts that the Emperor Napoleon is confined to his bed with a chronic malady, but that the present attack is not of an alarming character."

Paris newspapers of the 31st ult. assert that Burlingame has received a dispatch from the Chinese Government, expressing its cordial recognition of the treaties he has concluded with America and different European States.

A grand fete was given at the Crystal Palace, London, on the night of the 30th ult., in honor of the Harvard and Oxford crews, by the London Rowing Club.

The American legation at Paris contradict the report that a conspiracy had been discovered on board the United States frigate Sabine.

The ship laborers of Quebec were on a strike on the 31st ult., and shipping trade was at a stand still.

Havana journals of August 31 give no credence to the reports that the United States Government has made propositions to Spain for the separation of Cuba from the mother country, and declare that if any such proposals have been made they can have but one possible result—refusal.

A London telegram of the 31st ult. says the prospects were highly favorable for a large harvest in the British Isles. "Nowhere in Europe has there been such a falling off in the price of cereals as in England, and unless greater encouragement is given, it will be found that the foreign imports will be on a much smaller scale after the subsidence of the effects of the late rise."

Ratifications of a convention for laying a telegraph cable between France and South America have been exchanged.

Jeff. Davis writes a Montreal friend that he will probably continue to reside in Great Britain the rest of his life.

The Emperor Napoleon presided at the Council of the Ministry on the 1st.

The Suez Canal is completed. The opening is expected on the 17th of December.

The Government organs at Madrid on the 1st say the reinforcements about to sail from Spain will be sufficient to extinguish the insurrection in Cuba. Count Valmazeda has been appointed General-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba.

The Madrid journals of the 2d are despondent about Cuba, and demand full official information about State affairs in the island.

The London *Times* of the 2d contradicts the story of China's rejection of the American treaty, and says that the delay in ratifying is owing to Prince Kung's desire to complete the negotiations with the European powers.

A private letter from Madrid, received in Washington on the 2d, states that Gen. Sickles had offered the United States as a mediator between Spain and Cuba. The impression among many Spanish statesmen was that Cuba would eventually pass from the possession of Spain.

The Empress Eugenie has returned to Paris, having abandoned her Eastern journey.

A London telegram of the 3d says: "Public opinion continues skeptical with reference to Napoleon's health. The impression prevails that his recent condition is concealed, and this is not likely to be weakened till the Emperor himself is seen driving in Paris."

Western Patents.

Farwell, Ellsworth & Co.,—L. J. Farwell, Ex-Gov. of Wisconsin, and for seven years Examiner of Inventions in the United States Patent Office at Washington, and E. A. Ellsworth, Attorney before the same bureau, are now Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent causes at 162 Lake street, Chicago. They report the following patents as issued by the Patent Office Department, August 24, 1869.

FOR ILLINOIS.

Washing Machine—C. M. Bohlender, Peoria.
Lamp Extinguisher—Wm. Grayson, Odell.
Saw Sharpener—George Price, Peoria.
Buggy Top—John S. Wayne, Quincy.
Grinding Mill—Nelson Burr, Batavia.
Corn Planter—J. B. Chapman, Morrison.
Street Car—Marinus DeGraff, Chicago.
Cultivator—Hany & Estes, Peoria.
Safety Door—Christian Hesse, Champaign.
Sewing Machine—G. W. Hoffman, Hick's Mills.
Diaphragm for Wash Boilers—J. R. Manny, Chicago.
Scraper—Wm. Watson, Danville.
Generating Gas for Motive Power, &c.—C. G. Wheeler, Chicago.
Milk Cooler—G. A. Whitcomb, Morrison.
Plow—J. W. Jones, Thomson.

FOR WISCONSIN.

Seeding Machine—T. M. Corbett, Milwaukee.
Spring—Wm. Evans, Eureka.
Window Shutter—B. A. Jenkings, LaCrosse.
Lamp Lighter—John Rigby, Fort Howard.
Steam Engines—Levi Griswold, York.

FOR MINNESOTA.

Horse Collar and Harness—Connick & Lea, Minn.
Cant Hook—Frantz & Broad, St. Anthony.
Grain Binder—N. F. Gillman, Rochester.
Photograph Camera Stand—G. S. Knapp, Winona.

FOR IOWA.

Wagon Tire—Jacob Dodder, Washington.
Floor Catch for Table Legs—J. M. Lemon, Polk City.
Fanning Mill—Darius Wilcox, Chariton.
Stone Drilling Machine—J. P. Frizell, Keokuk.
Water Wheel—S. Sherwood, Independence.

FOR INDIANA.

Picker for Wool—H. W. Axford, Richmond.
Gate—Stepen Elliott, Richmond.
Quadrant Hinge—Nathaniel Jones, Lockport.
Corn Row Marker—John Roberts, Greenfield.
Steam Engine Governor—C. Duclos, New Harmony.
Grain Separator—Wm. Spencer, Winslow.

The Modest Stokes.

A Washington dispatch to the *Democrat* states:

"Besides the removal of Senter officers in Tennessee, Stokes wants the President to agree that in case Stokes returns to Tennessee and assumes the Governorship, and calls those who ran on the ticket with him together as a Legislature, the administration would recognize them as the choice of the legal voters, and therefore the State Government, and in case of trouble, act upon the call of Stokes as Governor, and furnish military aid. The President is decidedly opposed to the course of Stokes."

The time has gone by when intelligence like this would create any surprise. It is a perfect illustration of the impudence, audacity and revolutionary character of Radicalism. Doubtless General Stokes can cite many a Radical precedent in support of his demand. Congress has furnished divers instances of men being admitted to seats in that body who had been rejected by the people, and the course of the Radical party has demonstrated, throughout, that no ordinary obstacle stands in its way to prevent the absorption of political powers. This appeal by Stokes, however, although not surprising, goes a little too far to meet with a favorable response from President Grant. It seems to look to a combination of various usurpations, for which the President is as yet unprepared. Were Congress in session we might expect a speedy compliance with Stokes' wishes.—*Missouri Republican, September 2.*

TATTLING.—"Children, (and older people too), don't talk against each other, calling one ugly, another stingy, another cross, behind their backs. It is the meanest sort of talk. Even if they *are* ugly, stingy, or cross, it does you no good to repeat it. It makes you love to tell of faults—it makes you uncharitable. Your soul grows smaller. Your heart loses its generous blood when you tattle about your friends. Tell all the good you know about them, and carry the sins to your own heart, or else tell them to God, and ask Him to pardon them. That would be Christ-like. If anybody tells about Mary —— doing or saying a mean, or wicked thing, call to mind some virtue that Mary possesses, and hold it up to her praise. *For your own sake* learn to make this a habit."

—At East St. Louis, a few mornings ago, a man named Caspar Waltz, while in a drunken frenzy, endeavored to kill his step-son with a hatchet, but the lad escaped. Waltz then turned upon his wife and chopped her head in a horrible manner, after which he rushed to the railroad track, threw himself under a passing train, and his head was completely severed from his body.

—The regents of the University of Minnesota have elected the following faculty: Col. W. W. Folwell, of Kenyon College, Ohio, President and Professor of Mathematics; Dr. Jabez Brooks, of Red Wing, Professor of Greek: Gen. R. W. Johnson, Professor of Military Science; Mr. A. B. Donaldson, of Farmington, Professor of Rhetoric, History, and English Literature.

—The actual time of the transmission of the message announcing the result of the recent great boat race on the Thames from the telegraph station near Mortlake to New York, was only twelve minutes.

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

Foreign Gossip.

—Paper table napkins are in use in Wittenberg.

—The Prince of Wales gets £53,000 a year out of the Duchy of Cornwall.

—A Masonic lodge for women has just been founded in Florence, Italy.

—In Brussels telegraphic dispatches are put in lamp-post boxes and regularly collected by carriers.

—An oculist of Bologna, Italy, has gone to Lima, Peru, to operate on a merchant for cataract. He gets $20,000 and his expenses.

—Prof. Boehm, one of the most celebrated surgeons of Berlin, recently died from blood poisoning, contracted while dissecting a corpse.

—The number of pictures sent this year to the Annual Exhibition of Living Painters, in Paris, is over 5,500, against 5,000 last year.

—Investigation into the cause of a late fire in London proves conclusively that it was occasioned by the rays of the sun setting fire to a swallow's nest under the eaves.

—A Canada Sheriff, having a writ of attachment against the estate of a dead man, seized his widow's artificial teeth. The papers of the Dominion are discussing the question whether the seizure was legal.

—The Viceroy of Egypt saw an overcoat in Paris whose style pleased him. He found who was the artist, sent for him, and ordered one hundred and forty-four of them for his own use, as he never wears one overcoat more than twenty-four hours. His little extravagance cost him twenty thousand francs.

—The Empress Eugenie has founded an annual prize of $400, to be awarded by the Geographical Society of France to any Frenchman for the discovery, work, or enterprise which shall be judged to be the most useful to progress, to the science of geography, or to the external commercial relations of France.

—A circular from the British Secretary of State for the Colonies has been received by the various Australian Governors announcing that it is the intention of the Home Government to withdraw from Australia all but one regiment of infantry. It has been at the same time intimated that the colonies must soon be prepared to pay the full expenses of their own military defence.

—The Mexican Government is making the most extensive preparations for Mr. Seward's reception. He is to be furnished with a large escort the moment he lands, and instructions have been issued to all the authorities of the country to treat him as the nation's guest. On reaching the capital, Mr. Seward is to receive a succession of *fetes*, and during his sojourn there he will probably be the guest of President Juarez.

—A lion, belonging to a menagerie in Madras, thrust its tail one day into the window of a tiger's cage, and the intruding member was severely injured. The lion became sick, and his keepers judged that his tail must be amputated to save his life. The operation was performed not many weeks ago, after his majesty had inhaled five ounces of chloroform. The surgeons entered his cage after he had fallen into a deep sleep and took off the diseased appendage. But so deep was the lethargy that his lungs had to be pumped into action by mortal aid before he could be aroused.

—The Paris *Figaro* pretends to have exhumed from old court records of Rouen, printed in 1647, an account of the use of an anæsthetic in the sixteenth century. It is related that a criminal brought before the court in 1588 bore the torture to which he was subjected for extorting a confession, without apparent pain. A "pal" of the culprit explained that the man had eaten soap, which deadened his nerves, and that wine would destroy the effect of it. A bumper was given to the man under torture, and he immediately cried out with pain and confessed his guilt.

—The news of the suicide of Komissarow, who saved the life of the Emperor Alexander, is denounced by the Russian papers as a malignant falsehood, as well as the statement that this young man had become a drunkard. He is attending to his military duties as officer of a regiment of hussars, and employing his leisure time in improving his education. The national subscription taken up for him amounts, so far, to 70,000 roubles. Though he is not known to have taken a temperance pledge, he is noted for his sobriety and excellent character.

—In the little village of Mattue, Austria, Schiller's "William Tell" was lately represented, the manager's son taking the part of Tell's son. In the apple scene the actor let go the arrow before taking aim, and the child's eye was put out. He shrieked aloud and fell in convulsions. The audience rushed upon the stage to wreak vengeance upon the manager for having ventured his son in such a place, but the poor man ran for his life. This incident impels the Paris *Figaro* to tell another story. Seven or eight centuries ago in Norway, the religious play of "The Mystery of the Passion" was enacted before the King, Haquin. Just as one of the actors was about to nail *Jesus* to the cross, the King jumped upon the stage and killed the executioner. The people, furious that the play had been interrupted, precipitated themselves also upon the stage and killed their sovereign. And this is how the dynasty of Haquin became extinct.

Incidents and Accidents.

—Several families in Peoria, Ill., were recently poisoned by eating ice cream made in copper vessels. All have recovered.

—The boiler in the Iron Company's works at Phœnixville, Pa., exploded on the 30th ult., and two men were killed, and several others seriously injured.

—A little girl ten years of age, living in Pittsburgh, Pa., while playing with a revolver, the other day, shot herself through the heart, and died instantly.

—A Cincinnati editor went up in a balloon the other day. When several hundred feet up, the balloon collapsed, and the editor fell to the ground, and was picked up unhurt.

—A Mrs. Bigelow, of Albany, died a few nights ago from the effects of fright, received a few weeks before by an incorrect report that her son had been killed in the anti-rent riots at Greenbush.

—At Williamsport, Ind., during the eclipse a little boy was looking at the sun, when all at once he complained of a severe pain in his head, was suddenly taken sick, and died the same evening.

—William Lake, the well-known circus proprietor, was shot and killed at Granby, Mo., on the night of the 21st ult., by a man named Killyon, who had been ejected from the show for refusing to pay for admission.

—A young lady, of Providence, R. I., was horribly burned the other night at the Bay House, Nahant Point, by her ball dress taking fire from a lamp on the floor in her dressing room. Recovery doubtful.

—About two thousand persons recently assembled in New London, Ct., to witness a tub race. Eight started on the race, all but one of whom capsized and were obliged to start anew. Only two finally succeeded in turning the stake boat.

—Pendergast, the minstrel, who died at Pittsburgh, the other night, was on a spree that afternoon, with some friends, when, as they passed an undertaker's, he went in, selected a coffin and said he would wear that. This was bravado, but the next morning he occupied the coffin he had selected.

—Ninety head of Texas cattle just landed stampeded through the streets of Buffalo, the other day, goring and trampling everything in their way. One man was tossed into the Niagara Street Park. One woman was fatally gored, and a number of persons more or less injured.

—A young man in Newburyport, Mass., prepared for his wedding, which was to have taken place on a recent Sunday, by purchasing a barrel of beer for his friends. The remorseless State Constable, however, seized the beer, and the young man actually refused to have the wedding performed unless he could have the liquor.

—A. D. Logan, formerly a prominent member of the bar of New York city, fell from a third-story window, the other day, and was instantly killed. He was about 65 years old. A few years since, he leased a property which he owned at Hoboken for $12,000 a year during his life, and something less than $4,000 for ninety-nine years thereafter.

—Some workmen digging a cellar at Thorn Grove, Tenn., a few days ago, struck an iron vessel containing a large amount of specie. An Irishman, who first made the discovery, claimed the prize, when a quarrel ensued, and he was struck dead with a pick by a negro, and two other negroes were beaten so that their recovery was doubtful.

—A star-spangled banner fish was caught at Norwich, Conn., a few days ago, and sent to Professor Agassiz. It is diamond shaped, three inches square. From two sides of the diamond floated glutinous streamers of most delicate color, at least two feet long. Between these were smaller streamers, gridironed by stripes of red, white and blue. When swimming in the river the fish resembled a crystalized American flag, its sides resplendent with all the hues of the rainbow. The old sailors gazed upon it with admiration, and said they had never seen its like.

—Miss. Carrie Ketchum, a young girl who was shot, and, it was supposed, mortally wounded by her lover, Salvador Collot, in the City Park in New Orleans, two or three months ago, has since persistently refused to testify against him. She has unexpectedly recovered from her wounds, and on the 21st ult. was taken before the grand jury, and still refused to answer any questions. The foreman reported the facts to the court, and the Judge asked her if thirty days' confinement would soften her obstinacy, when she, amid tears, answered that she was not obstinate, but had nothing to say. The Judge finally told her that he was afraid, if forced to give evidence, she would commit perjury to save the accused from well-deserved punishment, and, as the grand jury had requested it, he would discharge her from custody. She was married to Collot on the same evening.

Miscellaneous.

—Popular service—Silver.

—Sharp food—A sword-fish.

—During the dull season of July, New York spent $156,000 in theatre-going.

—"*Sic sum,*" said an invalid Frenchman in reply to a friendly inquiry if he were ill.

—A newspaper advertisement calls for a "plain cook, able to dress a little boy five years old."

—The manufacturer of trouser buttons has enabled a wife to appear at Saratoga with a $5,000 diamond.

—A woman has been detected in Cincinnati going round in the morning and stealing milk from doorsteps.

—The Cape May *Wave* is responsible for the statement that "a man can live at Cape May for one dollar a day (and his expenses)."

—Eighty newly-arrived Chinamen had their handsome pig-tails cut off by hair thieves in San Francisco, the other day.

—While a mother was brooding over her poverty, her little son said: "Mamma, I think God hears when we scrape the bottom of the barrel!"

—A newspaper article has been going the rounds of late, headed, "Where is your boy at night?" An urchin suggests another article, "Where is daddy at night?"

—"Did you visit the Dardanelles when you were abroad?" asked a lady of a traveled cockney. "Oh! yes, we dined with them frequently," was the ready reply.

—A telegram was recently received at Boston from Bombay *via* the French cable, in eight minutes, the fastest telegraphing ever accomplished.

—A young Fifth avenue snob is said to have paid ten dollars to a colored waiter at Saratoga for a hair-pin which dropped from the hair of his charmer.

—There are 87 chartered Masonic Lodges in Vermont. The whole number of Masons in the State, according to reports in the hands of the Grand Secretary, exceeds 8,000.

—Lavater says; "He who sedulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best requisites of man."

—Mr. R. P. Jacobs, of Norfolk, Va., in eating a remarkably fine peach the other day, found the stone somewhat deformed, and opened it with his knife, when, to his great amazement, he found the kernel contained two perfectly-developed grains of oats.

—A business firm in Fair Haven, Conn., have posted the following "notice" on the front of their iron safe: "All gentlemanly burglars are hereby notified that owing to the insecurity of this box no valuables are deposited therein, so please not disturb it."

—Contempt of court was alleged against a Texas lawyer, and a fifty dollar fine imposed. Afterward the judge remitted the fine on the grounds that the man was drunk and was a natural fool, and the court record gives these reasons for the remission.

—A child was recently born in the town of Pittston, Me., which completes four generations of a family born within half a century. The mother is fifteen years of age, the grandmother twenty-eight years and the great-grandmother forty-eight years. The young mother is the daughter of her husband's sister.

—Fanny Fern says: "If one-half the girls knew the previous lives of the men they marry, the list of old maids would be wonderfully increased." Whereupon the Boston *Post* asks: "If the men knew what their future lives were to be, wouldn't it increase the list of old maids still further?"

—A veterinary surgeon in Minnesota thinks that the numerous diseases to which cattle and horses are subject this year are occasioned by the too rank growth of vegetation. The grass has grown so large and stout, according to his view, that it has become poisonous.

—A New Bedford lady bought a pair of white silk gloves, to be returned in case they did not suit. They were returned as not suiting, when it was discovered that they had been used to decorate the hands of a corpse, and removed after the friends had wept over it, and before the lid of the coffin was screwed down.

—The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: "No variety of wine is more dangerous than what is called claret. It is usually a vile mixture. Thousands of gallons are made by allowing water to soak through shavings, and adding thereto a certain proportion of logwood and tartaric acid, and a little alcohol. Good judges can hardly discriminate between this mixture and the genuine article."

—Two friends, taking a walk on a turnpike leading out from Baltimore, were passing a mile-stone inscribed, "2 M. to B." "Poor B——!" said one of them; "a queer place for a grave, and a mean sort of a stone to mark it." "Why, it's a mile-stone, man!" said the other, innocently. "Is it, indeed? If '2 M.' don't spell *tomb* I should like to know what it does spell."

Personal and Literary.

—Edward Purden, Lord Mayor of Dublin, is a printer by trade.

—Tennyson has a printing-office in his house, and sends his works to his publishers in type.

—Thurlow Weed is at work on his autobiography, and it progresses as fast as his health allows.

—Secretary Boutwell has promised to be present at the agricultural Fair at Macon, Ga., in November.

—Rev. Mr. Beecher's pulpit is supplied during the summer and till October by Rev. Dr. Patton, of Chicago.

—Jefferson Davis' health is much improved in consequence of his recent tour throughout Scotland.

—Colonel Halpine's ("Miles O'Reilly's") widow receives a comfortable income from the sale of her husband's poems.

—The Prince Imperial of France is said to be an awkward, gawky boy, and already taller than his mother, the Empress.

—In a recent letter to a friend in St Louis, Chief Justice Chase says: "I am out of all future political contests, and no one need be jealous of me hereafter."

—Prince Arthur will be twenty the 1st of next May, and holds a Lieutenant's commission in the rifle brigade, with which he will winter at Montreal.

—Dr. Livingstone has been elected corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Professor A D. Bache.

—A son of Garibaldi lately graduated from the Episcopal Seminary, in Boston. He has studied for the ministry, and expects to go back as a missionary to Italy.

—The terms of the following Senators expire in 1871, and according to law the vacancies will have to be supplied this year in States where only biennial sessions of the Legislature are held: H. V. M. Miller, Georgia; Richard Yates, Illinois; James W. Grimes, Iowa; Edmund G. Ross, Kansas; Thomas C. McCreery, Kentucky; William Pitt Fessenden, Maine; Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; Jacob Howard, Michigan; Daniel S. Norton, Minnesota; John M. Thayer, Nebraska; Aaron H. Cragin, New Hampshire; Alexander G. Cattell, New Jersey; George H. Williams, Oregon; Henry B. Anthony, Rhode Island; Joseph S. Fowler, Tennessee; Waitman T. Willey, West Virginia—total 16.

Industrial.

—The assessed valuation of Iowa is $297,462,936.

—It is estimated that 135,000 vessels passed through Martha's Vineyard Sound last year.

—A poor family in Virginia has removed to Indiana on foot. They have walked eight hundred miles.

—Another Atlantic cable to unite the United States with Prussia is projected, to be begun by September and finished within two years.

—A single grain of wheat in Boise valley, Idaho, has produced one hundred and twenty stalks bearing heads averaging thirty grains each.

—A Delawarean has a peach orchard covering 300 acres. From the peaches raised upon this vast orchard he contrives to save 50,000 bushels for the New York market.

—A large bone crushing factory has lately gone into operation at Indianola, Texas, and the prospects are that large quantities of bone dust will be sent North from that region.

—The Thornton estate, containing 7,500 acres, located at Thornton Station, Va., near Washington, has been purchased by Northern capitalists for $150,000, and will be divided into small lots and a town laid off, after the plan of Vineland, N. J.

—The National Land Company, for the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, has sold 32,000 acres of land to representatives of an English colony of 1,200 families. The land lies in a body, northwest of Junction City, Kan., and the average price paid is about $3.75 per acre.

A Pennsylvania paper tells of two cucumbers, one measuring 14½ inches and the other 15¼ inches long: the latter is 10 inches around the middle. A Troy, Kansas, editor beats this. He knows of one that measures 18 inches in length and another 15 inches.

—The small steel chain which winds round the fusee of a watch is about eight inches in length, and contains upwards of five hundred links, riveted together. It is not thicker than a horse-hair, and the separate links can but just be perceived with the naked eye. Most of these watch-chains are manufactured at Christchurch, in Hants. The links are punched out by girls from plates of steel, and very young girls pick up the links, and rivet one to the other.

Religious and Educational.

—Some 300 Chinamen are being taught in the different Sunday Schools of San Francisco.

—Prof. J. K. Patterson has been elected President of the Agricultural College of Kentucky University.

—Professor Cyrus Northrop, of Yale College, has been elected President of the University of Alabama.

—A Methodist camp-meeting was recently held in Oregon, without the aid or presence of a single preacher.

—One hundred and twenty young men are preparing for the ministry in Chicago; fifty at the Congregational Seminary, thirty at the Presbyterian, and forty at the Baptist.

—Mr. Sage, of the Cincinnati Ninth Street Baptist Church, in a late social meeting, gave an account of a Sabbath spent in Richmond, Indiana. He attended no less than six religious services and visited five Sunday Schools. He found religion the all-absorbing theme of conversation, on the streets, in the stores, and everywhere. Some 650 persons have been awakened and added to the various churches as the fruits of the revival.

HIRING A BRAKEMAN.—Many years since, soon after the opening of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, a stout looking innocent about six feet in his stockings, with thews and thighs to match, stood in the depot at Worcester, gazing with evident admiration at the "bran new" cars and snorting locomotive, which had just arrived at the station. A roguish citizen who stood near him, watched his undisguised wonder attentively, and drawing near entered into conversation with him.

He was "down from Vermont arter work, and wanted to git a charnce on one o' these here railroads."

"Do?" said the other. "Why don't you go and see the superintendent?"

"Wa-a-l, I would ef I knew whar to find him."

"Oh, then, come along with me—I'm going right by his office."

Accordingly off went the twain, straight to the store where that demurest of all hoaxers, Jem B., stood like a patriarchal spider waiting for any unsophisticated human fly that might flounder into his net.

"Ah!" said the wag who acted as pilot—"there he is. Here's a young man, Mr. B., who wants a berth on the road as a brakeman."

Jem was posted immediately.

"Well, I don't know. We've a good many applications for the post, and, in fact, I had engaged a man to go out upon the train; but as he is not up to his engagement, I will talk to you. Have you been accustomed to railroading?"

"Wa-a-l, no, I ain't; but I guess I could learn it mighty soon. What's the wages?"

"Thirty-six dollars a month and clothes."

"Wa-a-l, mister, I'm ready, ef you say so, to take right hold."

"Very well then, I'll send you out on this train; but I wish to put you on your guard with reference to one matter, and that is, there is a set of troublesome fellows continually hanging round the train, pretending to belong to the road. Some of them may interfere with you. If they do, put them off the cars at once—tell them I put you on the train, and take no orders or impudence from any of them. As to your duties; when you hear one whistle, screw on your brakes; if two alarms are sounded, screw them down hard; and then when three are given loosen the brakes for the train to go on. I'll go with you and put you on the train. You return here to-night, and then I will see about your boarding place."

Accordingly down they went to the station, and there the pretended Superintendent showed his employee the brakes, and mode of using them—leaving him with a fresh injunction to "knock down any one who attempted to interfere with him."

Before many minutes, the Vermonter had a customer. The whistle sounded, and on went the brake!

"What are you doing there with that brake?" shouted the legitimate brakeman. "Jump off there in a hurry, if you don't want your head broke."

Jonathan looked at his rude interrogator (a small man) with contempt, but disdained to reply.

"S-h-ree! s-h-ree! who-o-oo!" went the whistle, and the new brakeman screwed away for life, until snap went the chain.

This was the cup too much, and off went the infuriated little brakeman for assistance.

"What are you doing there?" asked the conductor, who returned with the man, and stepping upon the car, placed his hand upon Jonathan with a view to summary ejectment. A brief struggle ensued at the termination of which the conductor lay sprawling upon his back, with the small brakeman's head jammed between his legs.

"Come on, ye darned heathins!" shouted Jonathan, now fairly roused—"come on!" I'll larn ye to cut up yer didos around *me*. I'm hired. I be. Mr. —— hired me for this bizness, and ef I don't larn ye ter tend to yer own, it'll be coz yer stonter'n I be."

A fresh struggle ensued between our hero and some half dozen others employed on the train, who had gathered around, and Jonathan was finally overpowered, when an explanation took place, and the superintendent's "*store*" was sought for, but could not be found, as the incorrigible wag had not been so incautious as to make the engagement in his own store; and although he was strongly suspected as being the author of the too practical joke, no proof could be had, for by a shrewd management of the muscles of his face, and cool assurance, aided by a different dress, he succeeded in arguing Jonathan out of his suspicion, the latter having charged him with the hoax. The best part of the joke was the denouement. The actual superintendent hearing of the affair, and of the indomitable pluck displayed by the Vermonter, sent for him, and did actually engage him, and it is said that he now satisfactorily fills an important post upon one of the great western roads.

Painless Digestion.

"No man," says Sir Astley Cooper, "ought to know by his sensations that he has a stomach." In other words, when digestion is perfect there is neither pain nor uneasiness in the region where it takes place. Nausea, want of appetite, flatulency, oppression after eating, shooting pains in the epigastrium, a flushing of the face at meal times, and a furred tongue in the morning, are among the direct symptoms of indigestion. Constipation, biliousness, headache, nervous irritability, physical weakness, and low spirits, are its almost invariable accompaniments. All these indications of DYSPEPSIA, whether immediate or secondary, are usually aggravated by hot weather.

The close of summer is therefore the season when the victim of dyspepsia most urgently needs a tonic and regulating medicine. Of course, every invalid has many advisers. One friend recommends one drug, another another; but in a multitude of counsellors there is not always safety. The STANDARD REMEDY OF THE PRESENT AGE FOR INDIGESTION, in all its stages, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Time, that proves all things, has established its reputation on an impregnable foundation,—the spontaneous testimony of millions of intelligent witnesses. No acrid oil or acid defiles its stimulating principle; its tonic constituents are the finest that botanical research has yet discovered; it combines the properties of a gentle evacuant, a blood depurent, and an anti-bilious medicine, with invigorating qualities of the highest order, and is admitted both by the public and the profession to be the surest protection against all diseases that are produced or propagated by pestiferous air or unwholesome water, that has ever been used either in the United States or Tropical America.

In cases of constipation resulting from a want of muscular tone in the intestines, the effect of the BITTERS is perfectly marvelous; and without the dangerous sequences of mercury, it restores the disordered liver to a normal condition.

NO HUMBUG.—We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures all diseases of mind, body or estate, and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise, to which heaven itself shall be but a side show, but *we do wish to inform you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured thousands of cases of catarrh in its worst forms and stages*, and the proprietor will pay $500 for a case of this loathsome disease that he cannot cure. It may be procured by mail for sixty cents, by addressing R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by most druggists everywhere.

THE LUNGS IS THE GREAT LABORATORY OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM. When once destroyed they can never be made sound again. We should remove the first cause which tends to their destruction. When sores are forming, it is indicated by a cough or pains in the chest, or difficulty of breathing. Now ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will check these symptoms at once, if it is used in time, and prevent fatal Consumption.

For sale by all Druggists.

THE purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap* made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

"ESSENCE OF INK."—Beautiful Black Ink for 10 cts. a half pint; the only ink that will not corrode steel pens. For sale by stationers, druggists, &c. SPERRY & CO., Manufacturers, 599 Broadway, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 1869.

BEEF CATTLE—Fair to Prime..	$14.25	@ $15.75
HOGS—Live	9.00	@ 10.00
SHEEP—Fair to Prime	4.50	@ 6.75
COTTON—Middling	.34¼	@ .35
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.60	@ 7.45
WHEAT—Spring, No. 2	1.52	@ 1.57
RYE—Western	1.16	@ 1.18
CORN—Western Mixed	1.16	@ 1.18
OATS—Western, New	.63	@ .68
PORK—Mess, New	31.87	@ 32.00
LARD	.18	@ .20
GOLD—1.36¼		

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	$7.25	@ $7.75
Prime	6.50	@ 7.00
Fair Grades	5.50	@ 6.25
Medium	4.00	@ 5.25
STOCK CATTLE—Common	3.50	@ 4.75
Inferior	2.50	@ 3.75
HOGS—Live	8.25	@ 10.00
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	4.25	@ 5.25
BUTTER—Choice	.28	@ .30
EGGS—Fresh	.14	@ .15
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	7.00	@ 9.25
Spring Extra	5.50	@ 7.50
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.87¾	@ .88
Barley—No. 2	1.30	@ 1.32
Oats—No. 1	.45½	@ .45¾
Rye—No. 2	.91	@ .91½
Wheat—Spring, No. 1	1.35	@ 1.36
No. 2	1.31	@ 1.32
LARD	.18¾	@ .19
PORK—Mess, New	33.25	@ 33.50

CINCINNATI.

BEEF CATTLE	$4.00	@ $6.75
HOGS—Live	8.00	@ 10.00
SHEEP—Live	2.00	@ 4.00
FLOUR—Family	6.00	@ 6.25
WHEAT—New Red	1.30	@ 1.35
CORN—Shelled, Mixed	1.03	@ 1.05
OATS—New	.55	@ .58
RYE—No. 1	1.00	@ 1.01
BARLEY—Fall	1.50	@ 1.60
LARD	.19¼	@ .19½
PORK—Mess	32.75	@ 33.00

ST. LOUIS.

BEEF CATTLE—Choice	$5.50	@ $6.25
Good to Prime	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS—Live	8.00	@ 10.00
SHEEP—Good to Choice	4.00	@ 5.00
FLOUR—Spring XX	5.25	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1.25	@ 1.30
CORN—Mixed, in bulk	.82	@ .85
OATS—Mixed, in bulk	.48	@ .48½
RYE	.80	@ .85
BARLEY—No. 2 Spring	1.07½	@ 1.10
PORK—Mess	34.00	@ 34.25
LARD	.18½	@ .21

MILWAUKEE.

FLOUR—Spring Extra	$5.75	@ $6.25
WHEAT—Spring No. 1	1.31	@ 1.34½
No. 2	1.31	@ 1.31½
CORN—No. 2	.86	@ .87
OATS—No. 2	.43	@ .44
RYE—No. 1	.98	@ .99

CLEVELAND.

FLOUR—XX Spring	$6.25	@ $7.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1.40	@ 1.41
CORN—No. 1 Shelled	.99	@ 1.00
OATS—No. 1	.49	@ .50
RYE—No. 1	1.00	@ 1.05

Miscellaneous Reading.

WHAT THE SPARROW CHIRPS.

I am only a little sparrow,
A bird of low degree;
My life is of little value,
But the dear Lord careth for me.

He gave me a coat of feathers,
It is very plain, I know,
With never a speck of crimson,
For it was not made for show.

But it keeps me warm in winter,
And it shields me from the rain;
Were it bordered with gold or purple,
Perhaps it would make me vain.

By-and-by, when the spring-time cometh,
I will build me a little nest,
With many a chirp of pleasure,
In the spot I like the best.

And He will give me wisdom
To build it of leaves most brown;
Warm and soft it must be for my birdies,
And so I will line it with down.

I have no barn nor storehouse,
I neither sow nor reap;
God gives me a sparrow's portion,
But never a seed to keep.

If my meal is sometimes scanty,
Close picking makes it sweet;
I have always enough to feed me,
And "life is more than meat."

I know there are many sparrows,
All over the world we are found,
But our Heavenly Father knoweth
When one of us falls to the ground.

Though small, we are never forgotten;
Though weak, we are never afraid;
For we know that the dear Lord keepeth
The life of the creatures he made.

I fly through the thickest forests,
I light on many a spray;
I have no chart nor compass,
But I never lose my way.

And I fold my wings at twilight
Wherever I happen to be;
For the Father is always watching,
And no harm will come to me.

I am only a little sparrow,
A bird of low degree;
But I know that the Father loves me,
Have you less faith than me?
—*Missionary Echo.*

HOW THE BOYS ASTONISHED THE RIVERMOUTHIANS.

In the "Story of a Bad Boy" in the September number of *Our Young Folks*, is given an account of how the hero and his co-conspirators astonished the Rivermouthians. A number of old cannon, relics of the war of 1812, had been accumulated at Rivermouth, and several of the "old sogers" were scattered about on the wharf. It occurred to the enterprising mind of Young Bailey that here was an excellent opportunity for a grand midnight surprise. A few of the leading members of the Centipede Club were consulted and readily entered into the scheme. A dozen or so of the old war dogs were secretly got in proper trim and position. The necessary ammunition was quietly procured, and the services of Sailor Ben, under a pledge of secrecy, were secured to prepare the fuse for the grand awakening. We quote from the story:

On Wednesday the fuses were ready. That night we were to unmuzzle Bailey's Battery. Mr. Grimshaw saw that something was wrong somewhere, for we were restless and absent-minded in the classes, and the best of us came to grief before the morning session was over. When Mr. Grimshaw announced "Guy Fawkes" as the subject for our next composition, you might have knocked down the Mystic Twelve with a feather.

The coincidence was certainly curious, but when a man has committed, or is about to commit an offense, a hundred trifles, which would pass unnoticed at another time, seem to point at him with convicting fingers. No doubt Guy Fawkes himself received many a start after he had got his wicked kegs of gunpowder neatly piled up under the House of Lords.

Wednesday, as I have mentioned, was a half-holiday, and the Centipedes assembled in my barn to decide on the final arrangements. These were as simple as could be. As the fuses were connected, it needed but one person to fire the train. Hereupon arose a discussion as to who was the proper person. Some argued that I ought to apply the match, the battery being christened after me, and the main idea, moreover, being mine. Others advocated the claims of Phil Adams as the oldest boy. At last we drew lots for the post of honor.

Twelve slips of folded paper, upon one of which was written "Thou art the man," were placed in a quart measure, and thoroughly shaken; then each member stepped up and lifted out his destiny. At a given signal we opened our billets. "Thou art the man," said the slip of paper trembling in my fingers. The sweets and anxieties of a leader were mine the rest of the afternoon.

Directly after twilight set in Phil Adams stole down to the wharf and fixed the fuses to the guns, laying a train of powder from the principal fuse to the fence, through a chink of which I was to drop the match at midnight.

At ten o'clock Rivermouth goes to bed.

At eleven o'clock Rivermouth is as quiet as a country churchyard.

At twelve o'clock there is nothing left with which to compare the stillness that broods over the little seaport.

In the midst of this stillness I arose and glided out of the house like a phantom bent on an evil errand; like a phantom I flitted through the silent street, hardly drawing breath until I knelt down beside the fence at the appointed place. Pausing a moment for my heart to stop thumping, I lighted the match and shielded it with both hands until it was well under way, and then dropped the blazing splinter on the slender thread of gunpowder.

A noiseless flash instantly followed, and all was dark again. I peeped through the crevice in the fence, and saw the main fuse spitting out sparks like a conjurer. Assured that the train had not failed, I took to my heels, fearful lest the fuse might burn more rapidly than we calculated, and cause an explosion before I could get home. This, luckily, did not happen. There's a special Providence that watches over idiots, drunken men and boys.

I dodged the ceremony of undressing by plunging into bed, jacket, boots, and all. I am not sure I took off my cap; but I know that I had hardly pulled the coverlid over me, when "BOOM!" sounded the first gun of Bailey's Battery.

I lay as still as a mouse. In less than two minutes there was another burst of thunder, and then another. The third gun was a tremendous fellow, and fairly shook the house.

The town was waking up. Windows were thrown open here and there and people called to each other across the streets asking what that firing was for.

"Boom!" went gun number four.

I sprung out of bed and tore off my jacket, for I heard the Captain feeling his way along the wall to my chamber. I was half undressed by the time he found the knob of the door.

"I say, sir," I cried, "do you hear those guns?"

"Not being deaf, I do," said the Captain, a little tartly—any reflection on his hearing always nettled him; "but what on earth they are for I can't conceive. You had better get up and dress yourself."

"I'm nearly dressed, sir."

"Boom! boom!"—two of the guns had gone off together.

The door of Miss Abigail's bedroom opened hastily, and that pink of maidenly propriety stepped out into the hall in her night-gown—the only indecorous thing I ever knew her to do. She held a lighted candle in her hand and looked like a very aged Lady Macbeth.

"O Dan'el, this is dreadful! What do you suppose it means?"

"I really can't suppose," said the Captain, rubbing his ear; "but I guess it's over now."

"BOOM!" said Bailey's Battery.

Rivermouth was wide awake now, and half the male population were in the streets, running different ways, for the firing seemed to proceed from opposite points of the town. Everybody waylaid everybody else with questions; but as no one knew what was the occasion of the tumult, people who were not usually nervous began to be oppressed by the mystery.

Some thought the town was being bombarded; some thought the world was coming to an end, as the pious and ingenious Mr. Miller had predicted it would; but those who couldn't form any theory whatever were the most perplexed.

In the meanwhile Bailey's Battery bellowed away at regular intervals. The greatest confusion reigned everywhere by this time. People with lanterns rushed hither and thither. The town-watch had turned out to a man, and marched off, in admirable order, in the wrong direction. Discovering their mistake, they retraced their steps, and got down to the wharf just as the last cannon belched forth its lightning.

A dense cloud of sulphurous smoke floated over Anchor Lane, obscuring the starlight. Two or three hundred people, in various stages of excitement, crowded about the upper end of the wharf, not liking to advance farther until they were satisfied that the explosions were over. A board was here and there blown from the fence, and through the openings thus afforded a few of the more daring spirits at length ventured to crawl.

The cause of the racket soon transpired. A suspicion that they had been sold gradually dawned upon the Rivermouthians. Many were exceedingly indignant, and declared that no penalty was severe enough for those concerned in such a prank; others—and these were the very people who had been terrified nearly out of their wits—had the assurance to laugh, saying that they knew all along it was only a trick.

The town-watch boldly took possession of the ground, and the crowd began to disperse. Knots of gossips lingered here and there near the place, indulging in vain surmises as to who the invisible gunners could be.

There was no more noise that night, but many a timid person lay awake expecting a renewal of the mysterious cannonading. The oldest inhabitant refused to go to bed on any terms, but persisted in sitting up in a rocking-chair, with his hat and mittens on until daybreak.

I thought I should never get to sleep. The moment I drifted off in a doze I fell to laughing and woke myself up. But towards morning slumber overtook me, and I had a series of disagreeable dreams, in one of which I was waited upon by the ghost of Silas Trefethen with an exorbitant bill for the use of his guns. In another, I was dragged before a court-martial and sentenced by Sailor Ben, in a frizzled wig and three-cornered cocked hat, to be shot to death by Bailey's Battery—a sentence which Sailor Ben was about to execute with his own hand, when I suddenly opened my eyes and found the sunshine lying pleasantly across my face. I tell you I was glad!

That unaccountable fascination which leads the guilty to hover about the spot where his crime was committed drew me down to the wharf as soon as I was dressed. Phil Adams, Jack Harris, and others of the conspirators were already there, examining with a mingled feeling of curiosity and apprehension the havoc accomplished by the battery.

The fence was badly shattered and the ground ploughed up for several yards round the place where the guns formerly lay,—formerly lay, for now they were scattered every which way. There was scarcely a gun that hadn't bursted. Here was one ripped open from muzzle to breech, and there was another with its mouth blown into the shape of a trumpet. Three of the guns had disappeared bodily, but on looking over the edge of the wharf we saw them standing on end in the tide-mud. They had popped overboard in their excitement.

"I tell you what, fellows," whispered Phil Adams, "its lucky we didn't try to touch 'em off with punk. They'd have blown us all to flinders."

* * * * * * * *

People living by the sea are always more or less superstitious. Stories of spectre ships and mysterious beacons, that lure vessels out of their course and wreck them on unknown reefs, were among the stock legends of Rivermouth; and not a few people in the town were ready to attribute the firing of those guns to some supernatural agency. The Oldest Inhabitant remembered that when he was a boy a dim-looking sort of schooner hove to in the offing one foggy afternoon, fired off a single gun that did not make any report, and then crumbled to nothing, spar, mast, and bulk, like a piece of burnt paper.

The authorities, however, were of the opinion that human hands had something to do with the explosions, and they resorted to deep-laid strategems to get hold of the said hands. One of their traps came very near catching us. They artfully caused an old brass field-piece to be left on a wharf near the scene of our late operations. Nothing in the world but the lack of money to buy powder saved us from falling into the clutches of the two watchmen who lay secreted for a week in a neighboring sail-loft.

It was many a day before the midnight bombardment ceased to be the town-talk. The trick was so audacious and on so grand a scale that nobody thought for an instant of connecting us lads with it. Suspicion at length grew weary of lighting on the wrong person, and as conjecture—like the physicians in the epitaph—was in vain, the Rivermouthians gave up the idea of finding out who had astonished them.

They never did find out, and never will, unless they read this veracious history.

A Frank Confession.

The New York *Tribune* speaks its mind very empatically upon the infamous plan said to be entertained by General Canby and approved by the President and his Cabinet, of excluding from the Virginia Legislature all the persons elected who can not or will not take the iron-clad oath and giving their places to their defeated competitors:

"We protest against this programme as involving perfidy, iniquity, and a most stupendous blunder. The only party that can be harmed by it is (as in Georgia) that which conceives and executes it. We have an overwhelming Republican majority in the Senate; so that there is not even the poor, rascally excuse of necessity for perpetrating it. It is calculated to alienate the Walker Republicans permanently from the national party, and give the Democrats such an advantage everywhere as the Georgia blunder gave us last fall. It is a resort prompted by the mortification of defeat; but the Republicans of the whole country cannot afford to sacrifice themselves on the altar of Wells' discomfiture."

—A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says that he has a fine, thrifty Baldwin-apple tree in his orchard, on which scarcely an apple can be seen except on a limb which was nearly broken from the tree last fall in gathering the fruit. This limb now hangs full of fine, large apples.

—A horse was stung to death by honey bees, near Racine, Wis., a few days ago.

An Ominous Growl from a Leading Republican Journal.

The commonly assigned reason for the President's pilgrimages is that he may inform himself of the state of the country and the drift of public opinion. Not very familiar with either before assuming office, it may well be that he is now, if not an apprentice, at least a journeyman, acquiring while he practices the art of civil government. These are his wandering years, and he is to come out of them a finished master in political wisdom. The people are very tolerant of such an explanation as this, which flatters our vanity while it promises good results for an inexperienced President. But they will soon begin to inquire why it is that he confines himself to so small a part of the great country he governs—why he honors New York and New England with so much of his company, and neglects a journey through the South. That portion of the land calls for his closest inspection; it is with that he is least acquainted, while needing to be most so. If he knows so little about Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas that he cannot distinguish his friends from his enemies there, he ought to go down and learn to discriminate better. If he is debating whether to place Georgia under martial law or not, why should he not visit it, and see for himself what it seeks and what it needs? The industry, the finances, the politics, and the social aspect of the South all demand his closest study; why, then, does he avoid the line of travel that would show him something of them? Is it because in his last journey there, under the orders of Andrew Johnson, his observations and his report were so quickly contradicted by events that he bears a displeasing recollection of the trip? We believe he has not traveled through any Southern State since that flying journey in the winter of 1865-6 which ended in what Senator Sumner called a "white-washed report" of Southern affairs. Is it not time that he should repeat that journey, and compare his observations then and now? We are serious in this suggestion, and we have in view the President's best reputation in making it. It is likely to be said shortly, elsewhere than in the Democratic newspapers, that Gen. Grant is traveling for pleasure, not for his country's good, and nothing would be more injurious to his prestige than such an opinion, should it find a lodgement in the minds of the people. To while away the time is the task of kings, not the duty of American Presidents. Their business is to know their country's wants, and to meet them; to take counsel, not of flatterers and friends merely, but of opponents and of advisers and difficult circumstances. The supremacy of the party that elected Gen. Grant is fast passing away in the South, and it is growing weaker all over the North. Before the reaction culminates, and while yet there is time to temper or avert the shock of defeat, it behooves the head of the Administration to give earnest thought to the problems of Southern politics. He cannot do so better than by traversing the region of secession, gauging its needs and its desires, and seeking to shape his policy, whether of coercion or concilation, so as to promote its best interests. We urge Gen. Grant to make his next journey to the southward of Washington.—*Springfield, Mass., Republican, August* 28.

Antidotes for Poisoning by Morphia, Opium, etc.

Dr. T. C. Duncan, editor *Medical Investigator*, writes to the Chicago *Republican* of a recent date:

Recently I have noticed very frequent accounts of cases of deaths by poisoning. Under the head of "Suicidal Mania," you give, in this morning's issue, quite a number of deaths by morphine, opium, and strychnine. I am not so much surprised that this class of persons, who shrink life's burdens, should choose so soothing a death-dealing drug as morphia, as I am at the ignorance displayed by many of the physicians who figure in these reports. Many of them seem perfectly helpless, apparently knowing not what to give to antidote this drug.

The most ready antidote for opium, morphia, or any other of its preparations, is *coffee*. Just ordinary drinking coffee. When such cases come under observation (and nearly every person knows the symptoms produced by opium), call at once for coffee and give it freely. The stronger the infusion the quicker you will arrest the progress of the poison. As soon as improvement is manifest hold up on the coffee. I could here cite, were it necessary, a number of cases, where determined persons tried to commit suicide by taking morphine, opium or laudanum, but were saved by the timely administration of coffee. The physician can prescribe caffeine, the alkalid of coffee, if he chooses to be fastidiously professional.

Camphor is another antidote nearly always at hand, and may be used instead of the coffee or until it is prepared. These two drugs (camphor and coffee) will not work so well together nor follow each other so well as alone. If the case has not gone too far, I consider it an easy matter to save the life of a person under the narcotic influence of opium.

The effects of strychnine are more violent and distressing, and it is, therefore, less used as a suicidal drug. Its antidotes are many. Chief among them stands the all-powerful, ever present *coffee*. In cases of poisoning by this drug, *the coffee* must be the strongest that can be made, and must be given freely. Camphor is here also a valuable antidote.

Arsenic produces such violent burning and distress in the stomach that it is falling into disfavor with this class of persons. They like to die quietly, without any "fuss." Milk, olive oil, and sesqui oxide of iron (common iron rust), mixed with milk, should be freely given in cases of poisoning with arsenic.

Strange as it may seem, strychnine is an antidote to opium in a certain degree. In the hands of non-professional or uneducated physicians, they would be apt to do more harm than good if given as an antidote for each other. It should be generally known that coffee is almost a universal antidote to vegetable poisons, while camphor has in addition nearly the same power over the mineral poisons.

Ikthology—By Josh Billings.

THE CODFISH.

The codfish iz the child ov the oshun. This ackounts for their being so salt.

They are caught with a hook and line, and bite like a steel trap, and hang on like a poor relation.

They are good eating for a wet day; they are better than an umbrella to keep a man dry.

Dried codfish iz one ov the luxurys of life, but codfish three times a day would weaken my confidence in them.

Codfish never venture in fresh water; they would spile if they did.

I never have been codfishing miself, but think I should like it better than fishing for frogs.

I think I could catch frogs well enuff, but i should insist upon their taking themselfs off from the hook.

I had rather take a boss bumble-bee in mi hand than a live frog, not because I am afraid the frog would bite, but i am afraid ov their kicking.

Sum people ain't afraid to take ennything with their hands, that they kan reach, not even an eel, but if i should ever git caught by an eel, if i couldn't settle with him, right off, by giving him the hook and line, i would throw the pole into the bargain and put for home.

The codfish iz sed tew be an aristokrat, and to keep aloof from the other fish of hiz size in the sea, and claims tew be a relation of the whales, but this looks to me rather fishy.

I hav noticed that the codfish alwuz haz a stiff upper lip, but I think this iz more owing tew the bone that iz in him than it iz tew his blood.

THE MACKREL.

The mackrel iz a game fish. They ought tew be well edukated, for they are alwas in schools.

They are very eazy to bite, and are caught with a piece ov old red flannel petty-coat tied onto a hook.

They ain't the only kind ov fish that are caught by the same kind of bait.

Mackrel inhabit the sea, but thoze which inhabit the grocerys alwuz taste to me az though they had been born and fatted on salt.

They want a good deal ov freshning before they are eaten, and want a good deal of freshning afterward.

If I can hav plenty of mackrel for breakfast, I can generally make the other two meals out ov cold water.

Mackrel are considered by menny folks the best fish that swims, and are called "the salt of the earth."

The New Radical Demand.

The efforts of leading Radical politicians to reverse the popular decision of the ballot-box in Tennessee and Virginia is a startling indication of the direction in which Republicanism is drifting in this country.

Efforts by disappointed politicians to reverse the results of elections, when the decision has been made by a very small majority, have been common for many years. But when, as in the case of Virginia and Tennessee, the decision has been rendered by a majority overwhelming in numbers, it has remained to the present era of "reconstruction" for the defeated minority to set about overturning the decision of the successful majority.

The old habit was bad enough, and damaging enough in its effects on public morals. The new habit is one that strikes at the foundation, not only of public morality, but of the existence of republican government.

The old habit found an excuse in the pretense of vindicating the purity of the ballot-box. The new one can find no such excuse. Any pretense that the decision in Virginia by forty thousand majority, or in Tennessee by seventy thousand, was obtained by fraud, would be absurdly preposterous. The disappointed politicians who desire to overturn those decisions, and who are now importuning the Federal power to that end, do not set up any such pretense. In Virginia,—which is still regarded by the disappointed ones as that impossible thing, one of the States of the Union that is not in the Union,—no excuse whatever is deemed essential. In Tennessee, the excuse set up by Mr. Stokes for desiring to defeat the popular will is "the alarming political condition which is fast precipitating Tennessee into the hands of the Democracy!"

One must concede to Mr. Stokes the merit of candor. What he gives as the reason why a Radical party administration at Washington should help the Radical minority in Tennessee to put down and drive from place their opponents, who constitute a very large majority of the people in that State, is unquestionably a true explanation of the effort they are making. It is also the true explanation of the similar movement of Radical politicians in Virginia, though Governor Wells lacks the candor to proclaim it.

The indications are unmistakable that Tennessee and Virginia will be "precipitated," by the decision of their people at the ballot-box, into the hands of the Democracy. Indeed, by the decision of their people, they are there already. Not by fraud; not by any unlawful agency; but by the free, openly-declared will of the people, expressed in accordance with the highest forms of law, in the exercise of that political right on which the whole fabric of the American Republic rests. And for the lawful exercise of that right in a direction unfavorable to the perpetuity of the party in power, it is boldly demanded that that party shall reverse the popular decision, put down the majority, and set up a minority government.

If the demand of these Radical malcontents in Tennessee and Virginia shall be granted by the reigning partisan dynasty, what is there that should prevent the granting of a similar demand in Kentucky, in Ohio, in New York? These States are in the hands of the Democracy. What better right have they to be in the hands of the Democracy than Tennessee and Virginia? What better right have they to say that the Washington administration shall not reverse the decision of their people at the ballot-box? Indeed, have they so good a right? The Democratic majority in Ohio and New York, at the last election, was not so great as the Democratic majority in Tennessee, or in Virginia. If the decision of a large popular majority in one State may be reversed, may not the decision of a smaller majority be reversed in another?

Let the precedent be established that a party in power at Washington may reverse, or in any way interfere with, the decisions of the people in the States, where is and what is the Federal Union? Is it any longer a Union of States? Is it any longer a Republic in which government is instituted by the consent of the governed? Is it any longer a Republic, in any sense of the term? Is it not, rather, a worse than Mexico or Paraguay, where the faction that is defeated at the ballot-box may seize upon the government, and, until ousted by force of arms, exercise all the functions of an absolute sovereign?

This, precisely, is the end toward which the present efforts of defeated Radical politicians are tending.—*Chicago Times, August* 30.

A Plotting Parrot.

IN my youth I knew a farm-house of the good old-fashioned form. You entered by the front door in the centre, with a window on each side lighting a narrow passage which led on the right to the kitchen and offices, on the left to the sitting parlor, where a parrot was enthroned. Polly's best and most entertaining exploit was to get up a *scene dramatique*—a curious thing in itself to witness—three animals set in action of their own accord and without a shadow of human instigation, and thus it would happen. Puss from the kitchen would be stealing along the passage to the parlor, much to the discomposure of pretty Poll, who, taking the alarm, whistled, and called, "Rover, Rover!" with a piercing voice. Honest Rover was not averse to obey the call, and hastened to the spot. "Hist, cat! hist, cat!" set him at once to the pursuit, and a terrible hurry-scurry and clatter along the narrow passage ensued. The finale was an uproarious laugh from the delighted Polly, subsiding into "Good Rover, good dog!" and the farce concluded —*Leisure Hours.*

—Recently a letter was received at the Nashua, N. H., Post-office with so illegible a superscription that all the clerks gave up in despair the attempt to decipher it. Postmaster Swain concluded that the country contained only one man capable of such chirography, so he enclosed the envelope as follows: "Returned to the writer, supposed to be Horace Greeley, for a more legible direction." After the lapse of three days the letter reappeared, legibly addressed to a relative of H. G.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—At a little military dinner, one of the visitors proposed a toast. "May the man who has lost one eye in the service of his country, never see distress with the other," but the person who was to give the toast, by omitting the word "distress," completely changed the sentiment.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that tomatoes want water almost as much as ducks, but as the vine is hardy and will stand almost any amount of heat and drought, few supply the water it demands. In order to make tomatoes ripen quickly, they should be watered at least once a day. The evening is the best time to water them.

—A writer in the *Wisconsin Farmer* says he used to have a good deal of trouble to make currant or gooseberry cuttings or slips grow until he tried the following plan: He boiled some potatoes until they were nearly done, and then stuck one on each side, and put it in the ground. Every slip sprouted, and grew well all summer, with but one or two exceptions.

—To preserve meat, cut it in from two to four pound pieces; place the pieces in an earthen or wooden vessel; sprinkle with salt, and cover with powdered charcoal. In this manner meat may be kept fresh more than fifteen days, no matter how warm the weather may be. The covering of charcoal should be from an inch to an inch and a half in thickness, the thicker the better.—*Exchange.*

—Mulching is said to be a sure remedy for cracking in fruit. In some places that excellent pear, the White Doyenne, cracks so much that it becomes almost worthless. In order to prevent this, a pear grower of New Jersey used a thick mulch of old chips and iron waste. This application was perfectly successful as a preventive of cracking, and also imparted a superior flavor to the fruit and smoothness to the bark.

—The following experiment, by Mr. H. Dayton, of Alden, Erie county, N. Y., is better than a column of theorizing. His orchard of two acres and a half, which had produced very little fruit for a number of years, and most of that wormy, was carefully plowed less than two inches deep last fall, and harrowed and cultivated two or three times in the early part of the present season. The result is, he picked, last fall, over four hundred and fifty barrels of fine smooth apples, bringing in about sixteen hundred dollars. The soil was a sandy gravel, and had been in grass about ten years.

—Samuel H. Goldwin, of Madison, Ind., says: Last winter all the bees in our county, with the exception of about half a dozen swarms, died, and of course there were none to suck the honey from the flowers last spring. We have an orchard that has borne but very little fruit for six or eight years, but this season it is full of healthy fruit. Now, the question is whether the fruit is injured by the bees taking every particle of honey from the flowers many times a day or not; or, in other words, is not the honey that is secreted in every fruit blossom, put there for the health and nourishment of the young fruit?

—Sun-baths cost nothing, and are the most refreshing, life-giving baths that one can take, whether sick or well. Every housekeeper knows the necessity of giving her woolens the benefit of the sun from time to time, and especially after a long rainy season, or a long absence of the sun. Many will think of the injury their clothes are liable to from dampness, who will never reflect that an occasional exposure of their bodies to the sunlight is equally necessary to their own health. The sun-baths cost nothing, and that is a misfortune, for people are still deluded with the idea that those things only can be good or useful which cost money. Let it not be forgotten that three of God's most beneficent gifts to man—three things the most necessary to good health—sunlight, fresh air and water, are free to all; you can have them in abundance, without money and without price, if you will. If you would enjoy good health, then see to it that you are supplied with pure air to breathe all the time; that you bathe for an hour or so in the sunlight; and that you quench your thirst with no other fluid than water.—*Journal of Health.*

—The food of their poultry is very carefully regarded by the French breeders. For the first week after being hatched (and in winter for a much longer time), the chickens are fed on barley meal mixed with milk, stale bread soaked in water, and green food finely chopped. Very few instances can be found where poultry are fed on whole grain, as it is believed that whole grain would be too expensive, produce fewer eggs, too much fat, and cause more disease when fowls are fed *ad libitum*, so as to completely fill their crops, which renders digestion difficult. The food is mostly composed of about one half bran and the other half buckwheat, barley, or oatmeal, made into a stiff paste, with which the fowls are fed twice a day—namely, at sunrise and sunset. This diet is given indiscriminately to old and young. In some cases where fowls have not the run of meadows, they are provided with a certain amount of animal and green food. The waste of the butcher shops is boiled, the fat skimmed off, and when coagulated, thoroughly mixed with the meal food. Cabbages and other vegetables are supplied in some cases, being either fed raw or boiled and mixed with the other food. Buckwheat is considered preferable to all other grain as a stimulant to egg laying, and in winter a certain amount is given whole.

Root Pruning.

It is pretty generally known that whatever checks the wood-producing principle of a tree tends to encourage the formation of fruit buds and the production of fruit. In some cases the remedy has been so roughly applied that in place of having the desired effect it has put a stop to the growth of wood and fruit and caused the death of the tree.

Summer pruning is resorted to for the purpose of checking the growth of those strong and vigorous shoots which by outstripping the principal part of the head destroy its compactness and regularity. This operation has a tendency to weaken the tree and to cause in it a tendency to produce fruit, but there are cases in which this object can be with more certainty attained by root-pruning.

It is well known that root-pruning consists of cutting the roots of a tree at a suitable distance from the trunk, in order to check the rampant growth of the branches and to cause in them a tendency to form fruit spurs. The reckless use of this process has caused the death of many trees. Experience and good judgment are more necessary in this kind of pruning than any other, for roots are of more importance to the health of a tree than branches. A tree will perform its various functions without much interruption after several of its branches have been removed, the principal part of its juices being thrown into the branches which remain and the rest used in the formation of new shoots; but when a considerable number of the roots have been cut away the supply of nutriment which they furnished is cut off, and the remaining roots are insufficient to furnish those ingredients which are necessary in the formation of wood, leaves and fruit.

In root pruning, a trench is opened around the tree to be operated on, at a suitable distance from the trunk, that distance depending upon the size of the tree and the consequent extent of the roots. About one fourth of the roots may be cut away and as they extend nearly as far as the branches, the diameter of the circle formed by the trench may be regulated by the spread of the branches. In root-pruning small trees the soil need not be dug out of the trench as the roots may be cut by driving down a very sharp spade to the required depth. When a large tree is to be operated on, the lowest roots can scarcely be reached without removing the soil from the trench to the depth of a foot and a half, and then cutting a circle with the spade in the bottom of the trench, at least one foot in depth.

In opening a trench around the tree care should be taken not to hack the roots with the spade or ax. When it is possible to do so, they should be cut with a sharp knife, making a clean draw cut. Much damage is sometimes done by hacking the roots with a spade, or cutting too close to the trunk, also in cutting the tap root which is used by the tree as an anchor for keeping it secure in its place. When a tree has been deprived of the greater number of its fibrous or feeding roots by this method of pruning, manure should be applied to encourage the growth of others. A root-pruned tree, without the application of suitable manure, generally produces a large number of very small fruit, but when the trench is filled with suitable manure, and a heavy top dressing of it applied to the area within the circle, very favorable results may be expected. On the whole, root-pruning has been found injurious to the longevity of trees and should not be resorted to until all other expedients have failed. The best time for performing this operation is in the fall immediately after the growth of the tree has ceased. Some experienced horticulturists select the end of August for this work.—*Western Rural.*

Preserving Fruits.

The rules for preserving fruits are simple and few, and can be successfully observed by any one. There need be no failure if reasonable care and attention is exercised. There are two ways of expelling the air from jars or cans, either of which will answer. The first is to heat the fruit after putting it into the cans or jars, and the other to pour the hot fruit into them, which itself will expel the air. The first method is usually preferred. It preserves the form and beauty of the fruit, which is likely to become bruised and broken by pouring it hot into the jars. Great care should be taken in canning cherries, berries, currants and all small fruits, to do so without bruising them. When broken the juice escapes and presents a clear syrup. Too much cooking has the same effect.

To prevent breakage, when glass jars or bottles are used they should be immersed in warm water before pouring in hot fruit; or wetting a towel in cold water and folding it around the jar before pouring it in will answer the same purpose.

All fruit and vegetables should be packed in as closely as they will permit. In heating the jars, pieces of wood should be laid at the bottom of the boiler to keep them off the hot surface, and as soon as the fruit is sufficiently heated or cooked they should be sealed or soldered and set away. Before setting them away, be sure that they are perfectly air-tight. The least air will spoil the fruit.

A good general rule in canning fruit is to use one pound of sugar with four pounds of fruit, and enough water to keep it from burning. Tin cans should be soldered, or sealed with sealing wax or cement made of equal parts of rosin, beeswax and tallow. Sealing wax is best for such cans as have grooved rims.

	Time for boiling fruits. Minutes.	Quantity of sugar to quart. Ounces.
Cherries	5	6
Raspberries	6	4
Blackberries	6	6
Strawberries	8	8
Plums	10	8
Whortleberries	5	4
Pie plant, sliced	10	10
Small sour pears, whole	30	8
Bartlett pears, in halves	20	6
Peaches	8	4
Peaches, whole	15	4
Pine apple, sliced	15	6
Siberian, or crab apple	25	8
Sour apples, quartered	10	5
Ripe currants	6	8
Wild grapes	10	8
Tomatoes	20	none.
Gooseberries	8	8
Quince, sliced	15	10

—*Experimental Farm Journal.*

The Most Popular Medicine Extant!

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THE PAIN KILLER is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.

THE PAIN KILLER Is both an Internal and External Remedy.

THE PAIN KILLER will cure Fever and Ague when other remedies have failed.

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THE PAIN KILLER—each Bottle is wrapped with full directions for use.

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$3000 SALARY, Address U. S. PIANO Co., N. Y.

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INDELICATE.

As well as obscene words and stories I utter, scar my soul, poison those who hear them, and bring the blood of their souls on my own.

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Any person sending for a club of Twenty, can have as commission one of the following articles: 15 yards Sheeting; 100 Picture Photograph Album; 11 quarter Honey Comb Quilt; Ladies' Serge Button Boots, or your choice of numerous other articles for above Club named on circular.

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The Constitution and Health may be ruined by a few applications of the lead or sulphur hair dyes now in the market. "Not a Dye" may be the motto of such nostrums, but a DIE may be the result of using them. But ONE HAIR DYE has been

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of all deleterious tendency, under the infallible laws of Science. Be it known to all, that

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

has been analyzed by the distinguished chemist, Professor Chilton, and his certificate of its wholesomeness may be seen at Cristadoro's, 6 Astor House, New York. CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it.

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As well as obscene words and stories I utter, scar my soul, poison those who hear them, and bring the blood of their souls on my own.

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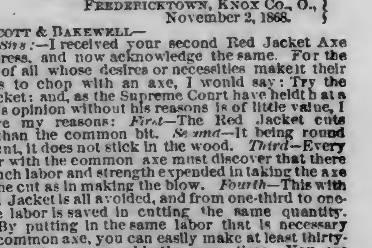
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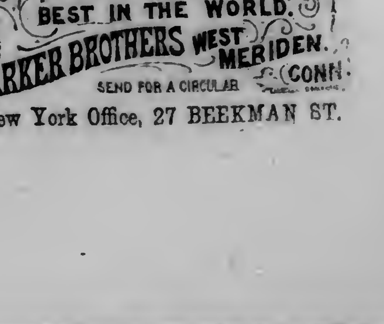
FREDERICKTOWN, KNOX CO., O., November 2, 1868.

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Dear Sirs:—I received your second Red Jacket Axe per express, and now acknowledge the same. For the benefit of all whose desires or necessities make it their business to chop with an axe, I would say: Try the Red Jacket: and, as the Supreme Court have held that a Doctor's opinion without his reasons is of little value, I will give my reasons: *First*—The Red Jacket cuts deeper than the common bit. *Second*—It being round on the cut, it does not stick in the wood. *Third*—Every chopper with the common axe must discover that there is as much labor and strength expended in taking the axe out of the cut as in making the blow. *Fourth*—This with the Red Jacket is all avoided, and from one-third to one-half the labor is saved in cutting the same quantity. *Fifth*—By putting in the same labor that is necessary with a common axe, you can easily make at least thirty-three per cent. more wood in the same time. You are safe in letting any honest man try your Red Jacket on these tests, and if it fails, refund him his money.

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New York Office, 27 BEEKMAN ST.

TOWN & COUNTY.

Thursday, Sept. 9, 1869.

Read the advertisement of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. For sele at the New Drug Store.

E. J. Brown arrived home on Friday last, after an absence of about six months at Superior City.

On Sunday evening next, the regular Monthly Concert of the M. E. Sabbath School will be held.

Rev. Mr. Gale, of Minneapolis, gave us a call on Tuesday last.

District School No. 2, East Shakopee, commenced its Fall term on Monday last, under the management of Miss H. F. Jackman, assisted by Miss C. Coulthard.

In the call for the Democratic Convention, to be held on the 23d inst., the Committee omitted the Spring Lake apportionment of delegates, which is 3.

Those good boys, Wm. Willson and George Pettey, of the R. R. Machine Shops, have gone East to spend a few weeks. We wish them a pleasant visit.

John Schwartz, the enterprising Merchant Tailor of this place, returned from the East last week, where he purchased a large stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods, which he is receiving this week. Give him a call.

Mr. Schinzel "spotted" us the other day because we stated last week that he was a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court. He wishes it to be understood that he does not aspire to so high an office. We are sorry indeed that his name was made public, but we will cheerfully forgive him.

The most astonishing cure of chronic diarrhœa we ever heard of is that of Wm. Clark, of Frankfort Mills, Waldo County, Maine; the facts are attested by Ezra Treat, Upton Treat, and M. A. Merrill, either of whom might be addressed for particulars. Mr. Clark was cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

The Market Fair on Monday last was well attended by the farmers of this and the adjoining counties, notwithstanding the roads were in bad condition, caused by the heavy rain of Sunday night. A large number of horses and cattle were on the grounds, and prices ranged high. Buyers were plenty and some sales were made. It was a good day for the merchants. It is a noticeable fact that but very few rows take place on Fair day. A more peaceably disposed set of people would be hard to find. Electioneering was brisk, and the day was doubtless well improved by politicians generally.

The Crow River Baptist Association held its second annual meeting at New Auburn, commencing on the 3d inst., Rev. A. Gale in the chair and Rev. G. D. Ross, Secretary. At the close of the meeting, Mr. Gale administered the ordinance of baptism.

We understand that the congregation of the Presbyterian Church in this place contemplate making some improvement in the appearance of their building. A very wise move we think.

St. Peter's Parish School.—The Fall Term of this school commenced on Monday last, Mrs. S. N. Adams, Teacher. A number of pupils will be admitted.

The Repuplican County Convention elected H. B. Strait, C. B. Tyler and Geo. F. Lyons as delegates to the Republican State Convention, which is in session at St. Paul to-day.

Active preparations are already being made to receive the members of the Annual Conference of the M. E. Chnrch, which commences in Minneapolis October 8th.

The Catholic College building at this place is fast approaching completion. This building was commenced about eight years ago, but for some reason was abandoned until this summer, when work upon it was resumed, and it now has the appearance of being, when completed, a very fine edifice, and will be an ornament to our town. It is situated a few rods south of the German Catholic church, at the corner of Fourth and Atwood streets. We will give a description of the building, for what purpose to be used, etc., at some future time.

We understand that some business changes have been made in town, but we do not feel at liberty to state the facts at present.

Hon. Joseph Farewell, Mayor of Rockland, Me., Isaac Bragg, Esq., Bangor, and Messrs. Pope Bros., Machias, Me., lumber merchants, fully endorsed the *Sheridan Cavalry Condition Powders*, and have given the proprietors liberty to use their names in recommending them.

The Minnesota Monthly for September is on our table, and is filled with the choicest literature of the day. It is a Northwestern Magazine, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Social Improvement and General Information. No family in the State should be without it. Terms, $2 a year; single copies, 20 cents. Published by D. A. Robertson, St. Paul.

The Farmers' Union has recently been enlarged and improved. It is an excellent agricultural journal, and should be in the hands of every farmer. Published monthly, by W. A. Nimocks, Minneapolis, at 75 cents a year.

State Agricultural Society.

The prospects are favorable for a large Fair this fall. The harvest has come in abundantly, and there is no reason why the Fair should not be a success. We learn that the most extensive preparations are being made at Rochester in fitting up the grounds and buildings. It seems that the wide awake people of that place are determined that if the Fair is not a success, it shall not be their fault; but there is no danger of that. During the year a good deal of choice, blooded stock has been introduced into the State, which, with that we had before, and the fruit, and every thing else, there is no room to doubt but what we shall have the best Fair ever held in the North-West.

We are pleased to learn that the people all over the State are fully alive to the importance of making the Fair what it should be in a great agricultural State, like Minnesota—a grand success.

Let the fine arts be represented! The horticultural department must be cared for. All of the different branches of industry should be also represented. There is room for all.—*Farmers' Union.*

The Advance.—This journal, which Dr. Bushnell pronounces "one of the ablest, best, and most outspoken religious papers now published," enters upon its third volume this week, and celebrates the event by several marked improvements. It appears in a new dress of type, begins the regular publication of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons, and adds several new names to its list of contributors, among them that of Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, who in the current number discusses the problem of Chinese imigration from the standpoint of Christian statesmanship. The publication of Beecher's Sermons in the "Advance" will prove an admirable feature of an already admirable paper, and attract many readers. The "Advance" is published at $2.50 per year by The Advance Company, 25 Lombard Block, Chicago.

The latest indoor amusement is called "printer's delight," and is performed in the following manner:

"Take a sheet of note paper, fold it corefully, and enclose a bank note sufficient to pay all arrearages and a year in advance; and what adds immensely to the feat is to send along the name of a new subscriber, with cash to balance."

—Pendergast, the minstrel, who died at Pittsburgh on Sunday night, was on a spree that afternoon with some friends, when, as they passed an undetaker's, he went in, selected a coffin, and said he would wear that. This was bravado, but the next morning he occupied the coffin he had selected.

"Tommy, my son," said a mother to her young hopeful who had returned home from school during vacation, "bring me a stick of wood." "Ah! my dear mother," responded the youth, "the grammatical portion of your education has been sadly neglected. You should have said, "Thomas, my son, transport from that recumbent collection of combustible material upon the threshold of this edifice, one of the curtailed excrescences of a defunct log."

—Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul. Youth looks at the possible age at the probable. Some are very busy, yet accomplish little.

Excited Frenchman at Niagara Falls. —'Ah, dis is de grand specktakel? Superb! Magnifique! By gar, he is come down first rate!"

A murderous affray occurred four miles north of Eyota, in Viola, on Sunday evening, between two harvest men. A man by the name of Mike Madden, from St. Louis, attacked a stranger, name unknown, and stabbed him five times in the breast and abdomen. It is supposed to be an old grudge. The surgeon says the wounded man cannot live.

—Boston estimates the capital employed in the hide and leather business, in Massachusetts, at $20,000,000. The amount of sales of leather, etc., in Boston, last year, reached $35,000,000, and during the same period about 720,000 foreign hides were imported into Boston.

—Killing cats is cruelty to animals in Montreal, and costs $10.

ERIE RAILWAY.

The Great Through Route to the East.—This Company now control and operate thirteen hundred miles of road, extending from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo and Rochester to New York.

It is of the six feet guage, nearly a third wider than other roads, enabling the company to construct and use coaches correspondingly larger and more comfortable. Its track has been placed in thorough repair by the substitution of Steel Rails at such points as are subjected to the greatest service, and where the highest rate of speed is required to be made.

New and improved Sleeping Coaches accompany all night trains. They are heated by steam perfectly ventilated, and contain elegant and spacious Dressing and State rooms and combine all the modern improvements.

Excellent dining Saloons are located at convenient points along the line, where ample time is allowed for meals.

Three express trains daily are run from the western termini of the road to New York without change, making as quick time as any other route.

The long distance run without change —860 miles—and the spacious accommodations of its Broad Guage Coaches, especially commend this route to families and ladies.

Tickets via this popular line can be had at all the principal Ticket Offices throughout the country.

In Probate Court, County of Scott, State of Minnesota.

In the Matter of the Estate of H. D. J. Koons, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John B. Allen, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, setting forth that he has fully administered said estate, and therefore praying that a time and place may be fixed for the examination and settlement of his accounts as such Administrator and due notice of such settlement given.

It is Ordered, that the hearing on such settlement be held at the Probate Office, in the town of Shakopee, in said county, on the Fifth day of October, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate by publishing a copy of this Order for three successive weeks in the Shakopee Argus, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Shakopee, in said county, before the day of hearing.

Dated September 8th, 1869. By the Court,

L. R. HAWKINS,
Judge of Probate.

n34-3t

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT THE

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE

OF

CASPER HEMPHER,

On First Street, Shakopee.

I would respectfully inform the people that I have just opened and have for sale the finest assortment of

Boots and Shoes

ever brought to Shakopee.

Men's and Boys'

Boots and Shoes of all descriptions.

LADIES' CHILDREN'S & MISSES'

Shoes in great variety and of the finest and best work and material. My

CUSTOM-MADE

Boots and Shoes excel all others, and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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Neatly and promptly done. n38tf

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Spring Lake,

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—Dealer in—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, BOOTS and SHOES DRESS GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS, Queensware,

Crockery, Cutlery, SPICES.

etc., etc., etc.

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D. M. STORER, Prop'r.

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Wooden Ware, Yankee Notions, &c., &c., always on hand and for sale as cheap as the *cheapest.* Give me a call.

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CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOP

Democrat and Scroll Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c. manufactured and repaired. Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing and Carriage Painting promptly and satisfactorly done. Shop on the corner of Second and Lewis streets, between the residence of T. J. Duffy and the railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE,

—FOR—

MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND, AND the CANADAS.

Also, all Southern and Southwestern points.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

TWO THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS.

Day Express Leaves	Night Passenger Leaves
St. Paul.........7:15 A. M. Sundays excepted.	St. Paul.........3:15 P. M. Saturdays excepted.
Arrive.	Arrive.
Owatonna*......11:12 A. M.	Owatonna*......8:20 P. M.
Pr. du Chien†.....7:30 P. M.	Pr. du Chien†..6:30 A. M.
Milwaukee‡......7:10 A. M.	Milwaukee......3:50 P. M.
* Dinner. † Supper. ‡ Breakfast.	* Supper. † Breakfast.

Entirely new Palace Sleeping Cars on Night trains, and full night's rest via Milwaukee. Also, new Palace Coaches on Day Trains.

Passengers by this Line will Save from 12 to 24 Hours Time.

Save money by purchasing Through Tickets. Baggage checked through only by this Line.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Agt.,

Union Office, Prince's Block, cor. 3d and Jackson Streets, and at Levee, St Paul.

A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.

CHAS. L. WOOD, Ticket Agent, Depot, West St. Paul

MARK HENDRICKS, N. W. Trav. Agt.

12th Annual

SPRING OPENING

We are now prepared to offer our patrons a full line of

Poplins,
Pekin Lustres,
Merinos,
Alpacas,
De Lains—all Wool,
do Printed,
Lawns,
Percales,
Scotch and French
GINGHAMS,
Domestic Ginghams,
PRINTS,
&C., &C.

Also, a complete Assortment of

Notions, Linens,
Cloaks, Shawls,
Hoop skirts,
White Goods,
Linen Napkins,
Table Linen,
Crash,
Cloakings,
Sackings,
Linen & Paper Collars
Lace and Plain Handkerchiefs,
Setts, Collars & Cuffs,
Hair Nets,
Gloves,
Ladies', Miss and Child's Hose,
Balmoral Skirts
Bleached and Brown
MUSLINS,
For Gents' and Boys' wear.

We offer

Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Tweeds,
Cassimere Tweeds,
Jeans,
Cottonades,
Shirtings, Denims,
Shirts and Drawers,
Collars, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Hose,
Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

We also keep on hand a full Stock of

Boots and Shoes
Crockery,
Glassware, &
Groceries.

We are also Agents for the popular and well-known

Moline Plow,

And have permission from the Manufactors to warrant perfect satisfaction at all times.

The above are but a few of the many articles that we are offering at the *lowest* of low prices.

CALL and see us.

J. B. HUNTSMAN & CO.

Shakopee, May 12, 1869. n

F. X. HIRSCHER,

HOLMES STREET, (NEAR the LEVEE,)



SHAKOPEE, MINN.,

Cabinet Maker

And Dealer in

Furniture.

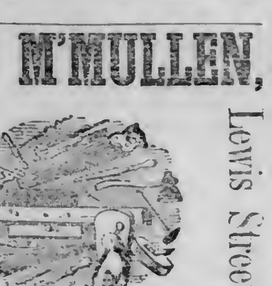
All kinds of Furniture, from the Finest Parlor Sets down. Work and repairing of every description done in a superior manner and on short notice.—Prices low and all work warranted.

COFFINS

Of all sizes, and the latest styles, always on hand.—Particular attention given to this branch of the business.

JOHN M'MULLEN,

Cor. First and Lewis Streets



SHAKOPEE, - MINN.,

Dealer in

Hard-Ware, Stoves. Cutlery, Tin-ware

AND

SHEET IRON

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

Michigan Southern
—AND—
LAKE SHORE RAILWAY,
—VIA—
Toledo and Cleveland.

The Only Line Running THROUGH Trains between

CHICAGO & BUFFALO

Without Transfer of Passengers or Baggage. Making this the most Comfortable, Expeditious, and Only Direct Route to

CLEVELAND, ERIE, DUNKIRK, BUFFALO

And all Points in

New York and New England.

All the Principal Railways of the Northwest and Southwest connect at Chicago with the Three Daily Express Trains of the Michigan Southern Railway, leaving Chicago at 4:15 A. M., 8:00 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. and 9:00 P. M.

ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM COACHES

On day Express Train, leave Chicago at 8:00 A. M.

Palace Sleeping Coaches Daily

On the 5:15 P. M. and 9:00 P. M. N. Y. Express.

Through Train for Buffalo.

Passengers for Detroit and all points in Canada, and those for Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New England, should purchase Tickets via MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY which are on sale at the principal Railway Ticket offices, and at the Company's Offices, No. 56 Clark Street, Chicago.

E. F. MORSE,
General Pass. Agent, Chicago.

GEORGE M. GRAY,
Gen. West Pass. Agt. M. S. & L. S. Line, Chicago.
OTIS KIMBALL, Gen'l Agt. Buffalo, N. Y.

P. GEYERMANN,

First Street,

SHAKOPEE.............MINN,

—Dealer in—

DRY GOODS.

GROC'RIES BOOTS, SHOES, Hats and Caps, CLOTHING, Dress Goods, Yankee Notions, Queensware, Cutlery, CROCKERY,

SPICES,
etc., etc., etc.

T. J. DUFFY,

Cor. Holmes & First Sts.,

SHAKOPEE, MINN.,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE STOVES, CUTLERY, TIN-WARE

—AND—

Sheet-Iron.

Sale of State Lands.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That a public sale of School Lands will be held under the provisions of Chapter XXXVIII of the General Statutes of the State of Minnesota, in the County of Scott, at the office of the County Treasurer, or at the usual place of holding Court in the Town of Shakopee, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTH day of OCTOBER, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., when the following described tracts or parcels of land will be offered, to wit:

Parts of Sec.	Section.	Per ct. purch's money to be paid at sale.	Appraised value per acre.	Value Improvements.
NEW MARKET—TOWN 113, RANGE 21.				
se ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw ne	16	"	5 00	
sw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
ne nw	16	"	5 00	
se nw	16	"	5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
nw sw	16	"	5 00	
sw sw	16	"	5 00	
se sw	16	"	5 00	
ne se	16	"	5 00	
nw se	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
se se	16	"	5 00	
ne nw	36	"	5 00	
sw nw	36	"	5 00	
se nw	36	"	5 00	
ne sw	36	"	5 00	
nw sw	36	"	5 00	
sw sw	36	"	5 00	
se sw	36	"	5 00	
nw se	36	"	5 00	
sw se	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
ne ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
se sw	16	"	5 00	
ne se	16	"	5 00	
nw se	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
se se	16	"	5 00	
CEDAR LAKE—TOWN 113, RANGE 22.				
ne nw	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw nw	36	"	5 00	
sw nw	36	"	5 00	
se nw	36	"	5 00	
ne sw	36	"	5 00	
nw sw	36	"	5 00	
sw sw	36	"	5 00	
se sw	36	"	5 00	
nw se	36	"	5 00	
sw se	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
SPRING LAKE—TOWN 114, RANGE 22.				
ne ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
sw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
Lot 6	36	"	5 00	
EAGLE CREEK—TOWN 115, RANGE 22.				
Lot 2	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
sw sw	36	"	5 00	
ne se	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
HELENA—TOWN 113, RANGE 23.				
se se	16	15 pr ct.	$7 00	
SAND CREEK—TOWN 114, RANGE 23.				
sw sw	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
LOUISVILLE—TOWN 115, RANGE 23.				
sw sw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lot 5	36	"	5 00	
Lot 4	36	"	5 00	
Lot 2	36	"	5 00	
Lot 3	36	"	5 00	
BELLE PLAINE—TOWN 113, RANGE 24.				
sw nw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
BELLE PLAINE—TOWN 113, RANGE 26.				
ne ne	36	[illegible] pr ct.	$5 50	
Lot 13	36	[illegible] "	5 00	
Lot 12	36	[illegible] "	5 00	
Lot 9	36	[illegible] "	[illegible]	
Lot 8	36	[illegible] "	[illegible]	
Lot 7	36	[illegible] "	7 00	
se sw	36	15 "	7 00	
Lot 10	36	[illegible] pr ct.	[illegible]	
Lot 11	36	50 pr ct.	5 00	
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
Lot 4 of nw¼	16	15 pr ct.	$8 00	
Lot 7 and 8 of nw¼	16	"	5 00	
Lot 3 of sw¼	16	"	10 00	
Lot 8 of sw¼	16	"	5 00	
SPRING LAKE—TOWN 114, RANGE 22				
Lot 8 of sw¼	16	75 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lots 5, 6 and 7 of sw¼	16	15 pr ct.	5 00	
HELENA—TOWN 113, RANGE 23.				
Lot 1 of se¼	16	15 pr ct.	$6 00	
Lots 2, 4 and 5 of se¼	16	"	7 00	
Lots 3 and 6 of se¼	16	"	9 00	
Lots 7 and [illegible] of se¼	16	[illegible] pr ct.	5 00	
LOUISVILLE—TOWN 115, RANGE 23.				
Lot 6 of sw¼	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lots 13, 14 & 15 of nw¼	36	"	10 00	
Lot 16 of nw¼	36	"	5 00	
Lot 11 of sw¼	36	"	10 00	
Lots 3 and 8 of sw¼	31	"	8 00	
Lot 4 of sw¼	36	"	9 00	
FORFEITED LANDS.				
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
sw nw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	

A certificate of purchase will be issued to the highest bidder who will pay at least fifteen per cent. of the whole amount of purchase money for prairie lands, and such further sum [illegible] timber lands as will cover the value of the timber thereon, with interest on the balance remaining due at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, to the first day of June, 1870.—The balance of the purchase money can be paid at the option of the purchaser from time to time during a period of twenty years, providing interest at the same rate is annually paid in advance on the first day of June of each year, or within six days thereafter, on the amount then remaining due. Upon the non-payment of such interest the rights of the purchaser are forfeited to the State, and the same can only be redeemed by paying double the amount of the interest due before said lands are resold. All such lands are offered for sale the second year after such forfeiture, and will be found in this list.

Purchase money payable in legal tender notes. No lands will be sold for less than their appraised value, and the right is reserved to withdraw from market any of the tracts advertised on the day of sale.

CHAS. McILRATH,
Commissioner State Land Office.

n32 6w

In Probate Court, County of Scott, State of Minnesota.

In the matter of the application of Sarah Ann Smith, Guardian of Nancy Catharine Smith and John Smith, minor heirs of Hubert Smith deceased, to sell the real estate of said minors.

On reading and filing the petition of said Guardian for license to sell the real estate of her said wards: It is ordered, that the heirs-at-law, and all other persons interested in the estate of the said wards, be and appear before L. R. Hawkins, Judge of the Probate Court, in and for said county of Scott, at the Probate Office in Shakopee in said county, on Saturday, the 9th day of October, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said Guardian to sell the following described real estate, situate in said county of Scott and State of Minnesota aforesaid, to wit: The North half of the South East quarter and the North East quarter of the South West quarter, and the South East quarter of the North West quarter of Section Twenty-one [21], in Township One hundred and thirteen [113], North of Range Twenty-three [23] West, containing one hundred and sixty [160] acres more or less. And it is further ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Order be served on all persons interested in said estate, and the same be published for four successive weeks in the Shakopee Argus, a weekly newspaper printed at Shakopee, in said county of Scott, and circulating in said county, the last of which said publications to be at least fourteen days before the said day of hearing.

Dated at Shakopee, August 23d, 1869.

L. R. HAWKINS,
Judge of Probate.

n32-4w

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court of the County of Scott, State of Minnesota, the time to examine and adjust claims against the estate of D. A. Huntsman, deceased, by commissioners for such purpose heretofore appointed, has been extended six months from the 31 day of August A. D. 1869. The undersigned, commissioners as aforesaid, will therefore meet at the office of the Judge of Probate, in Shakopee, on the First Wednesday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M., for six months from the date hereof, the time limited by said order to receive, examine and adjust claims against the Estate of the said D. A. Huntsman, deceased.

Dated Shakopee, August 31, 1869.

ISAAC LINCOLN,
THOS. J. DUFFY,
Commissioners.

n30

It is said that a poor woman, near Des Moines, died from fright caused by the late eclipse. Living in a lonely part of the country, with a little child, her only companion, and ignorant of the cause of the great phenomenon, she fled from her home to a neighbors, where she arrived in a terrified and exhausted condition, and gradually sank into an insensible condition and died.

SAINT PAUL & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD, TIME TABLE.

UPWARD TRAINS.

Leave St. Paul	7:45 A. M.		3:45 P. M.	
Arrive Mendota	8:10	"	4:10	"
Arrive Shakopee	10:10	"	5:29	"
Arrive Merriam	10:32	"	5:33	"
Arrive Brentwood	11:10	"	5:51	"
Arrive Belle Plaine	11:35	"	6:13	"
Arrive Blakely	12:25 P. M.		6:27	"
Arrive East Henderson	1:15	"	7:03	"
Arrive Le Sueur	1:40	"	7:18	"
Arrive Ottawa	2:10	"	7:35	"
Arrive St. Peter	2:30	"	7:53	"
Arrive Mankato	3:45	"	8:20	"

DOWNWARD TRAINS.

Leave Mankato	6:30 A. M.		9.00 A. M.	
Arrive St. Peter	7:06	"	9:55	"
Arrive Ottawa	7:23	"	10:30	"
Arrive Le Sueur	7:40	"	11:05	"
Arrive East Henderson	7:55	"	11:35	"
Arrive Blakely	8:11	"	12:05 P. M.	
Arrive Belle Plaine	8:28	"	12:50	"
Arrive Brentwood	8:51	"	1:20	"
Arrive Merriam	9:10	"	2:05	"
Arrive Shakopee	9:23	"	2:30	"
Arrive Mendota	10:30	"	3:55	"
Arrive St. Paul	11:10	"	4:50	"

JNO. F. LINCOLN, *Superintendent.*

No. 28.

NERVOUS DEBILITY:

With its gloomy attendants, low spirits, Depression, Involuntary Emissions, Loss of Semen, Spermatorrhea, Loss of Power, Dizzy Head, Loss of Memory and threatened Impotence and Imbecility, find a *sovereign cure* in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable, mild and potent Curatives, they strike at once at the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price $5 per package of six boxes and vial, which is very important in obstinate and old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all Druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 562 Broadway, New York. 43

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHEA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid,* on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.

[Special Notice.]

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. n18ly

COOK, COBURN & CO.

Advertising Agents Chicago.

Are authorized to receive Advertisements for this paper, at our lowest rates, and are Agents for all Newspapers in the U. S. and Territories.

ADVERTISE

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS

Are fac simile reproductions of exquisite Oil Paintings so minutely executed as to render it impossible for any but experts to detect the difference between them. Ask for them at the Art stores. Prang's "Chromo Journal" contains a complete list of Prang's Chromos, with special information about the Art. Specimen copies of the Journal sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

n12 1y L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

NEW GROCERY STORE,

BY

Roderick O'Dowd,

ON

LEWIS STREET, SHAKOPEE, MIN

A fine stock of Fresh

GROCERIES,

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Salt, Syrups, Vinegar, &c., &c.

DRIED FRUITS,

PEACHES, APPLES, CURRENTS, RAISINS, &c.

Provisions:

SALT PORK, DRIED FISH, FLOUR, CORN MEAL.

LIQUORS,

WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c.

Spices

of all kinds.

CROCKERY WARE.

Apr 29 n15

MEAT MARKET,

By John Gutenberg,

HOLMES STREET,

SHAKOPEE.............MINN.

JOHN GUTENBERG always keeps on hand the best of

FRESH BEEF,

HAMS, BACON, SAUSAGES and VEGETABLES

His STEAKS and ROASTS are always tender and fat and in prime condition. Prices as cheap as the state of the market will afford. n21

JOHN SCHWARTZ,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

FIRST STREET,

SHAKOPEE.............MINNESOTA

A New and Splendid Stock of

CLOTHING,

CLOTHS, and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Just received,

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

of every description.

Clothing made to order on short notice.

I am Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, and will sell them at manufactory price. Sale room at my clothing store.

UNION BILLIARD HALL

—AND—

RESTAURANT!

First Street, Shakopee, Minn.

JOHN EDERT.............Proprietor

Oysters, Sardines, Pig's Feet, etc., served up at any hour. The Bar is constantly supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The Hall is supplied with three new Phelan Billiard Tables. Call and try them.

TOWN & COUNTY.

Thursday, Sept. 9, 1869.

☞ Read the advertisement of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. For sale at the New Drug Store.

☞ E. J. Brown arrived home on Friday last, after an absence of about six months at Superior City.

☞ On Sunday evening next, the regular Monthly Concert of the M. E. Sabbath School will be held.

☞ Rev. Mr. Gale, of Minneapolis, gave us a call on Tuesday last.

☞ District School No. 2, East Shakopee, commenced its Fall term on Monday last, under the management of Miss H. F. Jackman, assisted by Miss C. Coulthard.

☞ In the call for the Democratic Convention, to be held on the 23d inst., the Committee omitted the Spring Lake apportionment of delegates, which is 3.

☞ Those good boys, Wm. Willson and George Pettey, of the R. R. Machine Shops, have gone East to spend a few weeks. We wish them a pleasant visit.

☞ John Schwartz, the enterprising Merchant Tailor of this place, returned from the East last week, where he purchased a large stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods, which he is receiving this week. Give him a call.

☞ Mr. Schinzel "spotted" us the other day because we stated last week that he was a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court. He wishes it to be understood that he does not aspire to so high an office. We are sorry indeed that his name was made public, but we will cheerfully forgive him.

The most astonishing cure of chronic diarrhœa we ever heard of is that of Wm. Clark, of Frankfort Mills, Waldo County, Maine; the facts are attested by Ezra Treat, Upton Treat, and M. A. Merrill, either of whom might be addressed for particulars. Mr. Clark was cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

☞ The Market Fair on Monday last was well attended by the farmers of this and the adjoining counties, notwithstanding the roads were in bad condition, caused by the heavy rain of Sunday night. A large number of horses and cattle were on the grounds, and prices ranged high. Buyers were plenty and some sales were made. It was a good day for the merchants. It is a noticeable fact that but very few rows take place on Fair day. A more peaceably disposed set of people would be hard to find. Electioneering was brisk, and the day was doubtless well improved by politicians generally.

☞ The Crow River Baptist Association held its second annual meeting at New Auburn, commencing on the 3d inst., Rev. A. Gale in the chair and Rev. G. D. Ross, Secretary. At the close of the meeting, Mr. Gale administered the ordinance of baptism.

☞ We understand that the congregation of the Presbyterian Church in this place contemplate making some improvement in the appearance of their building. A very wise move we think.

St. Peter's Parish School.—The Fall Term of this school commenced on Monday last, Mrs. S. N. Adams, Teacher. A number of pupils will be admitted.

☞ The Repuplican County Convention elected H. B. Strait, C. B. Tyler and Geo. F. Lyons as delegates to the Republican State Convention, which is in session at St. Paul to-day.

☞ Active preparations are already being made to receive the members of the Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, which commences in Minneapolis October 8th.

☞ The Catholic College building at this place is fast approaching completion. This building was commenced about eight years ago, but for some reason was abandoned until this summer, when work upon it was resumed, and it now has the appearance of being, when completed, a very fine edifice, and will be an ornament to our town. It is situated a few rods south of the German Catholic church, at the corner of Fourth and Atwood streets. We will give a description of the building, for what purpose to be used, etc., at some future time.

☞ We understand that some business changes have been made in town, but we do not feel at liberty to state the facts at present.

Hon. Joseph Farewell, Mayor of Rockland, Me., Isaac Bragg, Esq., Bangor, and Messrs. Pope Bros., Machias, Me., lumber merchants, fully endorsed the *Sheridan Cavalry Condition Powders*, and have given the proprietors liberty to use their names in recommending them.

☞ The Minnesota Monthly for September is on our table, and is filled with the choicest literature of the day. It is a Northwestern Magazine, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Social Improvement and General Information. No family in the State should be without it. Terms, $2 a year; single copies, 20 cents. Published by D. A. Robertson, St. Paul.

☞ *The Farmers' Union* has recently been enlarged and improved. It is an excellent agricultural journal, and should be in the hands of every farmer. Published monthly, by W. A. Nimocks, Minneapolis, at 75 cents a year.

State Agricultural Society.

The prospects are favorable for a large Fair this fall. The harvest has come in abundantly, and there is no reason why the Fair should not be a success. We learn that the most extensive preparations are being made at Rochester in fitting up the grounds and buildings. It seems that the wide awake people of that place are determined that if the Fair is not a success, it shall not be their fault; but there is no danger of that. During the year a good deal of choice, blooded stock has been introduced into the State, which, with that we had before, and the fruit, and every thing else, there is no room to doubt but what we shall have the best Fair ever held in the North-West.

We are pleased to learn that the people all over the State are fully alive to the importance of making the Fair what it should be in a great agricultural State, like Minnesota—a grand success.

Let the fine arts be represented! The horticultural department must be cared for. All of the different branches of industry should be also represented. There is room for all.—*Farmers' Union.*

The Advance.—This journal, which Dr. Bushnell pronounces "one of the ablest, best, and most outspoken religious papers now published," enters upon its third volume this week, and celebrates the event by several marked improvements. It appears in a new dress of type, begins the regular publication of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons, and adds several new names to its list of contributors, among them that of Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, who in the current number discusses the problem of Chinese imigration from the standpoint of Christian statesmanship. The publication of Beecher's Sermons in the "Advance" will prove an admirable feature of an already admirable paper, and attract many readers. The "Advance" is published at $2.50 per year by The Advance Company, 25 Lombard Block, Chicago.

☞ The latest indoor amusement is called "printer's delight," and is performed in the following manner:

"Take a sheet of note paper, fold it corefully, and enclose a bank note sufficient to pay all arrearages and a year in advance; and what adds immensely to the feat is to send along the name of a new subscriber, with cash to balance."

—Pendergast, the minstrel, who died at Pittsburgh on Sunday night, was on a spree that afternoon with some friends, when, as they passed an undetaker's, he went in, selected a coffin, and said he would wear that. This was bravado, but the next morning he occupied the coffin he had selected.

"Tommy, my son," said a mother to her young hopeful who had returned home from school during vacation, "bring me a stick of wood." "Ah! my dear mother," responded the youth, "the grammatical portion of your education has been sadly neglected. You should have said, "Thomas, my son, transport from that recumbent collection of combustible material upon the threshold of this edifice, one of the curtailed excrescences of a defunct log."

—Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul. Youth looks at the possible age at the probable. Some are very busy, yet accomplish little.

Excited Frenchman at Niagara Falls.—'Ah, dis is de grand specktakel? Supaarb! Magnifique! By gar, he is come down first rate!"

☞ A murderous affray occurred four miles north of Eyota, in Viola, on Sunday evening, between two harvest men. A man by the name of Mike Madden, from St. Louis, attacked a stranger, name unknown, and stabbed him five times in the breast and abdomen. It is supposed to be an old grudge. The surgeon says the wounded man cannot live.

—Boston estimates the capital employed in the hide and leather business, in Massachusetts, at $20,000,000. The amount of sales of leather, etc., in Boston, last year, reached $35,000,000, and during the same period about 720,000 foreign hides were imported into Boston.

—Killing cats is cruelty to animals in Montreal, and costs $10.

ERIE RAILWAY.

The Great Through Route to the East.—This Company now control and operate thirteen hundred miles of road, extending from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo and Rochester to New York.

It is of the six feet guage, nearly a third wider than other roads, enabling the company to construct and use coaches correspondingly larger and more comfortable. Its track has been placed in thorough repair by the substitution of Steel Rails at such points as are subjected to the greatest service, and where the highest rate of speed is required to be made.

New and improved Sleeping Coaches accompany all night trains. They are heated by steam perfectly ventilated, and contain elegant and spacious Dressing and State rooms and combine all the modern improvements.

Excellent dining Saloons are located at convenient points along the line, where ample time is allowed for meals.

Three express trains daily are run from the western termini of the road to New York without change, making as quick timeas any other route.

The long distance run without change—860 miles—and the spacious accommodations of its Broad Guage Coaches, especially commend this route to families and ladies.

Tickets via this popular line can be had at all the principal Ticket Offices throughout the country.

In Probate Court, County of Scott.} State of Minnesota.

In the Matter of the Estate of H. D. J. Koons, deceased

On reading and filing the petition of John B. Allen, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, setting forth that he has fully administered said estate, and therefore praying that a time and place may be fixed for the examination and settlement of his accounts as such Administrator and due notice of such settlement given.

It is Ordered, that the hearing on such settlement be held at the Probate Office, in the town of Shakopee, in said county, on the Fifth day of October, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate by publishing a copy of this Order for three successive weeks in the Shakopee Argus, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Shakopee, in said county, before the day of hearing.

Dated September 8th, 1869. By the Court.

L. R. HAWKINS, Judge of Probate

n34-3t

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT THE

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE

OF

CASPER HEMPHER,

On First Street, Shakopee.

I would respectfully inform the people that I have just opened and have for sale the finest assortment of

Boots and Shoes

ever brought to Shakopee.

Men's and Boys'

Boots and Shoes of all descriptions.

LADIES' CHILDREN'S & MISSES'

Shoes in great variety and of the finest and best work and material. My

CUSTOM-MADE

Boots and Shoes excel all others, and are warranted to give satisfaction.

Repairing

Neatly and promptly done. n38tf

JOSEPH THORNTON,

Spring Lake,

Scott County, Minnesota,

—Dealer in—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, BOOTS and SHOES DRESS GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, Queensware, Crockery, Cutlery, SPICES,

etc, etc., etc.

oct15;n30

CITY

GROCERY STORE

D. M. STORER, Prop'r.

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Wooden Ware, Yankee Notions, &c., &c, always on hand and for sale as cheap as the *cheapest*. Give me a call.

ALDRITT'S

CARRIAGE AND

WAGON SHOP

Democrat and Scroll Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c. manufactured and repaired. Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing and Carriage Painting promptly and satisfactorly done. Shop on the corner of Second and Lewis streets, between the residence of T. J. Duffy and the railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE,

—FOR—

MILWAUKEE,
CHICAGO,
NEW YORK,
NEW ENGLAND,
AND the CANADAS.

Also, all Southern and Southwestern points.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

TWO THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS.

Day Express Leaves		Night Passenger Leaves	
St. Paul.....	7:15 A. M.	St. Paul.....	3:15 P. M.
Sundays excepted.		Saturdays excepted.	
Arrive.		Arrive.	
Owatonna*.....	11:12 A. M.	Owatonna *.....	8:20 P. M.
Fr. du Chien †....	7:30 P. M.	Fr. du Chien †..	6:30 A. M.
Milwaukee :.....	7:10 A. M.	Milwaukee.....	5:50 P. M.

* Dinner. † Supper. : Breakfast. * Supper. † Breakfast.

Entirely new Palace Sleeping Cars on Night trains, and full night's rest via Milwaukee. Also, new Palace Coaches on Day Trains.

Passengers by this Line will Save from 12 to 24 Hours Time.

Save money by purchasing Through Tickets. Baggage checked through only by this Line.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Agt., Union Office, Prince's Block, cor. 3d and Jackson Streets, and at Levee, St. Paul.

A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.

CHAS. L. WOOD, Ticket Agent, Depot, West St. Paul

MARK HENDRICKS, N. W. Trav. Agt.

12th Annual

SPRING OPENING

We are now prepared to offer our patrons a full line of

Poplins,
Pekin Lustres,
Merinos,
Alpacas,
De Lains—all Wool,
do Printed,
Lawns,
Percales,
Scotch and French

GINGHAMS,

Domestic Ginghams,

PRINTS,

&c., &c.

Also, a complete Assortment of

Notions, Linens,
Cloaks, Shawls,
Hoop skirts,
White Goods,
Linen Napkins,
Table Linen,
Crash,
Cloakings,
Sackings,
Linen & Paper Collars
Lace and Plain Handkerchiefs,
Setts, Collars & Cuffs,
Hair Nets,
Gloves,
Ladies', Miss and Child's Hose,
Balmoral Skirts
Bleached and Brown

MUSLINS,

For Gents' and Boys' wear.

We offer

Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Tweeds,
Cassimere Tweeds,
Jeans,
Cottonades,
Shirtings, Denims,
Shirts and Drawers,
Collars, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Hose,
Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

We also keep on hand a full Stock of

Boots and Shoes

Crockery,

Glassware, &

Groceries.

We are also Agents for the popular and well-known

Moline Plow,

And have permission from the Manufactors to warrant perfect satisfaction at all times.

The above are but a few of the many articles that we are offering at the *lowest* of low prices.

CALL and see us.

J. B. HUNTSMAN & CO.

Shakopee, May 12, 1869. n

F. X. HIRSCHER,

HOLMES STREET, (NEAR the LEVEE.)



SHAKOPEE, MINN.,

Cabinet Maker

And Dealer in

Furniture.

All kinds of Furniture, from the Finest Parlor Sets down. Work and repairing of every description done in a superior manner and on short notice.—Prices low and all work warranted.

COFFINS

Of all sizes, and the latest styles, always on hand.—Particular attention given to this branch of the business.

JOHN M'MULLEN,

Cor. First and Lewis Streets



SHAKOPEE, - MINN.,

Dealer in

Hard-Ware, Stoves. Cutlery, Tin-ware

AND

SHEET IRON

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

Michigan Southern

—AND—

LAKE SHORE RAILWAY,

—VIA—

Toledo and Cleveland.

The Only Line Running THROUGH Trains between

CHICAGO & BUFFALO

Without Transfer of Passengers or Baggage. Making this the most Comfortable, Expeditious, and Only Direct Route to

CLEVELAND, ERIE, DUNKIRK, BUFFALO

And all Points in

New York and New England.

☞ All the Principal Railways of the Northwest and Southwest, connect at Chicago with the Three Daily Express Trains of the Michigan Southern Railway, leaving Chicago at 4:15 A. M., 8:00 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. and 9:00 P. M.

ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM COACHES

On day Express Train, leave Chicago at 8.00 A. M.

Palace Sleeping Coaches Daily

On the 5.15 P. M. and 9.00 P. M. N. Y. Express.

Through Train for Buffalo.

Passengers for Detroit and all points in Canada, and those for Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New England, should purchase Tickets via MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY which are on sale at the principal Railway Ticket offices, and at the Company's Offices, No. 56 Clark Street, Chicago.

E. F. MORSE, General Pass. Agent, Chicago.

GEORGE M. GRAY, Gen. West. Pass. Agt. M. S. & L. S. Line, Chicago.

ORIS KIMBALL, Gen'l Agt. Buffalo, N. Y.

P. GEYERMANN,

First Street,

SHAKOPEE.....MINN,

—Dealer in—

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES

BOOTS, SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

CLOTHING,

Dress Goods,

Yankee Notions,

Queensware,

Cutlery,

CROCKERY,

SPICES,

etc., etc., etc.

T. J. DUFFY,

Cor. Holmes & First Sts.,

SHAKOPEE, MINN.,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE STOVES, CUTLERY, TIN-WARE

—AND—

Sheet-Iron.

Sale of State Lands.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That a public sale of School Lands will be held under the provisions of Chapter XXXVIII of the General Statutes of the State of Minnesota, in the County of Scott, at the office of the County Treasurer, or at the usual place of holding Court in the Town of Shakopee, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTH day of OCTOBER, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., when the following described tracts or parcels of land will be offered, to wit:

Parts of Sec.	Section.	Rate of interest money to be paid at sale.	Appraised value per acre.	Value improvements.
NEW MARKET—TOWN 113, RANGE 21.				
se ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw ne	16	"	5 00	
sw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
ne nw	16	"	5 00	
se nw	16	"	5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
nw sw	16	"	5 00	
sw sw	16	"	5 00	
se sw	16	"	5 00	
ne se	16	"	5 00	
nw se	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
se se	16	"	5 00	
ne ne	36	"	5 00	
nw ne	36	"	5 00	
sw ne	36	"	5 00	
se ne	36	"	5 00	
ne nw	36	"	5 00	
nw nw	36	"	5 00	
sw nw	36	"	5 00	
se nw	36	"	5 00	
ne sw	36	"	5 00	
nw sw	36	"	5 00	
sw sw	36	"	5 00	
se sw	36	"	5 00	
ne se	36	"	5 00	
nw se	36	"	5 00	
sw se	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
ne ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
ne nw	16	"	5 00	
se nw	16	"	5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
nw sw	16	"	5 00	
se sw	16	"	5 00	
ne se	16	"	5 00	
nw se	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
se se	16	"	5 00	
CEDAR LAKE—TOWN 113, RANGE 22.				
ne nw	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw nw	36	"	5 00	
sw nw	36	"	5 00	
se nw	36	"	5 00	
ne sw	36	"	5 00	
nw sw	36	"	5 00	
sw sw	36	"	5 00	
se sw	36	"	5 00	
ne se	36	"	5 00	
nw se	36	"	5 00	
sw se	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
SPRING LAKE—TOWN 114, RANGE 22.				
ne ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
sw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
Lot 6	36	"	5 00	5.5
EAGLE CREEK—TOWN 115, RANGE 22.				
Lot 2	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
sw sw	36	"	5 00	
ne se	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
HELENA—TOWN 113, RANGE 23.				
se se	16	15 pr ct.	$7 00	
SAND CREEK—TOWN 114, RANGE 23.				
sw sw	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
LOUISVILLE—TOWN 115, RANGE 23.				
sw sw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lot 5	36	"	5 00	
Lot 4	36	"	5 00	
Lot 2	36	"	5 00	
Lot 3	36	"	5 00	
BELLE PLAINE—TOWN 113, RANGE 24.				
sw nw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
BELLE PLAINE—TOWN 113, RANGE 26.				
ne ne	36	15 pr ct.	$5 50	
Lot 13	36	20 "	5 00	
Lot 12	36	"	5 00	
Lot 9	36	15 "	6 50	
Lot 8	36	"	6 50	
Lot 7	36	15 "	7 00	
se sw	36	15 "	7 00	
Lot 10	36	15 pr ct.	6 50	
Lot 11	36	20 pr ct.	5 00	
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
Lot 1 of nw¼	16	15 pr ct.	$8 00	
Lot 2 and S of nw¼	16	"	5 00	
Lot 5 of sw¼	16	"	10 00	
Lots 8 of sw¼	16	"	8 00	
SPRING LAKE—TOWN 114, RANGE 22				
Lots 8 of sw¼	15	75 pr ct.	$8 00	
Lots 5, 6 and 7 of sw¼	16	15 pr ct.	5 00	
HELENA—TOWN 113, RANGE 23.				
Lot 1 of se¼	16	15 pr ct.	$6 00	
Lots 2, 3 and 5 of se¼	16	"	5 00	
Lots 3 and 6 of se¼	16	"	9 00	
Lots 7 and 8 of se¼	16	75 pr ct.	7 00	
LOUISVILLE—TOWN 115, RANGE 23.				
Lot 6 of sw¼	15	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lots 13, 14 x 15 of nw¼	36	"	10 00	
Lot 16 of nw¼	36	"	5 00	
Lot 11 of sw¼	36	"	10 00	
Lots 3 and 6 of sw¼	31	"	8 00	
Lot 4 of sw¼	36	"	9 00	

FORFEITED LANDS.

CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.

nw nw 16 15 pr ct. $5 00

A certificate of purchase will be issued to the highest bidder who will pay at least fifteen per cent. of the whole amount of purchase money for prairie lands, and such further sum for timber lands as will cover the value of the timber thereon, with interest on the balance remaining due at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, to the first day of June, 1870.—The balance of the purchase money can be paid at the option of the purchaser from time to time during a period of twenty years, providing interest at the rate aforesaid is annually paid in advance on the first day of June of each year, or within six days thereafter, on the amount then remaining due. Upon the non-payment of such interest the rights of the purchaser are forfeited to the State, and the same can only be redeemed by paying double the amount of the interest due before said lands are resold. All such lands are offered for sale the second year after such forfeiture, and will be found in this list.

Purchase money payable in legal tender notes. No lands will be sold for less than their appraised value, and the right is reserved to withdraw from market any of the tracts advertised on the day of sale.

CHAS. McELRATH, n32 6w Commissioner State Land Office.

In Probate Court, County of Scott, State of Minnesota.}

In the matter of the application of Sarah Ann Smith, Guardian of Nancy Catharine Smith and John Smith, minor heirs of Hubert Smith, deceased, to sell the real estate of said minors.

On reading and filing the petition of said Guardian for license to sell the real estate of her said wards; It is ordered, that the heirs-at-law, and all other persons interested in the estate of the said wards, be and appear before L. R. Hawkins, Judge of the Probate Court, in and for said county of Scott, at the Probate Office in Shakopee in said county, on Saturday, the 9th day of October A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said Guardian to sell the following described real estate, situate in said county of Scott and State of Minnesota aforesaid, to wit: The North half of the South East quarter and the North East quarter of the South West quarter, and the South East quarter of the North West quarter of Section Twenty-one [21], in Township One hundred and thirteen [113], North of Range Twenty-three [23] West, containing one hundred and sixty [160] acres more or less. And it is further ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Order be served on all persons interested in said estate, and the same be published for four successive weeks in the Shakopee Argus, a weekly newspaper printed at Shakopee, in said county of Scott, and circulating in said county, the last of which said publications to be at least fourteen days before the said day of hearing.

Dated at Shakopee, August 23d, 1869.

L. R. HAWKINS, n32-4w Judge of Probate.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court of the County of Scott, State of Minnesota, the time to examine and adjust claims against the Estate of D. A. Huntsman, deceased by commissioners for such purpose heretofore appointed, has been extended six months from the 31 day of August A. D 1869. The undersigned, commissioners as aforesaid, will therefore meet at the office of the Judge of Probate, in Shakopee, on the First Wednesday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M., for six months from the date hereof, for the purpose by said order to receive, examine and adjust claims against the Estate of the said D. A. Huntsman, deceased.

Dated Shakopee, August 7, 1869.

ISAAC LINCOLN, n30 THOS. J. DUFFY, Commissioners.

☞ It is said that a poor woman, near Des Moines, died from fright caused by the late eclipse. Living in a lonely part of the country, with a little child, her only companion, and ignorant of the cause of the great phenomenon, she fled from her home to a neighbors, where she arrived in a terrified and exhausted condition, and gradually sank into an insensible condition and died.

SAINT PAUL & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

UPWARD TRAINS.

Leave St. Paul.....	7:45 A. M.	3:45 P. M.
Arrive Mendota.....	8:10 "	4:10 "
Arrive Shakopee.....	10:10 "	5:20 "
Arrive Merriam.....	10:30 "	5:33 "
Arrive Brentwood.....	11:10 "	5:51 "
Arrive Belle Plaine.....	11:53 "	6:13 "
Arrive Blakely.....	12:05 P. M.	6:27 "
Arrive East Henderson.....	1:15 "	7:03 "
Arrive Le Sueur.....	1:40 "	7:18 "
Arrive Ottawa.....	2:10 "	7:35 "
Arrive St. Peter.....	2:40 "	7:53 "
Arrive Mankato.....	3:45 "	8:30 "

DOWNWARD TRAINS.

Leave Mankato.....	6:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M
Arrive St. Peter.....	7:06 "	2:55 "
Arrive Ottawa.....	7:21 "	10:30 "
Arrive Le Sueur.....	7:40 "	11:05 "
Arrive East Henderson.....	7:55 "	11:35 "
Arrive Blakely.....	8:14 "	12:05 P. M
Arrive Belle Plaine.....	8:28 "	12:50 "
Arrive Brentwood.....	8:51 "	1:30 "
Arrive Merriam.....	9:10 "	2:05 "
Arrive Shakopee.....	9:23 "	2:20 "
Arrive Mendota.....	10:20 "	3:35 "
Arrive St. Paul.....	11:10 "	4:50 "

Jno. F. Lincoln, *Superintendent.*

No. 28.

NERVOUS DEBILITY:

With its gloomy attendants, low spirits, Depression, Involuntary Emissions, Loss of Semen, Spermatorhœa, Loss of Power, Dizzy Head, Loss of Memory and threatened Impotence and Imbecility, find a *sovereign cure* in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable, mild and potent Curatives, they strike at once at the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price $3 per package of six boxes and vial, which is very important in obstinate and old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all Druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 562 Broadway, New York. 43

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.

[Special Notice.]

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in Sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. n18;1y

COOK, COBURN & CO.

Advertising Agents Chicago,

☞ *Are authorized to receive Advertisements for this paper, at our lowest rates, and are Agents for all Newspapers in the U. S. and Provinces.*

ADVERTISE

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS

Are fac simile reproductions of exquisite Oil Paintings so faithfully executed as to render it impossible for any lookers-on to detect the difference between them. Ask for them at the Art Stores.

Prang's "Chromo Journal" contains a complete descriptive catalogue of our Chromos, with special information about the Art. Specimen copies of the Journal sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

NEW GROCERY STORE,

BY

Roderick O'Dowd,

ON

LEWIS STREET, SHAKOPEE, MIN

A fine stock of Fresh

GROCERIES,

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Salt,

Syrups, Vinegar, &c., &c.

DRIED FRUITS,

PEACHES, APPLES, CURRENTS, RAISINS, &c.

Provisions:

SALT PORK, DRIED FISH,
FLOUR, CORN MEAL.

LIQUORS,

WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c.

Spices

of all kinds.

CROCKERY WARE.

Apr 29 n15

MEAT MARKET,



By John Gutenberg,

HOLMES STREET,

SHAKOPEE.....MINN.

—O—

JOHN GUTENBERG always keeps on hand the best of

FRESH BEEF,

HAMS,

BACON,

SAUSAGES and

VEGETABLES

—O—

His STEAKS and ROASTS are always tender and fat and in prime condition. Prices as cheap as the state of the market will afford. n21

JOHN SCHWARTZ,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

First Street,

SHAKOPEE.....MINNESOTA

A New and Splendid Stock of

CLOTHING,

CLOTHS, and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Just received,

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

of every description.

☞ Clothing made to order on short notice. ☜

I am Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, and will sell them at manufactory prices. Sale room at my clothing store.

UNION

BILLIARD HALL

—AND—

RESTAURANT!

First Street, Shakopee, Minn.

JOHN EBERT.....Proprietor

Oysters, Sardines, Pie's Fest-ets, served up at any hour. The Bar is constantly supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The Hall is supplied with three new Phelan Billiard Tables. Call and try them.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

SHAKOPEE ARGUS.

BY HENRY HINDS.

Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869.

Democratic State Connention.

A State Democratic Convention will be held in St. Paul, on the 23d day of September, 1869, at Ingersoll's Hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to place in nomination candidates for the following offices to be filed at the next General Election:

Governor.
Lieutenant-Governor.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
Secretary of State.
Attorney General.
Auditor of State.
State Treasurer.
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Representation in the Convention has been apportioned as follows:

Anoka	2 Mille Lac	1
Benton	2 Morrison	1
Blue Earth	6 Nicollet	4
Brown	2 Olmsted	8
Carver	6 Pine	1
Cass	1 Ramsey	11
Chisago	1 Rice	7
Crow Wing	1 Scott	10
Dakota	12 Sherburne	1
Dodge	3 Sibley	6
Faribault	2 Steele	2
Fillmore	10 St. Louis	1
Freeborn	2 Stearns	9
Goodhue	7 Todd	1
Houston	6 Wabasha	6
Hennepin	12 Waseca	3
Isanti	1 Washington	5
Le Sueur	7 Watonwan	1
Manomin	1 Winona	10
Martin	1 Wright	4
Mower	3 Jackson	1
McLeod	2 Kanabec	1
Meeker	2 Redwood	1
Douglas	2 Pope	1
Otter Tail	1 Monongalia	1
Lake	1 Carlton	1
Renville	1 Kandiyohi	1

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

CHARLES E. FLANDRAU, Chairman.
JAMES J. GREEN, Secretary.

Democratic County Convention.

The basis of Democratic representation in the Scott Co. Convention, to be held in Shakopee on the 22d of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M., is as follows:

Belle Plaine,	11 Cedar Lake,	3
Credit River,	3 Eagle Creek,	4
Glendale,	3 Helena,	5
Louisville,	2 New Market,	5
Sand Creek,	4 Shakopee,	6
St. Lawrence,	2 Spring Lake	3

It is respectfully suggested, that in Towns where there has not been any Town Committee appointed since the September convention was held, that the same committees act, and others are elected. Also, that the Town Meetings be held on Saturday, the 18th instant.

The Convention is called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative, Sheriff, Treasurer Clerk of the Circuit Court, Register of Deeds, Coroner, Surveyor, Judge of Probate, County Commissioners, &c., and to appoint 10 delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held in St. Paul on the 23d of September.

RICHARD G. MURPHY, Chairman.
FRIEND J. WHITLOCK,
HUGH M'QUESTION,
JOSEPH THORNTON,
MICHAEL LEY.
Committee.

The Republican Nominee for Governor.

Our friend Judge Austin, of St. Peter, is the successful candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket. If we must have a Republican for Governor, there is none in the State who would confer greater honor upon the office than Judge Austin, and we feel like congratulating the Republican party upon the selection which they have made for Governor. His high integrity and personal worth will, in case of his election, be a sure guarantee of the faithful administration of the State government according to the political faith that is in him.

☞ The Union Fair of the Hennepin County Agricultural Society and of the Minneapolis Horticultural Society will be held at Minneapolis on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of September. The prospects are that this Union Fair will be the largest and most prosperous fair ever held in the State. Competition is open to all parts of the State.

Meeting of Board of County Commissioners and Board of Equalization.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, SCOTT CO., MINN., September 7, 1869.

Board met and the following members were present: J. J. Ring, F. J. Whitlock, G. W. Gillenbee and Charles Kennefec. Absent, Michael Ley.

An application of John Barry, being improperly issued for two colts, the Board after considering the matter, upon motion of Com. Gillenbeck, instructed the County Auditor to change the assessment from John Barry of Cedar Lake to C. E. Hastings, of Credit River, to whom the property belonged at the time of the assessment, required by law to be made, which motion was carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned to 2 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met at 2 o'clock and members all present. The Board of County Commissioners and County Auditor took and subscribed to the oath required by law, as a Board of Equalization.

On motion of Com. Whitlock, Michael Ley was chosen Chairman of the Board of Equalization, and on motion of Com. Whitlock, M. Mayer was chosen Secretary of said Board of Equalization.

Board took up the personal property rolls, and adopted the following as the average value per head of domestic animals:

Horses at $55 per head.
Cattle at $15 per head.
Mules at $50 per head.
Sheep at $1 20-100 per head.
Hogs at $2 per head.
Carriages at $40 apiece.
Pianos at $125 apiece.
Watches at $12 50-100 apiece, as assessed by the Town Assessors.

After the reading of the foregoing, it was moved that they be adopted. Motion prevailed and carried.

The Board of Equalization adjourned for 15 minutes to act as county commissioners.

After which Peter Wampach made application to have the assessment on the n ½ of se ¼ of nw ¼ Section 10, Town 114, Range 22 abated. The Board being satisfied that there was proper cause for an abatement, on motion of F. J. Whitlock, it was ordered by the Board that an abatement of $100 be made, and the Auditor instructed to make said reduction; which motion was carried.

Mary McCarty made application for partial relief. After due consideration, the Board granted the sum of forty dollars as partial relief for the ensuing year, to be disposed of under the supervision of Judge Hawkins. Carried.

On motion of Com. Whitlock, the Board of Equalization adjourned to 9 o'clock, a. m., on the 8th day of Sept. 1869.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Board of Equalization met and members all present. Said Board adjourned and organized as a Board of Co. Commissioners.

Board met and members all present.

Petition of Francis Wrabec, et. al. was taken up and read, and also remonstrance of Peter Rader. After due consideration the Board found it inexpedient to grant the prayer of said petition, which petition was, on motion of Commission'r Gillenbec, rejected.

Application of John Meisinger to have the taxes, paid on the s ½ of nw ¼ of Sec. 14, Town 113, Range 24, refunded, the same being land entered under the Homestead act. It was resolved that he be refunded the sum of thirty-five dollars, and that the county auditor issue a Warrant on the county Treasurer in his favor for said amount, [$35.] Carried.

Application of Pat. Shay to have the taxes for the years 1863 to 1867 inclusive on the e ½ of ne ¼ of Section 28, Town 113, Range 24 refunded, as being not assessable under the Homestead act. It was resolved that he be refunded the sum of forty dollars and that the county auditor issue a Warrant on the Co. Treasurer in his favor for said amount; carried.

Application of John Arend to have the taxes paid on the ne¼ of sw¼ of Sec. 18, Town 113, Range twenty one refunded, for the reason that the same is entered under the homestead act. After a careful examination, the Board ordered to refund the sum of ten dollars, and authorized the county auditor to issue a county order on the county treasurer in his favor for said amount. Carried.

Application of Cornelius Luey to have the taxes, paid on the w ½ of ne ¼ of Sec. 28, Town 113, Range 24, for the year 1864 and 1865, and for the years 1866 and 1868 refunded, the same being land entered under the Homestead Act. It was resolved that he be refunded the sum of sixteen dollars, and that the county auditor is authorized to issue a county order for said amount, and that the taxes on said land be cancelled for the years 1866, '67 and '68; which motion was carried.

Application of Isaac Van Dorn to have the valuation on the ne qr of nw qr of Sec 3, Town 113, Range 24, reduced from $232 to $132 for the year 1869, and that the county auditor be instructed to correct the same as above stated; which motion was carried.

The delinquent personal tax lists of 1960 to 1868 were publicly read by the Treasurer and the following taxes should be stricken off from said lists for the reason that, in the opinion of the Board, they cannot be collected. Therefore

Resolved, that the following Personal Taxes be cancelled:

Amount of Personal Property cancelled per order of County Commissioners, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1869, for different years:

	Year.	Amount.
Benedickt M.,	1866	$ 1 68
Burns James,	1864	3 06
Capehard A. B.	1863 1864	2 62
Chatfield A. G.	1862	14 74
Day James.	1862, 1863	14 20
Cookeman Wm.	1867	4 89
Farran H P	1867	15 06
Gring Barman	1866	63
Goodale A B	1867	4 10
North A M	1868	32 22
Taylor C B	"	11 43
Gilles A G	1867	2 10
Hill I P	1865, 1866	17 75
Hanft Oscar	1865	8 24
Heinrich Fred	"	88
Horns,	"	1 76
Johnson Fred	1867	2 63
Lan; Pat.	1866	5 19
Lauis A	1862	3 17
Mill Henry	"	2 54½
McGowern N	1867	1 72
Wells & Smith	1862	26 00
Wooldridge E R	1867	10 21
Jonng Robert	1865	3 56
Pass J C	"	4 16
Rodes Lewis	1864	13 65
Russell Edward	1865	2 71
Robinson A W	1867	2 59
Richardson J G	"	51
Sterbenz Frank	1866	94
Southworth Rhoda	1864	1 60
Vandolah Chas	1863	19
Schwingler Anton	1867	5 93
Warehouse on Levee	1861	4 10
Tate Sylvester	1865	4 55
CEDAR LAKE.		
Payne Martin	1864, 1867	17 59
O'Reilly Val	1868	29
Rolston A	"	15
CREDIT RIVER.		
Gayton Pat	1866	98
Hill Thomas	1867	4 13
Lawler John	"	96
O'Herron	1866	12
EAGLE CREEK.		
Babb Bela	1866	4 88
Barry H H	1865	2 96
Coggswell Wilson	1867	3 84
Jay Foreman	1865	2 40
Jones A B	1867	71
Robinson W	1366	1 03
Senderbox E J	1867	2 30
Thomas James	"	5 39
Tomlinson A B	"	2 13
Ennis Rich.	1868	1 92
GLENDALE.		
Allcorn Thomas	1867	12
Casey Mich	"	1 98
Nussey Thomas	1861 & 1862	1 79
HELENA.		
Cozal Jos	1867	68
Haulink Jos	"	3 80
Jares John	"	15 78
Kurse Fred	1866	31
Merricks Nick	1865	3 15
Ords Fred	1867	1 52
Russahn Theod.	"	74
Wabb John	1865	82
Schwingler Jos	"	2 20
Swaboda John	"	4 32

Application of Dennis Doody, to get his taxes on a homestead, the e ½ of nw ¼ Section 30, Town 114, Range 22, refunded for the years 1864, 65, 66 and 67, and cancelled for the year 1863.

Resolved, That he be refunded twenty dollars, and the taxes for 1863 cancelled, and the county auditor to issue a warrant on the county treasurer for said amount. Carried.

Board adjourned to 2 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met at 2 o'clock same day and members all present.

Bill of Henry Reardon for constable fees State vs. Swan Johnson, was audited and allowed at $5.30.

The Petition of Nic Majerus and others for a road came up, and after due consideration was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The committee reported on the petition of P. Mergens and others for a county road, as follows:

"The Committee appointed to examine the Road petition for Peter Mergens and others respectfully report: That they have performed the duty assigned them, and recommend the prayer of the petition be granted in part, viz: That the road be opened, commencing at the quarter post on the north line of Section 23, Town 115, Range 23, and run thence west one half mile; then due south one fourth mile on Section line; thence due west one mile through the centre of the north half of Section 22, and thence due west about forty rods to the Belle Plaine and Bloomington Road, and there terminate. That the rest of the petition be rejected, as the route prayed for is impracticable.

"We find the benefits equal to damage on said route, except J. Scharf, to whom we allow $25, and Hubert Rochl, to whom we allow $25.

G. W. GILLENBECK,
MICHAEL LEY,
CHARLES KENNEFEC.

On motion of Com. Whitlock, the report was adopted.

Personal taxes cancelled, continued.

	Year.	Amount.
LOUISVILLE.		
Dunn John	1865	$4 81
Gibbs E L	1862	15½
Nockels Peter	1868	4 18
NEW MARKET.		
Johnson Isham	1867	1 93
SAND CREEK.		
Brabender Henry	1863, '67 & 68	4 82
Boulesson M M	1865 & '66	2 25
Carlton Robert	1864	64
Frank Jacob	1865	3 09
Groshong Francis	1860	97
Guiny Permick	1867	1 23
Mislin Anton	"	1 61
Rutten Ludwig	1865	12
Sommerbidser John	"	1 02
Sanford H W	1864	2 23
Warner Wm	1862	1 65
SHAKOPEE.		
Beram Math	1865 & '66	8 01
Carpenter Albert	1865	13 90
Coller Werner & Co	1867	21 75
Distell A	1866	3 63
Eddy N D	1867	37
Hermisweyer Fred	"	2 65
Hauser John	"	14 60
Haycock John	"	25 12
Jones A B	1861, '62, '63, '65	11 42
Kennedy Robert	1867	50
Latour Kath.	1864	25
McKenney W	"	46
Murray J P	"	3 30
Morrow L B & Co.,	1867	73 15
Morrison Chas	"	58 00
Molitor And.	1868	39
Poole Allen	"	21 81
Spencer Spier	1862, '63, '66, '67, '68	52 84
Senecrbox J E	1868	1 26
SPRING LAKE.		
Droll M	1866	2 37
Downs M	1867	5 73
Downs James	"	1 05
Hosford W D	1866	9 81
Harding John	1865	1 73
Murray Pat	1863	49
Syks David C part of	1856	5 81
Schwanz Frank	1867	1 45
Toper Frank	1863	36
SAINT LAWRENCE.		
Johnson H W	1866	30
Oleson Ole C	1862	6 79
Pierson Chas L	1862 & 63	9 85
Wilmot E E	1863	80

Application of Cath. Henry to have the valuation on Lot One, Block 105, Belle Plaine, reduced from $100 to $16 for the reason that the buildings thereon were destroyed by fire. Carried.

Application of Henry Rachor to have the valuation on Lot 7, Block 101, Belle Plaine, reduced to $40, because the building thereon was destroyed by fire. Carried.

After which the Board adjourned to 9 o'clock, a. m. on the 9th day of Sept.

Board met at 9 o'clock, a. m., the 9th day of September, and members all present.

Application of Leonhard Schneiderhann to have taxes refunded on the s half of nw qr of nw qr of sw qr, Sec. 35, Town 114, Range 24, claiming to be unlawfully assessed. The Board finding that his application was well founded, ordered that the taxes paid on said land for the year 1865 be refunded to him to the amount of $22.16, and that the county auditor issue a county order in his favor for said amount; which was carried.

Petition of Frank Rupert and others for a county road in the towns of Sand Creek and Helena, was read and examined and the Board came to the conclusion to appoint a committee of three to view the road. Committee appointed are, F. J. Whitlock, Michael Ley and G. W. Gillenbeck. The committee appointed the 11th day of October, this year, to view said road.

On motion, resolved that Henry Hinds be refunded the sum of $15.19 paid for the years 1867 and 1868 on the w half of sw qr of section 20, Town 113, Range 22, the same being homestead land. Motion carried.

Application of Timothy Murphy to have his taxes, paid on the w half of sw qr of Section 20, Town 113, Range 22, for the year 1864, 1865 and 1866 refunded, the same being land not assessable under the homestead act.

It was resolved that he be refunded the sum of eighteen dollars, and that the Co. Auditor issue a county order in his favor for said amount. Carried.

Petition of J. G. Bass and others for a road, was laid on the table. Motion prevailed.

The petition of P. J. Baltes and others for a road from Helena through Cedar Lake and New Market, came up, and on examining said petition and finding a necessity for such a road, notwithstanding the remonstrance of Thos. O'Donnell and others, the Board came to the conclusion to appoint a committee of three to view said road, namely: J. J. King, G. W. Gillenbeck and Chas. Kennefec. The day for viewing said road was fixed by said committee the 12th day of October next at Nagel's store, Helena.

On motion of Com. Whitlock, it is resolved, that the surplus Bounty Fund of this county be applied to the General Fund. Carried.

Application of Rich. Willoughby for partial relief. The Board found the same just and ordered the county auditor to issue a county order in his favor to the amount of fifty dollars.

Petition of Morris Hanlin, of School District No. 51, to have the n half of ne quarter of Section 27, Town 113, Range 24 detached from said district No. 51 and attached to School District No. 52, for the reason that he has nearer and better roads to the school house in Dist. No. 52 than in Dist. No. 51. Petition was granted.

Petition of Wm. Carr, of School District No. 51, to have the south half of ne quarter, Section 27, and west half of the west half of nw quarter of Section 26, Town 113, Range 24, detached from School District No. 51 and attached to School District No. 52 for school purposes; which petition was granted.

On resignation of Christopher Coulthar', Poor Master, and on agreement and contract by said Coulthard with Edward McNiel, be it

Resolved, That, on the filing of the proper Bond by said McNiel, with the County Auditor, as required as Poor Master, the said contract or agreement be ratified, and said Coulthard discharged from further duty as poor master, and that said McNiel be held as poor master the residu of the fiscal year, subject to the terms and contract of agreement aforesaid. Motion carried.

Board adjourned to 2 o'clock, p. m.

[Concluded next week.]

The Population of the Globe.

There are on the globe 1,288,000,000 of souls, of which

360,000,000 are of the Caucasian race,
552,000,000 are of the Mongol race,
190,000,000 are of the Ethiopian race,
176,000,000 are of the Malay race.
1,000,000 are of the Indo-American race.

There are 3,642 languages spoken, and 1,000 different religions.

The yearly mortality of the globe is 33,333,333 persons. This is at the rate of 91,554 per day, 3,730 per hour, 62 per minute. So each pulsation of the heart marks the decease of some human creature.

The average of human life is 33 years.

One-fourth of the population dies at or before the age of 7 years.

One-half at or before 17 years.

Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years, one in 500 attains the age of 90, and one in 100 lives to the age of 60.

Married men live longer than single ones.

In 1,000 persons 95 marry, and more marriages occur in June and December than in any other months of the year.

One-eighth of the whole population is military.

Professions exercise a great influence on longevity. In 1,100 individuals who arrive at the age of 70 years, 42 are priests, orators or public speakers; 40 are agriculturists, 33 are workmen, 42 are soldiers or military employees; 19 advocates or engineers; 27 professors, and 24 doctors.

Those who devote their lives to the prolongation of that of others die the soonest.

There are 336,000,000 Christians.
There are 5,000,000 Israelites.
There are 60,000,000 Asiatic religionists.
There are 190,000,000 Mahommedans.
There are 300,000,000 Pagans.
In the Christian churches:
170,000,000 profess the Roman Catholic.
75,000,000 profess the Greek faith.
80,000,000 profess the Protestant.

—The way people get acquainted in the evening in the vicinity of the religious camp ground, at Martha's Vineyard (which is now occupied by thousands of worshipers) is thus described: "Good evening," says the owner of a cigar. "Ah! oh!" a titter, a blush, a few more exclamation points, and then appears the cambric flag of truce and the surrender; the preface is over. "My arm!" Oh! no!" but she takes it, and they walk the sea beat shore. They soon discover that they are cousins. "The breeze is chill," and his shawl enfolds them both, and so they disappear in the distance.

—A promising boy of five or six years was reading his lesson at school one day, in that deliberate manner for which urchins of that age are somewhat remarkable. As he proceeded with the task he came upon the passage, "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from guile." He read, "Keep—thy—tongue—from—evil—and—thy—lips—from—girls." Good advice, truly.

—Capt. George, who edited the Red Wing Argus last year, is now on the editorial staff of the Chicago Times.

OLD

DRUG STORE.

—:o:—

Established in 1857.

—:o:—

D. L. How & Co.,

Proprietors.

We offer to the trade this Spring, the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
Stationery,
Fancy Goods
—AND—
BOOKS,

Kept by any one House in this State outside of St. Paul, and we can, will and do sell the same lower than the same quality of Goods can be purchased in this County.

White Lead!

We are Agents for DAVIS, CHAMBER & Co., and COLLIER Lead and Oil Company, manufacturers of the best White Lead, and we will guarantee its purity.

Linseed Oil.

We sell none but Blatchford's Manufacture, which is evidence of its purity.—Our Lead, Oil, Glass, and Sash we will sell at St. Paul prices.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Our stock is complete, good style, and is sold at less price per roll than the same can be bought in St. Paul.

Our stock of Drugs and Medicines is full and complete. No store in the State has any larger assortment, and we pride ourselves on buying strictly pure goods. Purchasers and consumers, if obliged to use Medicines, can rely on getting at our Store as pure goods as we can buy.

SEEDS.

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.—Although we do not keep the kind of seeds that sell for 5 cents per paper, yet we do keep Seeds, and they are *reliable*; in fact we guarantee and warrant them. We have sold Seeds to this community for 12 years, and our reputation as seed men is well known.

Our stock of WINES are of the California Wines. Our WHISKEY is the 'Old Crow." As we keep these goods only for medicinal and sacramental purposes, we buy only the best old vintage.

Fancy Goods.

Our stock is so large, and embraces such a variety of Goods, that it is a pleasure to inspect them.

VARNISHES.

We keep all kinds, and the amount of our sales assure us of its giving satisfaction, both as regards price and quality.

Sheething Paper.

We are Agents for its sale in our County, and it is furnished at manufactory prices.

Returning thanks to the people of this County for the favor of their patronage for the past twelve years, we shall endeavor, by liberal dealing, close attention to business, and courtesy, to merit a continuance of the same.

D. L. HOW. } CHAS. H. LORD.



THE

PIVOT-ACTION BRACE!

A Superior Suspender for Skirts or Pants!
An unequalled Brace for the Shoulders!
ALWAYS A SUSPENDER!
A BRACE OR NOT AT PLEASURE

Its simplicity, durability, ease, and convenience commend it to every Lady, Gentleman or Youth. Examine for yourself, and be convinced that all herein stated is true.

Prices, 75 cents, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

The above are for sale at the Old Drug Store.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents

—Owing to the unusual lateness of the harvest, and in compliance with the request of the leading agriculturists of Hennepin county, the executive committee of the Hennepin County Agricultural Society has decided to postpone the county fair announced for last week until September 21st, 22d and 23d.

—The St. Charles Herald says: We are informed that the wheat receipts at Dover Centre on Monday and Tuesday of this week, were 1,800 bushels each day, nearly all of it being No. 1. This sounds like business.

—Work is now progressing on the second story of the Custom House. A cast-iron conductor, six inches in diameter, enclosed in a ten-inch pipe, is being set between the outside stone wall and the brick, to communicate with the roof and carry the water to the cellar, where there is a drain cut through the rock.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

RAILROAD ITEMS.—The center pier of the Blue Earth bridge is completed and placing the wood work in position was commenced last week. Track laying will soon be finished to the bridge. The stone work upon the Minnesinneopa trestle is nearly completed. The track seates at the elevator in this city are being laid down, also the Caloric engine is being put together.—*Mankato Union.*

—A Mrs. Moore, of Silver Lake, Indiana, having parted with her husband recently, to visit her mother, the parting having apparently been a 'lively and affectionate" one, died in a few days of a broken heart, on receiving a letter from him announcing his determination not to live with her any more.

GUARDIAN SALE.

WHEREAS, license was duly granted to me by the Probate Court of the County of Scott and State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1869, as Guardian of Louis A. Scharf and Nicolas Scharf, minor heirs of Henry Scharf, deceased, to sell certain Real Estate of said minors. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of said License, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in Shakopee in said County of Scott, on Monday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1869, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and the setting of the sun of the same day, the following described real estate situate in the County of Scott and State of Minnesota, to wit: The North West quarter of the North West quarter of Section Twenty-three (23) in Township One Hundred and Fifteen (115) North of Range Twenty-three (23) West.

NICOLAS MAJERUS, Guardian.

No. 13.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success: Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use,—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents
1.	Cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2.	" Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3.	" Crying-Colic or Teething of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	" Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Whites, too profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic pains	25

All the above are put up in VIALS, with directions containing double quantities each, for 50

The following are also put up in vials and are sent all the same price given below.

16.	" Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, Ague	50
17.	" Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	" Whooping Cough, violent cough	50
21.	" Asthma, oppressed Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges, impaired hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, enlarged glands, swellings	50
24.	" General debility, physical weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, and scanty Secretions	50
26.	" Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding	50
27.	" Kidney-Disease, Gravel	50
28.	" Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30.	" Urinary Weakness, wetting bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, with spasms	50
32.	" Sufferings at change of life	$1 00
33.	" Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34.	" Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat	50

☞ FAMILY CASES

Of 35 to 60 large vials, morocco or rosewood case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and books of directions. From $10 to $35

Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials, from $5 to $8

Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases, $2 to $5

POND'S EXTRACT,

Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles; Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores.

Price, 6 oz., 50 cts.; Pints, $1.00; Quarts, $1.75.

☞ These Remedies, except POND'S EXTRACT, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Jenks & Gordon,
Wholesale Agents,
ST. PAUL.

G. BOLLMAN

FIRST STREET,

SHAKOPEE.....MINN.,

Keeps a large stock of

Toys

—AND—

Yankee Notions,
DRIED AND GREEN FRUITS,
PIPES AND TOBACCO,
CANDIES & NUTS.

Also a large Assortment of

PLAIN AND FANCY

CONFECTIONERY.

Prices always as low as the state of the market will afford.

C. E. BUSSE

First Street,

SHAKOPEE, - - - MINN.,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
Boots & Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS,
Ladies' Dress Goods,
YANKEE NOTIONS.
&c., &c. &c.,

I am Agent for the sale of the Home Shuttle and Weed Sewing Machines.

Which are the cheapest and best Family Sewing Machines in use.

C. E. BUSSE.

A REMARKABLE FACT

That not a single instance has come to the knowledge of the proprietors, of the failure of Roback's Medicines to give entire satisfaction in the hundreds of thousands of cases in which they have been used; this is worthy of remark and undeniable evidence of their intrinsic merits.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

GOOD HEALTH

Is paramount to wealth. If the system is in bad order purge out the vile humors and distempers with Roback's Blood Pills, and get the internal organs performing their regular functions, and once in order, keep them so by the daily use of Roback's Stomach Bitters.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

DYSPEPSIA.

There is, probably, no one disease with which mankind are afflicted which is the source of so many ailments as *Dyspepsia*, and there is no more certain cure than Roback's Stomach Bitters.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

IS IT RIGHT

That you should bid defiance to all natural laws and the science of medical men, and suffer with Dyspepsia or Indigestion when Roback's Stomach Bitters can be procured at any drug store.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

THEY WILL CURE YOU

Of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sick or Nervous Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Consumption, Pains in the Back or Loins, Gout, Pleurisy, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Eruptions and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

GRATIFYING

To know that a reliable remedy is within the reach of everybody for the radical cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Such a remedy is Roback's Stomach Bitters. Sold by all Druggists.

D. L. HOW CO., Agents.

EVERYBODY

Should keep constantly within their reach, those invaluable remedies to successfully combat disease, Roback's Blood Pills, Roback's Stomach Bitters, and Roback's Blood Purifier, they are infallible in the diseases for which they are recommended.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

L O U D

Is the praise in the months of everybody in favor of Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Pills and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

N O B O D Y

Can afford to be without such valuable medicines as Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

TEMPERANCE.

There is, perhaps, no one thing that has done so much to promote the cause of temperance as that gentle stimulating tonic, Roback's Stomach Bitters, they strengthen and invigorate without producing the ill effects of alcoholic stimulants.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

AS A PREVENTIVE

Against Malaria, Fever and Ague, and all diseases, arising from a torpid state of the Liver, there is no medicine so highly recommended as Roback's Stomach Bitters.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

PREPARE FOR WAR!!

"In time of peace prepare for war," is the old adage, and there is no sentence in the English language more expressive, nor one that is so applicable in innumerable cases. Who is so wise as to know the exact moment that that fell destroyer, *disease*, will attack him? Then be ye ever prepared, have the Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier at hand and combat disease successfully.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Old Sores, Eruptions, Cutaneous Diseases or Diseases of the Skin, all readily succumb to the Sovereign influence of Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier, Stomach Bitters and Blood Pills.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agent.

ELEVEN YEARS

Of Experience with a constantly increasing demand for Roback's Medicines is sufficient acknowledgment of their intrinsic merit, and places them the very first in rank for curing the diseases for which they are recommended. Sold by all Druggists.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

RENOVATE.

During the Spring months it is one of the regular household duties to renovate, and, in the multiplicity of other duties one's own self is, in a great measure, overlooked; thousands of valuable lives might be prolonged, and many doubtless saved from premature graves by thoroughly renovating the system with Dr. Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

SHAKOPEE ARGUS.

BY HENRY HINDS.

Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869.

Democratic State Connention.

A State Democratic Convention will be held in St. Paul, on the 23d day of September, 1869, at Ingersoll's Hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to place in nomination candidates for the following offices to be filled at the next General Election:

Governor.
Lieutenant-Governor.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
Secretary of State.
Attorney General.
Auditor of State.
State Treasurer.
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Representation in the Convention has been apportioned as follows:

Anoka	2 Mille Lac	1
Benton	2 Morrison	1
Blue Earth	6 Nicollet	4
Brown	2 Olmsted	8
Carver	6 Pine	1
Cass	1 Ramsey	11
Chisago	1 Rice	7
Crow Wing	1 Scott	10
Dakota	12 Sherburne	1
Dodge	3 Sibley	6
Faribault	2 Steele	2
Fillmore	10 St. Louis	1
Freeborn	2 Stearns	9
Goodhue	7 Todd	1
Houston	6 Wabasha	6
Hennepin	12 Waseca	3
Isanti	1 Washington	5
Le Sueur	7 Watonwan	1
Manomin	1 Winona	10
Martin	1 Wright	4
Mower	3 Jackson	1
Meeker	2 Kanabec	1
Meeker	2 Redwood	1
Douglas	2 Pope	1
Otter Tail	1 Monongalia	1
Lake	1 Carlton	1
Renville	1 Kandiyohi	1

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

CHARLES E. FLANDRAU, Chairman.

JAMES J. GREEN, Secretary.

Democratic County Convention.

The basis of Democratic representation in the Scott Co. Convention, to be held in Shakopee on the 22d of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M., is as follows:

Belle Prairie,	11	Cedar Lake, 3
Credit River,	3	Eagle Creek, 4
Glendale,	3	Helena, 6
Louisville,	2	New Market, 5
Sand Creek,	4	Shakopee, 6
St. Lawrence,	2	Spring Lake 3

It is respectfully suggested, that in Towns where there has not been any Town Committee appointed since the September convention was held, that the same committees act until others are elected. Also, that the Town Meetings be held on Saturday, the 18th instant.

The Convention is called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative, Sheriff, Treasurer Clerk of the Circuit Court, Register of Deeds, Coroner, Surveyor, Judge of Probate, County Commissioners, &c., and to appoint 10 delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held in St. Paul on the 23d of September.

RICHARD G. MURPHY, Chairman.
FRIEND J. WHITLOCK,
HUGH M'QUESTION,
JOSEPH THORNTON,
MICHAEL LEY.

Committee.

The Republican Nominee for Governor.

Our friend Judge Austin, of St. Peter, is the successful candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket. If we must have a Republican for Governor, there is none in the State who would confer greater honor upon the office than Judge Austin, and we feel like congratulating the Republican party upon the selection which they have made for Governor. His high integrity and personal worth will, in case of his election, be a sure guarantee of the faithful administration of the State government according to the political faith that is in him.

☞ The Union Fair of the Hennepin County Agricultural Society and of the Minneapolis Horticultural Society will be held at Minneapolis on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of September. The prospects are that this Union Fair will be the largest and most prosperous fair ever held in the State. Competition is open to all parts of the State.

Meeting of Board of County Commissioners and Board of Equalization.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, SCOTT CO., MINN., September 7, 1869.

Board met and the following members were present: J. J. Ring, F. J. Whitlock, G. W. Gillenbee and Charles Kennefec. Absent, Michael Ley.

An application of John Barry, being improperly issued for two colts, the Board after considering the matter, upon motion of Com. Gillenbeek, instructed the County Auditor to change the assessment from John Barry of Cedar Lake to C. E. Hastings, of Credit River, to whom the property belonged at the time of the assessment, required by law to be made, which motion was carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned to 2 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met at 2 o'clock and members all present. The Board of County Commissioners and County Auditor took and subscribed to the oath required by law, as a Board of Equalization.

On motion of Com. Whitlock, Michael Ley was chosen Chairman of the Board of Equalization, and on motion of Com. Whitlock, M. Mayer was chosen Secretary of said Board of Equalization.

Board took up the personal property rolls, and adopted the following as the average value per head of domestic animals:

Horses at $55 per head.
Cattle at $15 per head.
Mules at $50 per head.
Sheep at $1 20-100 per head.
Hogs at $2 per head.
Carriages at $40 apiece.
Pianos at $125 apiece.
Watches at $12 50-100 apiece, as assessed by the Town Assessors.

After the reading of the foregoing, it was moved that they be adopted. Motion prevailed and carried.

The Board of Equalization adjourned for 15 minutes to act as county commissioners.

After which Peter Wampach made application to have the assessment on the n ½ of se ¼ of nw ¼ Section 10, Town 114, Range 22 abated. The Board being satisfied that there was proper cause for an abatement, on motion of F. J. Whitlock, it was ordered by the Board that an abatement of $100 be made, and the Auditor instructed to make said reduction; which motion was carried.

Mary McCarty made application for partial relief. After due consideration, the Board granted the sum of forty dollars as partial relief for the ensuing year, to be disposed of under the supervision of Judge Hawkins. Carried.

On motion of Com. Whitlock, the Board of Equalization adjourned to 9 o'clock, a. m., on the 8th day of Sept. 1869.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Board of Equalization met and members all present. Said Board adjourned and organized as a Board of Co. Commissioners.

Board met and members all present.

Petition of Francis Wrabec, et. al. was taken up and read, and also remonstrance of Peter Rader. After due consideration the Board found it inexpedient to grant the prayer of said petition, which petition was, on motion of Commission'r Gillenbec, rejected.

Application of John Meisinger to have the taxes, paid on the s ½ of nw ¼ of Sec. 14, Town 113, Range 24, refunded, the same being land entered under the Homestead act. It was resolved that he be refunded the sum of thirty-five dollars, and that the county auditor issue a Warrant on the county Treasurer in his favor for said amount, [$35.] Carried.

Application of Pat. Shay to have the taxes for the years 1863 to 1867 inclusive on the e ½ of ne ¼ of Section 28, Town 113, Range 24 refunded, as being not assessable under the Homestead act. It was resolved that he be refunded the sum of forty dollars and that the county auditor issue a Warrant on the Co. Treasurer in his favor for said amount; carried.

Application of John Arend to have the taxes paid on the ne¼ of sw¼ of Sec. 18, Town 113, Range twenty one refunded, for the reason that the same is entered under the homestead act. After a careful examination, the Board ordered to refund the sum of ten dollars, and authorized the county auditor to issue a county order on the county treasurer in his favor for said amount. Carried.

Application of Cornelius Lucy to have the taxes, paid on the w ½ of ne ¼ of Sec. 28, Town 113, Range 24, for the year 1864 and 1865, and for the years 1866 and 1868 refunded, the same being land entered under the Homestead Act. It was resolved that he be refunded the sum of sixteen dollars, and that the county auditor is authorized to issue a county order for said amount, and that the taxes on said land be cancelled for the years 1866, '67 and '68; which motion was carried.

Application of Isaac Van Dorn to have the valuation on the ne qr of nw qr of Sec 3, Town 113, Range 24, reduced from $232 to $132 for the year 1869, and that the county auditor be instructed to correct the same as above stated; which motion was carried.

The delinquent personal tax lists of 1960 to 1868 were publicly read by the Treasurer and the following taxes should be stricken off from said lists for the reason that, in the opinion of the Board, they cannot be collected. Therefore

Resolved, that the following Personal Taxes be cancelled:

Amount of Personal Property cancelled per order of County Commissioners, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1869, for different years:

	Year.	Amount.
Benedickt M.,	1866	$ 1 68
Burns James,	1864	3 06
Capehard A. B.	1863 1864	2 62
Chatfield A. G.	1862	14 71
Day James.	1862, 1863	14 20
Cookman Wm.	1867	4 89
Farran H P	1867	15 06
Gring Barnan	1866	63
Goodale A B	1867	4 10
North A M	1868	32 22
Taylor C B	"	11 43
Gilbo A G	1867	2 10
Hill I P	1865, 1866	17 75
Hanft Oscar	1865	8 24
Heinrich Fred	"	88
Horns,	"	1 76
Johnson Fred	1867	2 63
Lang Pat.	1866	5 19
Lanis A	1862	3 17
Mill Henry	"	2 54½
McGowern N	1867	1 72
Wells & Smith	1862	26 00
Wooldridge E R	1867	10 21
Jonng Robert	1865	3 56
Pass J C	"	4 16
Rodes Lewis	1864	13 65
Russell Edward	1865	2 71
Robinson A W	1867	2 59
Richardson J G	"	51
Sterbenz Frank	1866	94
Southworth Rhoda	1864	1 60
Vandolah Chas	1863	19
Schwingler Anton	1867	5 93
Warehouse on Levee	1864	4 10
Tate Sylvester	1865	4 55
CEDAR LAKE.		
Payne Martin	1864, 1867	17 59
O'Reilly Val	1868	29
Rolston A	"	15
CREDIT RIVER.		
Gayton Pat	1866	98
Hill Thomas	1867	4 13
Lawler John	"	95
O'Herron	1866	12
EAGLE CREEK.		
Babb Bela	1866	4 88
Barry H H	1865	2 96
Coggswell Wilson	1867	3 84
Jay Foreman	1865	2 49
Jones A B	1867	71
Robinson W	1866	1 03
Seucerbox E J	1867	2 30
Thomas James	"	5 39
Tomlinson A B	"	2 13
Ennis Rich.	1868	1 92
GLENDALE.		
Alicorn Thomas	1867	12
Casey Mich	"	1 98
Nassey Thomas	1861 & 1862	1 79
HELENA.		
Cozal Jos	1867	68
Haulink Jos	"	3 80
Jares John	"	15 78
Kurse Fred	1866	31
Merricks Nick	1865	3 15
Ords Fred	1867	1 52
Russahn Theod.	"	74
Wabb John	1865	82
Schwingler Jos	"	2 20
Swaboda John	"	4 32

Application of Dennis Doody, to get his taxes on a homestead, the e ½ of nw ¼, Section 30, Town 114, Range 22, refunded for the years 1864, 65, 66 and 67, and cancelled for the year 1863.

Resolved, That he be refunded twenty dollars, and the taxes for 1863 cancelled, and the county auditor to issue a warrant on the county treasurer for said amount. Carried.

Board adjourned to 2 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met at 2 o'clock same day and members all present.

Bill of Henry Reardon for constable fees State vs. Swan Johnson, was audited and allowed at $5.30.

The Petition of Nic Majerus and others for a road came up, and after due consideration was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The committee reported on the petition of P. Mergens and others for a county road, as follows:

"The Committee appointed to examine the Road petition for Peter Mergens and others respectfully report: That they have performed the duty assigned them, and recommend the prayer of the petition be granted in part, viz: That the road be opened, commencing at the quarter post on the north line of Section 23, Town 115, Range 23, and run thence west one half mile; then due south one fourth mile on Section line; thence due west one mile through the centre of the north half of Section 22, and thence due west about forty rods to the Belle Plaine and Bloomington Road, and there terminate. That the rest of the petition be rejected, as the route prayed for is impracticable.

"We find the benefits equal to damage on said route, except J. Scharf, to whom we allow $25, and Hubert Roehl, to whom we allow $25.

G. W. GILLENBECK,
MICHAEL LEY,
CHARLES KENNEFEC.

On motion of Com. Whitlock, the report was adopted.

Personal taxes cancelled, continued.

	Year	Amount.
LOUISVILLE.		
Dunn John	1865	$4 31
Gibbs E L	1862	15½
Nocks Peter	1868	4 18
NEW MARKET.		
Johnson Isham	1867	1 93
SAND CREEK.		
Brabender Henry	1863, '67 & 68	4 82
Boulesson M M	1865 & '66	2 25
Carlton Robert	1864	64
Franz Jacob	1865	3 60
Groshong Francis	1860	97
Guiny Permick	1867	1 23
Mielin Anton	"	1 61
Rutten Ludwig	1865	12
Sommerbidser John	"	1 02
Sanford H W	1864	2 23
Warner Wm	1862	1 65
SHAKOPEE.		
Beram Math	1865 & '66	8 01
Carpenter Aibert	1865	13 90
Coller Werner & Co	1867	21 75
Distell A	1866	3 63
Eddy N D	1867	37
Hermisseyer Fred	"	2 65
Hauser John	"	14 60
Haycock John	"	25 (2
Jones A B	1861, '62, '63, '65	11 42
Kennedy Robert	1867	50
Latour Kath.	1864	85
McKenney W	"	46
Murray J P	"	3 30
Morrow L B & Co.,	1867	73 15
Morrison Chas	"	58 00
Molitor And.	1868	39
Poole Allen	"	21 81
Spencer Spier	1862, '63, '66, '67, '68	52 24
Seucerbox J E	1868	1 26
SPRING LAKE.		
Droll M	1866	2 37
Downs M	1867	5 73
Downs James	"	1 65
Hosford W D	1866	9 81
Harding John	1865	1 73
Murray Pat	1863	49
Syks David C part of	1856	5 81
Schwarz Frank	1867	1 45
Toper Frank	1863	36
SAINT LAWRENCE.		
Johnson H W	1866	20
Olcson Ole C	1862	6 79
Pierson Chas L	1862 & 63	9 85
Wilmot E E	1863	80

Application of Cath. Henry to have the valuation on Lot One, Block 105, Belle Plaine, reduced from $100 to $16 for the reason that the buildings thereon were destroyed by fire. Carried.

Application of Henry Rachor to have the valuation on Lot 7, Block 101, Belle Plaine, reduced to $40, because the building thereon was destroyed by fire. Carried.

After which the Board adjourned to 9 o'clock, a. m. on the 9th day of Sept.

Board met at 9 o'clock, a. m., the 9th day of September, and members all present.

Application of Leonhard Schneiderhann to have taxes refunded on the s half of nw qr of nw qr of sw qr, Sec. 35, Town 114, Range 24, claiming to be unlawfully assessed. The Board finding that his application was well founded, ordered that the taxes paid on said land for the year 1868 be refunded to him to the amount of $22.16, and that the county auditor issue a county order in his favor for said amount; which was carried.

Petition of Frank Rupert and others for a county road in the towns of Sand Creek and Helena, was read and examined and the Board came to the conclusion to appoint a committee of three to view the road. Committee appointed are, F. J. Whitlock, Michael Ley and G. W. Gillenbeck. The committee appointed the 11th day of October, this year, to view said road.

On motion, resolved that Henry Hinds be refunded the sum of $15.19 paid for the years 1867 and 1868 on the w half of sw qr of section 20, Town 113, Range 22, the same being homestead land. Motion carried.

Application of Timothy Murphy to have his taxes, paid on the w half of sw qr of Section 20, Town 113, Range 22, for the year 1864, 1865 and 1866 refunded, the same being land not assessable under the homestead act.

It was resolved that he be refunded the sum of eighteen dollars, and that the Co. Auditor issue a county order in his favor for said amount. Carried.

Petition of J. G. Bass and others for a road, was laid on the table. Motion prevailed.

The petition of P. J. Baltes and others for a road from Helena through Cedar Lake and New Market, came up, and on examinining said petition and finding a necessity for such a road, notwithstanding the remonstrance of Thos. O'Donnell and others, the Board came to the conclusion to appoint a committee of three to view said road, namely: J. J. King, G. W. Gillenbeck and Chas. Kennefec. The day for viewing said road was fixed by said committee the 12th day of October next at Nagel's store, Helena.

On motion of Com. Whitlock, it is resolved, that the surplus Bounty Fund of this county be applied to the General Fund. Carried.

Application of Rich. Willoughby for partial relief. The Board found the same just and ordered the county auditor to issue a county order in his favor to the amount of fifty dollars.

Petition of Morris Hanlin, of School District No. 51, to have the n half of ne quarter of Section 27, Town 113, Range 24 detached from said district No. 51 and attached to School District No. 52, for the reason that he has nearer and better roads to the school house in Dist. No. 52 than in Dist. No. 51. Petition was granted.

Petition of Wm. Carr, of School District No. 51, to have the south half of ne quarter, Section 27, and west half of the west half of nw quarter of Section 26, Town 113, Range 24, detached from School District No. 51 and attached to School District No. 52 for school purposes; which petition was granted.

On resignation of Christopher Coulthar', Poor Master, and on agreement and contract by said Coulthard with Edward McNiel, be it

Resolved, That on the filing of the proper Bond by said McNiel, with the County Auditor, as required as Poor Master, the said contract or agreement be ratified, and said Coulthard discharged from further duty as poor master, and that said McNiel be held as poor master the residu of the fiscal year, subject to the terms and contract of agreement aforesaid. Motion carried.

Board adjourned to 2 o'clock, p. m.

[Concluded next week.]

The Population of the Globe.

There are on the globe 1,288,000,000 of souls, of which

360,000,000 are of the Caucasian race,
552,000,000 are of the Mongol race,
190,000,000 are of the Ethiopian race,
176,000,000 are of the Malay race.
1,000,000 are of the Indo-American race.

There are 3,642 languages spoken, and 1,000 different religions.

The yearly mortality of the globe is 33,333,333 persons. This is at the rate of 91,554 per day, 3,730 per hour, 62 per minute. So each pulsation of the heart marks the decease of some human creature.

The average of human life is 33 years.

One-fourth of the population dies at or before the age of 7 years.

One-half at or before 17 years.

Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years, one in 500 attains the age of 90, and one in 100 lives to the age of 60.

Married men live longer than single ones.

In 1,000 persons 95 marry, and more marriages occur in June and December than in any other months of the year.

One-eighth of the whole population is military.

Professions exercise a great influence on longevity. In 1,100 individuals who arrive at the age of 70 years, 42 are priests, orators or public speakers; 40 are agriculturists, 33 are workmen, 42 are soldiers or military employees; 29 advocates or engineers, 27 professors, and 24 doctors.

Those who devote their lives to the prolongation of that of others die the soonest.

There are 336,000,000 Christians.
There are 5,000,000 Israelites.
There are 60,000,000 Asiatic religionists.
There are 190,000,000 Mahommedans.
There are 300,000,000 Pagans.
In the Christian churches:
170,000,000 profess the Roman Catholic.
75,000,000 profess the Greek faith.
80,000,000 profess the Protestant.

—The way people get acquainted in the evening in the vicinity of the religious camp ground, at Martha's Vineyard (which is now occupied by thousands of worshipers) is thus described: "Good evening," says the owner of a cigar. "Ah! oh!" a titter, a blush, a few more exclamation points, and then appears the cambric flag of truce and the surrender; the preface is over. "My arm!" Oh! no!" but she takes it, and they walk the sea beat shore. They soon discover that they are cousins. "The breeze is chill," and his shawl enfolds them both, and so they disappear in the distance.

—A promising boy of five or six years was reading his lesson at school one day, in that deliberate manner for which urchins of that age are somewhat remarkable. As he proceeded with the task he came upon the passage, "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from guile." He read, "Keep—thy—tongue—from—evil—and—thy—lips—from—girls." Good advice, truly.

—Capt. George, who edited the Red Wing Argus last year, is now on the editorial staff of the Chicago Times.

OLD

DRUG STORE.

—:o:—

Established in 1857.

—:o:—

D. L. How & Co.,

Proprietors.

We offer to the trade this Spring, the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
Stationery,
Fancy Goods
—AND—
BOOKS,

Kept by any one House in this State outside of St. Paul, and we can, will and do sell the same lower than the same quality of Goods can be purchased in this County.

White Lead!

We are Agents for DAVIS, CHAMBER & Co., and COLLIER Lead and Oil Company, manufacturers of the best White Lead, and we will guarantee its purity.

Linseed Oil.

We sell none but Blatchford's Manufacture, which is evidence of its purity.—Our Lead, Oil, Glass, and Sash we will sell at St. Paul prices.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Our stock is complete, good style, and is sold at less price per roll than the same can be bought in St. Paul.

Our stock of Drugs and Medicines is full and complete. No store in the State has any larger assortment, and we pride ourselves on buying strictly pure goods. Purchasers and consumers, if obliged to use Medicines, can rely on getting at our Store as pure goods as we can buy.

SEEDS.

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.—Although we do not keep the kind of seeds that sell for 5 cents per paper, yet we do keep Seeds, and they are *reliable*; in fact we guarantee and warrant them. We have sold Seeds to this community for 12 years, and our reputation as seed men is well known.

Our stock of WINES are of the California Wines. Our WHISKEY is the 'Old Crow.' As we keep these goods only for medicinal and sacramental purposes, we buy only the best obtainable.

Fancy Goods.

Our stock is so large, and embraces such a variety of Goods, that it is a pleasure to inspect them.

VARNISHES.

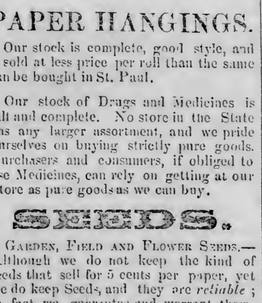
We keep all kinds, and the amount of our sales assure us of its giving satisfaction, both as regards price and quality.

Sheething Paper.

We are Agents for its sale in our County, and it is furnished at manufactory prices.

Returning thanks to the people of this County for the favor of their patronage for the past twelve years, we shall endeavor, by liberal dealing, close attention to business, and courtesy, to merit a continuance of the same.

D. L. HOW. } CHAS. H. LORD.



THE

PIVOT-ACTION BRACE!

A Superior Suspender for Skirts or Pants!
An unequalled Brace for the Shoulders!
ALWAYS A SUSPENDER!
A BRACE OR NOT AT PLEASURE

Its simplicity, durability, ease, and convenience commend it to every Lady, Gentleman or Youth. Examine for yourself, and be convinced that all herein stated is true.

Prices, 75 cents, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

The above are for sale at the Old Drug Store.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents

—Owing to the unusual lateness of the harvest, and in compliance with the request of the leading agriculturists of Hennepin county, the executive committee of the Hennepin County Agricultural Society has decided to postpone the county fair announced for last week until September 21st, 22d and 23d.

—The St. Charles Herald says: We are informed that the wheat receipts at Dover Centre on Monday and Tuesday of this week, were 1,809 bushels each day, nearly all of it being No. 1. This sounds like business.

—Work is now progressing on the second story of the Custom House. A cast-iron conductor, six inches in diameter, enclosed in a ten-inch pipe, is being set between the outside stone wall and the brick, to communicate with the roof and carry the water to the cellar, where there is a drain cut through the rock.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

RAILROAD ITEMS.—The center pier of the Blue Earth bridge is completed and placing the wood work in position was commenced last week. Track laying will soon be finished to the bridge. The stone work upon the Minnesinncopa trestle is nearly completed. The track scales at the elevator in this city are being laid down, also the Caloric engine is being put together.—*Mankato Union.*

—A Mrs. Moore, of Silver Lake, Indiana, having parted with her husband recently, to visit her mother, the parting having apparently been a 'lively and affectionate' one, died in a few days of a broken heart, on receiving a letter from him announcing his determination not to live with her any more.

GUARDIAN SALE.

WHEREAS, license was duly granted to me by the Probate Court of the County of Scott and State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1869, as Guardian of Louis A. Schart and Nicolas Schart, infant heirs of Henry Schart, deceased, to sell certain Real Estate of said minors. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of said License, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in Shakopee in said County of Scott, on Monday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1869, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and the setting of the sun of the same day, the following described real estate situate in the County of Scott, and State of Minnesota, to wit: The North West quarter of the North West quarter of Section Twenty-three (23) in Township One Hundred and Fifteen (115) North of Range Twenty-three (23) West.

NICOLAS MAJERUS, Guardian.

No. 13.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success. Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use, —so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents
1.	Cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2.	" Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3.	" Crying-Colic or Teething, of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	" Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Whites, too profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic pains	25

All the above are put up in VIALS, with directions, excepting double quantities each, for.....50

The following are also put up in vials and are sent at the same prices given below.

16.	" Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17.	" Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	" Whooping Cough, violent cough	50
21.	" Asthma, oppressed Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, enlarged glands, swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, physical weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, and scanty Secretions	50
26.	" Sea-Sickness, Sickness from riding	50
27.	" Kidney-Disease, Gravel	50
28.	" Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30.	" Urinary Weakness, wetting bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, with spasms	50
32.	" Sufferings at change of life	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34.	" Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat	50

Five FAMILY CASES

of 35 to 60 large vials, morocco or rosewood case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and books of directions.....

From $10 to $35

Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 30 vials.....from $5 to $8

Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases, $2 to $5

POND'S EXTRACT,

Cures Burns, Bruises, Rheumatism, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles; Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores.

Price, 6 oz., 50 cts.; Pints, $1.00; Quarts, $1.75.

☞ These Remedies, except POND'S EXTRACT, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Jenks & Gordon,

Wholesale Agents,

ST. PAUL.

G. BOLLMAN

FIRST STREET,

SHAKOPEE.....MINN.,

Keeps a large stock of

Toys

—AND—

Yankee Notions,
DRIED AND GREEN FRUITS,
PIPES AND TOBACCO;
CANDIES & NUTS.

Also a large Assortment of

PLAIN AND FANCY

CONFECTIONERY.

Prices always as low as the state of the market will afford.

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First Street,

SHAKOPEE, - - - MINN.,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
Boots & Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS,
Ladies' Dress Goods,
YANKEE NOTIONS.
&c., &c. &c.,

I am Agent for the sale of the Home Shuttle and Weed Sewing Machines.

Which are the cheapest and best Family Sewing Machines in use.

C. E. BUSSE.

A REMARKABLE FACT

That not a single instance has come to the knowledge of the proprietors, of the failure of Roback's Medicines to give entire satisfaction in the hundreds of thousands of cases in which they have been used; this is worthy of remark and undeniable evidence of their intrinsic merits.

D. I. HOW & CO., Agents.

GOOD HEALTH

Is paramount to wealth. If the system is in bad order purge out the vile humors and distempers with Roback's Blood Pills, and get the internal organs performing their regular functions, and once in order, keep them so by the daily use of Roback's Stomach Bitters.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

DYSPEPSIA.

There is, probably, no one disease with which mankind are afflicted which is the source of so many ailments as *Dyspepsia*, and there is no more certain cure than Roback's Stomach Bitters.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

IS IT RIGHT

That you should bid defiance to all natural laws and the science of medical men, and suffer with Dyspepsia or Indigestion when Roback's Stomach Bitters can be procured at any drug store.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

THEY WILL CURE YOU

Of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sick or Nervous Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Consumption, Pains in the Back or Loins, Gout, Pleurisy, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Eruptions and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

GRATIFYING

To know that a reliable remedy is within the reach of everybody for the radical cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Such a remedy is Roback's Stomach Bitters. Sold by all Druggists.

D. L. HOW CO., Agents.

EVERYBODY

Should keep constantly within their reach, those invaluable remedies to successfully combat disease, Roback's Blood Pills, Roback's Stomach Bitters, and Roback's Blood Purifier, they are infallible in the diseases for which they are recommended.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

LOUD

Is the praise in the mouths of everybody in favor of Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Pills and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

NOBODY

Can afford to be without such valuable medicines as Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

TEMPERANCE.

There is, perhaps, no one thing that has done so much to promote the cause of temperance as that gentle stimulating tonic, Roback's Stomach Bitters, they strengthen and invigorate without producing the ill effects of alcoholic stimulants.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

AS A PREVENTIVE

Against Malaria, Fever and Ague, and all diseases, arising from a torpid state of the Liver, there is no medicine so highly recommended as Roback's Stomach Bitters.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

PREPARE FOR WAR!!

"In time of peace prepare for war," is the old adage, and there is no sentence in the English language more expressive, nor one that is so applicable in innumerable cases. Who is so wise as to know the exact moment that that fell destroyer, *disease*, will attack him? Then be ever prepared, have the Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier at hand and combat disease successfully.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Old Sores, Eruptions, Cutaneous Diseases or Diseases of the Skin, all readily succumb to the wonderful influence of Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier, Stomach Bitters and Blood Pills.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agent.

ELEVEN YEARS

Of Experience with a constantly increasing demand for Roback's Medicines is sufficient acknowledgment of their intrinsic merit, and places them the very first in rank for curing the diseases for which they are recommended. Sold by all Druggists.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

RENOVATE.

During the Spring months it is one of the regular household duties to renovate, and in the multiplicity of other duties one's own self is, in a great measure, overlooked; thousands of valuable lives might be prolonged, and many doubtless saved from premature graves by thoroughly renovating the system with Dr. Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

Receipts of fractional currency for week ending September 4, $271,000; shipments, $109,000; redeemed and destroyed, $294,200. National Bank circulation outstanding, $299,737,660.

Secretary John A. Rawlins died at Washington at four o'clock and twelve minutes on the afternoon of the 6th. President Grant did not reach Washington until nearly five p. m. He was much affected while gazing upon the lifeless form of his friend, and expressed deep regret that owing to the non-delivery of telegrams at Saratoga, he was prevented from sooner starting for Washington. The final interviews between Mr. Rawlins and many of his friends were very affecting.

President Grant has appointed Gen. Sherman to act as Secretary of War until the vacant Secretaryship is filled. The telegraph states that it is not the intention of the President to make an appointment as successor to the late Secretary Rawlins for some time to come—probably not until the assembling of Congress, and Gen. Sherman proposes to act in that capacity, and draw his salary as General, leaving the salary of Secretary of War to be appropriated by Congress to the widow of the late Secretary.

The body of Secretary Rawlins was lying in state at the War Department on the 7th. National flags were displayed at half-mast over all the Departments and elsewhere throughout Washington. The interment was announced to take place on the morning of the 9th. Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, telegraphed to Washington proposing to inter the remains in Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Springfield, where Abraham Lincoln is buried. The parents of the deceased Secretary desired his remains to be brought home to Galena.

No public business of any kind was transacted in Washingtan on the 8th. The news of the death of Senator Fessenden added to the gloom occasioned by that of Secretary Rawlins.

The funeral ceremonies of Gen. Rawlins, at Washington on the 9th, were of a most imposing character. There was a total suspension of business. The widow and family arrived in time to take a final look before the body was committed to the tomb. A plaster cast of the face of the corpse was taken at the cemetery on the 10th.

Gen. Sherman has been commissioned Secretary of War *pro tempore*.

Receipts of customs for week ending September 4, $4,242,763.

Mrs. General Rawlins, accompanied by her parents and her three children, left Washington for New York on the 10th. She was in very feeble health.

The East.

A fire broke out on the morning of the 6th, at a coal shaft near Plymouth, Pa., which burned the out buildings and hoisting apparatus, thereby cutting off the escape of over 200 miners at work below. It took all day to clear away the burned debris which fell into the shaft, and at 10 o'clock at night two men descended, who perished while endeavoring to open a gangway door. Two other miners, who descended afterward, were driven back by sulphurous fumes, and it was feared the 200 men shut up in the mine had perished.

President Grant's family arrived in New York on the 6th, and would remain there until his return from Washington.

James J. Brooks, a United States detective officer at Philadelphia, was shot through the lungs on the 6th, in revenge, it was supposed, for his successful efforts in detecting revenue frauds. The Treasury Department at Washington has decided to offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of the murderer.

The news from the coal mine disaster near Plymouth, Pa., on the 7th, is to the effect that thousands of miners, women and children covered the hills and grounds n the vicinity, and subscriptions were being raised for the relief of the widows and orphans, who number over 600. Several exploring parties descended to the bottom of the shaft, and penetrated quite a distance along one of the passages, but the gas and damp drove them back. As the gas was so strong, no attempt could be made to reach the main door or penetrate the mine until the outer gangway was cleared of gas. There was no ground to hope that a single one of the 202 men in the mine was alive.

A Burlington, Vt., dispatch of the 8th says: "General Washburne and the Republican State ticket are elected by from 19,000 to 20,000 majority. The Senate is unanimously Republican. We have returns of 46 Republicans and four Democrats elected to the House."

At a meeting of New York citizens on the 7th a proposition to raise $50,000 for Mrs. Rawlins was carried *nem. con.*, and $15,000 subscribed on the spot. Gen. Grant gives $1,000 of that amount.

An election for city officers in Wilmington, Del., on the 7th, resulted in the re-election of Valentine, Republican, for Mayor. The Republicans also elected a majority in the City Council.

A Montpelier dispatch of the 8th says the New Vermont House of Representatives will be composed of 200 Republicans to 30 Democrats.

The New York fund for the benefit of the widow and children of Gen. Rawlins amounted to $24,500 on the 8th. The Stock Exchange gave $5,000.

Senator Fessenden died at Portland, Me., at 6:30 on the morning of the 8th. He was sensible until within an hour of his death, and had passed a comfortable night until 3 o'clock.

The Allentown (Pa.) Iron Works were burned on the 7th, involving a loss of $300,000. The Works paid out $15,000 in wages every month, and by their destruction one thousand men are thrown out of employment.

The New England Agricultural Fair opened at Portland, Me., on the 7th, with large contributions from New England and Canada.

On the 8th the bodies of the victims of the Avondale mine disaster, near Plymouth, Pa., were discovered, piled up together in the east side of the plane. The bodies were removed as rapidly as possible, and up to 7:15 p. m. sixty had been raised. Relief subscriptions were received as follows: $5,000 from New York Board of Brokers, $2,500 from Asa Packer, and $500 from Governor Geary.

A terrific storm visited the New England coast, from Providence to Portland, on the afternoon and night of the 8th, doing immense damage to property and causing a large loss of life. Everywhere church steeples and elevated structures were blown down or otherwise injured, and the loss of crafts at sea is known to have been general and severe. The Boston Coliseum was partially destroyed. The damage to shrubbery, fruit trees and crops is immense in all directions.

One hundred and eight dead bodies had been taken out of the Avondale mine on the 9th, and it was thought this comprised all who had perished in the disaster.

James M. Clark has been appointed Judge of the District Court of Rhode Island.

President Grant arrived in New York on the morning of the 10th.

A locomotive on the Erie Railroad, near Port Jarvis, exploded its boiler on the evening of the 9th, killing the engineer, fireman, flagman, and brakeman. The engine was blown to pieces.

The New York subscriptions for Mrs. Rawlins exceeded $37,000 on the 10th.

The West.

Ex-Secretary Seward's speech at Sitka has been published. He gives a complete review of the resources and productions of the new Territory, expresses sanguine hopes of the future prosperity of Alaska, and says the people need a Territorial Government.

At the election in Wyoming Territory on the 2d, Stephen F. Nuckolls, Democrat, was elected delegate to Congress, over W. W. Corlett, Republican.

The resignation of Senator Grimes, of Iowa, to take effect December 15, has been received by Governor Merrill.

Mayor McCoppin and other Democratic candidates in San Francisco have appeared before the Board of Supervisors, and demanded a recount of the votes, claiming fraud made in the count by the Commissioners.

Vice President Colfax and party reached Portland, Oregon, on the 6th. Governor Seward was at Salem, Oregon.

A dispatch received at Detroit on the 7th, from Mr. Powell, of the Powell Expedition, announces his safe arrival at Fort George, Utah, and says the expedition has been successful.

Chaves, Republican, has been elected Delegate to Congress from New Mexico.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention met at Milwaukee on the 8th and nominated: C. D. Robinson, of Green Bay, for Governor; G. L. Park, of Stevens Point, Lieutenant-Governor; A. G. Cook, of Columbus, State Secretary; John Black, of Milwaukee, State Treasurer; S. W. Penney, of Madison, Attorney General; Carl Burdeau, of Waukesha, State Prison Commissioner; Peter J. Gannon, of Cedarsburg, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A Helena telegram reports that the coach which started on the 4th for Corinne was stopped about midnight on the evening of the 6th, fifty miles north of Corinne, by robbers, who quietly secured the driver and obtained possession of about thirty thousand dollars' worth of gold bars. They afterwards caused the passengers to give up their arms and about two thousand dollars in currency. The coach was then allowed to proceed.

The Cincinnati Old School Presbytery, at the meeting which closed on the 8th, ratified unanimously the plan of the General Assembly on the subject of reunion.

The Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention, in session at Keokuk, on the 8th, made a permanent organization by electing Gen. Vandevere, of Dubuque, President, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Standing committees on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, on foreign commerce, on removal of the National Capital, and on immigration were appointed. Resolutions in favor of removing the National Capital to some point in the Mississippi Valley were tabled.

In the Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention on the 9th the resolutions in favor of the removal of the National Capital were taken up and passed.

The ceremonies of commencing work on the Lincoln Monument at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill., came off on the 9th.

The twenty-eighth annual session of the Iowa Universalist Convention assembled in Des Moines on the 8th.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota on the 9th nominated Judge Horace Austin, of St. Peter, for Governor, and C. S. Ripley, of Chatfield, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Eben Rhoades, Treasurer of Nevada, died suddenly at San Francisco on the 10th.

The Seward party left Portland, Oregon, for San Francisco, on the 10th.

Samuel Scott, of Dayton, has been selected as the Temperance candidate for Governor of Ohio, in place of J. E. Ingersoll, declined.

Charles H. Wright, City Editor of the Chicago *Times*, died suddenly on the 10th, of disease of the heart.

The South.

A destructive conflagration occurred at Goldsboro, N. C., on the night of the 4th, by which the Wayne House, Masonic Hall, lumber yards, and ten warehouses were destroyed. Loss, $125,000. The offices of the *Messenger* and *Post* newspapers were also destroyed. They will resume publication soon.

Ex-Governor Worth died at Raleigh, N. C., on the night of the 5th.

A fire in Richmond, Va., on the night of the 6th destroyed property to the value of $200,000.

The news on the 6th from along the Arkansas and White Rivers says the cotton crops are splendid, and the balls are opening finely. From along the Mississippi for two hundred miles below Memphis, the drought has cut off the crop one-third. The young balls were shedding off, and only the lower or bottom ball will mature.

Gov. Wells, of Virginia, sent his resignation to Gen. Canby on the reception of Attorney-General Hoar's opinion on the test-oath question.

The National Union Convention of Mississippi, which met at Jackson on the 8th, nominated Judge Lewis Dent for Governor; Judge Jefferds for Lieutenant Governor; J. L. Wafford for Congress, in the First District; Judge William Kellogg in the Third; Judge Joseph W. Field in the Fourth.

General Canby issued a proclamation on the 9th announcing the result of the election in Virginia. Albert C. Walker will be installed as Provisional Governor on the 21st inst., and John V. Lomis as Provisional Lieutenant Governor on the 5th of October The Legislature will be called together October 5. The adoption of the expurgated constitution is announced. The following Wells' Congressmen are proclaimed elect: Ayer, Platt and Porter; and the following Walker Congressmen: Seager, at large, Booker, Ridgeway, McKenzie, Millner and Gibson.

The National Union Convention of Mississippi completed its State ticket on the 9th, as follows: Thomas Sinclair, colored, for Secretary of State; A. W. Wills, Auditor; James McElroy, Treasurer; R. H. Lowry, Attorney General; Thomas J. Gathright, Superintendent of Education, and L. D. Brown, for Congress in the Fifth District.

Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, died on the 10th, at his residence at Cumberland Iron Works, near Nashville. He died from suffocation, being too weak to throw off the accumulated sputum in the lungs.

The Virginia Republictn State Central Committee has called a State Convention, to meet on the 24th of November.

Foreign Intelligence.

Mr. Burlingame has received a dispatch from Prince Kung, expressing the entire satisfaction of the Chinese Government with the treaty between that country and the United States, and announcing its early ratification.

The French Senate on the 6th adopted the Senatus Consultum, by a vote of 134 to 3.

Advices received in Havana from Port au Prince to the 29th ult. state that an engagement before Aux Cayes took place on the 22d, when Salnave was defeated and dangerously wounded. The news further states that Salnave had issued a proclamation declaring his abandonment of the cause for which he has so long struggled. The rebels were meeting with success everywhere.

The cotton crop in the interior of Egypt is reported as excellent in quality and quantity.

Madrid dispatches on the 7th state that the last Carlist band known to be on Spanish soil had been defeated by the national troops, near Gerona.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of the 7th says the Emperor Napoleon attended to public affairs daily, and at no time had his condition been such as to cause the least anxiety.

The Boston Peace Jubilee is to be reproduced at the Crystal Palace, London.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived in Paris on the evening of the 10th, and afterward returned to St. Cloud. He was in improved health.

A Terrible Disaster.

SCRANTON, Pa., September 6.

There is great excitement here in consequence of the burning of a coal breaker at the Avondale mine, Plymouth, about twenty miles south of this city. There are two hundred and one men and boys in the mine, and the shaft, which is the only means of escape, is choked up by forty feet of burning coal and rubbish. Ventilation is totally stopped, and there are great fears that some, if not all, will be suffocated.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The fire began at 10 o'clock this morning. All reports agree that it must have communicated from the ventilating furnace to the wood-work at the bottom of the shaft, which is 327 feet below the surface. The flames then rushed with great violence up the shaft, and broke out in the engine round the top. The engineer barely escaped with his life. The buildings covering the mouth of the shaft were 100 feet high, and 200 feet long, all of wood, and dry as tinder. They were almost instantly enveloped in flames, and it was impossible to reach the mouth of the shaft to help the men below.

Dispatches just received from Avondale say that Thomas W. Williams, of Plymouth, and David Jones, of Grand Tunnel, who went down to make further investigations, were suffocated to death. On a second attempt, Williams' dead body was brought out by David H. Davis and Benjamin Jones. Thomas Williams went down and dragged David Jones some distance to the foot of the shaft, when he was compelled to come up. John W. and Isaac Thomas then went down and brought up the body. All who attempted to go down are now out alive, except Williams and Jones. No further attempt will be made to go down until a small engine is rigged.

The loss by the burning of the Avondale Mine Works is from $80,000 to $100,000, not counting the loss by the stoppage of mining. This mine had been involved in a strike for over three months, but resumed work last Thursday, and was producing 450 tons of coal per day. The works were built in 1867, and it will take from four to six months to rebuild.

It will take until 5 a. m. to-morrow to get the small engine at work to drive a fan at the mouth of the shaft and force the air in through a canvas hose. All who have been down say it is very hot, and loud calls have failed to elicit an answer. The only hope for the 202 men in the mine is that they may have shut themselves up in a remote part of the mine entirely away from the draft.

Several hundred men, with tools, were taken from here this morning, with the idea of driving a gangway from a neighboring mine into the Avondale workings; but as it must be a solid rock cutting, this means would probably not release the imprisoned men in time. The distance to be cut is variously estimated at from twenty to sixty feet, and the time required at two or three days.

"Reconstruction."

The leading Republican newspaper in this city says that if the Tennessee Legislature shall fail to ratify the Fifteenth amendment, Congress may take some action to displace the Senter government.

Either the Senter government is the lawful government of the State, or it is not. If it be the lawful government of the State, it has as much right to reject the amendment as any State in the Union. If it be not the lawful government of the State, its acceptance of the amendment will not make it so.

Acceptance or rejection of the amendment cannot possibly give Congress any authority for interfering to sustain or put down the Senter government. This is not claimed, but Tennessee is menaced with an extinction of her State government in case she fails to take such action on the amendment as shall please Congress.

This would be ridiculous were it not villainous, and in harmony with all of the Congressional proceedings in dealing with "reconstruction." If Congress may annihilate a State government for failing to ratify a Constitutional amendment, what is there of common sense or consistency in the submission of such an amendment to the States?—*Chicago Times.*

—Is it libelous to call a baker a loafer.

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

Foreign Gossip.

—Pierre Plante, a Canadian, has recently died at the age of 120.

—Only one-sixth of the population of London attend church.

—Anna Jensen is the Ida Lewis of Bremerhafen, Germany, having saved 30 lives, and received four royal decorations for her bravery.

—Henri Rochefort is said to have gambled away his whole fortune. The subscription list of the *Lanterne* has dwindled down to about 30,000.

—There is said to be a secret society in Spain, composed of 3,000 Christians, pledged to renounce Rome and to circulate the Gospel.

—At least five duels, it is said, occur every morning in the environs of Paris. They are more frequent than they have been for very many years past.

—At Kidderminster, a woman, who was at the time in a beastly state of intoxication, sold her child to a beggar for fourpence, in order to buy more gin.

—Ten thousand dry goods clerks in France have petitioned the Emperor to cause to be passed a law reducing the time during which they have to stand behind the counter.

—A thermometer which has been kept for 75 years in the vaults of the Paris observatory, at a depth of 91 feet below the surface, has not varied more than half a degree during the interval.

—The *Canada Farmer* thinks the future failure of winter wheat in Canada may be considered settled, as the midge has visited all parts of the country. It looks to winter barley as a crop supplemental to wheat.

—A young German has lost his eyesight by an attempt to win a bet to swim a certain length of time on his back, in the Scheldt, with his spectacles on. A hot sun acted on the spectacles as on a magnifying glass.

—The Czar has published a ukase, abolishing the hereditary character of the Russian priesthood, which is now a caste, comprising 700,000 families. The right to obtain ordination is now extended to all, while a priest's son can betake himself to ordinary life.

—A lady in a workhouse at Chelsea, England, lately arrived at the age of one hundred years. Being asked how she would like to celebrate the day, she expressed a preference for a ride in a balloon. She was accordingly taken up in a great balloon, and took a lunch of wine and biscuits at an altitude of half a mile.

—A Toronto paper digs out of an old file an advertisement of Francis Hincks, who in 1834 had "for sale, low for cash," a quantity of linen shirts and toilet covers. The storekeeper after a lapse of thirty-five years reappears as "Sir Francis Hincks, Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and ex-Governor-General of Barbadoes and British Guiana!"

—Criminal justice in Russia presents many odd features. The other day an editor, his publisher, and the boy that had carried the papers around, were prosecuted. The editor who had written the offensive article, being a nobleman, escaped with a small fine. The publisher belonged to a lower class, and was heavily mulcted; and the poor boy, being the son of a former serf, received a severe cudgeling.

—False hair, it is asserted by the journals of Paris, has fallen in value as much as fifty per cent. It is calculated that if all the false hair worn by the Parisian ladies were collected in the Place Vendome and piled up, it would reach to the top of the Napoleon column. The price of these head decorations is very high. A light golden or straw colored hair composition, which falls from the crown of the head down the back, is valued at $40.

—In Berlin, 62,374 persons, or 9.2 per cent. of the whole population, live in 14,292 basement residences, and 46,999 persons occupy 11,242 houses four or more stories high; 6,091 persons live in 2,265 rooms without fireplaces; 289,329 (42.9 per cent. of the whole population) occupy 74,972 houses with only one room each that can be heated, and 181,318, or 26.9 per cent. of the whole population, live in 39,430 houses with two rooms each that can be heated.

—Plowing with elephants, plows for which are now being manufactured and sent out from England, is thus described: "Every morning, at sunrise, the elephant takes his driver by the waist-belt, places him on his back, and starts into the field. Two assistants guide the plow-handles, and as long as the sun is above the horizon the elephant marches along, throwing up a huge ridge behind him, the furrow having a breadth of four and a half feet and a depth of three."

—A letter from Yokohama, Japan, July 28, says: "A boat race for $700 a side was rowed in this harbor on the 10th inst., between the cutters of the United States steamer Iroquois and her Britannic Majesty's frigate Ocean. The latter beat the former in a five mile race four minutes twenty-eight seconds. This result again gives the boast to the Britishers in these waters, which was won from them about a year ago in a contest between the Ocean and Oneida."

—A Swiss journal mentions that the neighborhood of Mendrisio, in the Ticino, is infested with a plague of black caterpillars, which enter the houses, creep into the beds, and cause painful swellings by their touch. Some persons have endeavored to protect their dwellings by laying a train of sulphur around, but without avail. Thousands of these insects have been killed, but the number does not seem to decrease. In some localities prayers have been offered up for the removal of this scourge.

Miscellaneous.

—In 1796 Cleveland had just three inhabitants. Now it claims to have thirty times that number.

—At Shrewsbury, N. J., is a row of ten graves of sisters and brothers, each of whom died when ten days old.

—A fond wife threw a bottle of hair renewer at her husband's head, at which he said: "We must part; the dye is cast."

—The Tennessee Senatorial election, according to the law, must take place on the second Thursday after the organization of the Legislature.

—A Nashua, N. H., confectioner recently found, on counting, that he had 50,000 pieces of coin, measuring a bushel and a half.

—A maiden lady, alluding to her youthful accomplishments, said that at six months of age she went alone. A malicious individual present remarks. "Yes, and you have been going alone ever since."

—In Sitka the Fourth of July was celebrated by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by canoe races and by Thanksgiving services in the Greek Church.

—A youthful traveler scarcely in his teens, who has often passed between Ohio and Massachusetts, has taken down the names of nine hundred locomotive engines which he has seen on different railroads.

—A man who owes a bill in London can now pay it in four hours by simply going to Wall street and purchasing a document known as a "cable transfer," a device born of the great Atlantic telegraph enterprise, whereby the equivalent of the money which he gives in New York will be immediately delivered to his creditor in London.

—The New York *Evening Post* calculates that there are 100,000 men in New York city who receive wages for either manual or mental labor. If they take each one drink a day at ten cents each, the total expenditure is $10,000, and for cigars and tobacco, say ten cents each, $10,000, making $20,000 a day, $140,000 a week, $560,000 a month, and $6,720,000 a year for drinking and smoking and chewing.

—One of the most aristocratic gentlemen of Vincennes, Ind., who wedding-toured to Niagara Falls, a short time since, was very neatly "done for" by a sharper, who pretended to be "Superintendent of the Falls," and sold the verdant Hoosier a certificate setting forth that he had visited all the points of interest in that vicinity on both sides of the river. The price he paid for this valuable paper was five dollars.

—A recent invention in Newark is calculated to work a change in photography. By it all kinds of photographs are taken under the gaslight as successfully as by the aid of the brightest sun. The apparatus resembles a sort of miniature Turkish dome, standing on the floor about six feet high, five feet wide and six and a half feet long. In front of this stands a camera, and within are a chair and steadying apparatus. Near the top and at the left hand of this structure is a clock lamp for burning and feeding the magnesium wire that furnishes the light for the art purposes required in photography. In taking a picture the subject enters the rear of the structure and seats himself. The camera is adjusted, a match is applied to the magnesium wire, and a brilliant light results, which in half a minute produces as fine a picture as is ever made by daylight.

Incidents and Accidents.

—A mother and daughter were recently found in a New York city basement, starved to death.

—A man fell into a slaughter-house vat in Chicago, a few days ago, and was fatally scalded.

—The lightning recently struck a cliff over the Ohio at Louisville and tumbled fifty tons of rock into the river.

—A young lady at Fort Wayne, Ind., recently died from the effects of a coal-oil burning, after suffering in terrible agony for twelve hours.

—A Mississippi steamboat passenger fell overboard and screamed for dear life till he thought of standing up, and found the water just knee-deep.

—The hair of an actress in Troy, having caught fire the other night while she was playing, she extracted a hair pin, removed the hair and cast it from her.

—A man in Waterbury, Conn., who engaged a carriage on a recent morning to attend a funeral in the afternoon, subsequently countermanded the order because "the woman wasn't dead yet."

—An Indianapolis drunkard lay down on the railroad track, and would have awakened in another world had not his faithful dog ran after a couple of policemen and dragged them to the spot.

—At Fort Wayne, Ind., the other day, a lad fell down a flight of stairs, striking upon his head, and when raised up he was found to be in a state of total blindness, caused, it is supposed, by concussion.

—A young man under age applied at a Minnesota land office for a farm under the Homestead law, but was denied on account of his not being married. He returned in just an hour with a remedy for the difficulty hanging on his arm.

—Within a very short time five young ladies of Louisville have been seriously poisoned by the use of imported face powder adulterated with lead. In each case the effect of the cosmetic was paralytic both to the systems and facial beauty of the maidens.

—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives two cases in which the milk of cows bitten by mad dogs was used until the cows showed signs of madness, no injurious effects following. Few would care to knowingly try the experiment; but the facts might tend to allay uneasiness in accidental cases of the kind.

—A horrible accident occurred on board a canal boat at Buffalo a few days ago. A man engaged in shoveling wheat in the boat, and who had been laboring almost incessantly for a day and night, became so exhausted that he fell asleep in one of the hatches and was covered up and smothered to death by the shower of grain from the elevator.

—A man and his niece, at Batavia, N. Y., were suffocated by the gas from a charcoal fire a few nights ago. It is supposed that during the night he needed attendance and called up his niece, who was found dressed and lying on the sofa in the room, the man himself sitting in a chair. Both had probably fallen asleep, and were overpowered in that insensible state by the suffocating vapor.

—There was a funny scene at the Holiday Street Theatre, in Baltimore, one night recently. The operetta "A Rainy Day" was performing, and the mimic rain behind the scenes was well managed. In the midst of it real rain began to descend through a ventilator in the dome, and sprinkled the occupants of the orchestra chairs and the musicians, and wet the front of the stage. There were several umbrellas raised among the audience, amid the cheers and laughter of all who witnessed the scene.

—At Nashua, N. H., just as the train was starting off, President Grant noticed a little girl vainly endeavoring to get to the car that she might shake hands with him. The child, in her disappointment, burst into tears, and the President, pointing to her, asked some one to bring her to him. Two men seized her, and holding her above their heads, rushed with her to the car, and the General had just time to embrace her with both hands when the train bore him rapidly away. Many of the crowd saw the act, and their parting cheers broke forth anew.

—A man named Hilliard, while recently engaged in digging a well on the turnpike, three miles above Portsmouth, O., became affected by "damps" in the well, and dropped down insensible. No one was present but a Welsh woman, and she saturated a handerkerchief with camphor, went down the well and spread it over his face. She then tied a rope around him and ascended, and then drew him out. He was insensible for three hours, but finally recovered. It was an act of heroism in the woman, and saved the man's life.

—The Boston *Herald* says that a lady in that city gave her little daughter, as she supposed, a dose of rhubarb. Taking up a newspaper a few minutes later, her eyes rested on a paragraph giving an account of administering paregoric for rhubarb, which resulted fatally. She thought to herself that perhaps she had done the same thing, and upon examining the bottle from which she had taken the medicine, she discovered that she had. An emetic was given to the child immediately, and by unremitting attention for several hours its life was saved.

—The Wells & Fargo coach, which left Helena on the 29th ult., on reaching Malade Summit, U. T., sixty miles north of Corinne, about midnight on the 31st, was stopped by eight men, closely masked. Two of the bandits stepped to the stage door, and waking up the passengers told them to be quiet and they would not be disturbed. Meantime, the others coolly informed the driver to throw off the treasure box. He threw off one, but it was not the one that was wanted. The leader yelled out "that ain't the one; come throw off the other." The driver complied, and as the box struck the earth, one of the gang exclaimed, "that sounds pretty heavy, boys!" They then ordered the driver to move along, bid the passengers good night, and then moved off with their plunder The larger box contained some $24,000 in bricks and dust, and the smaller one about $6,000. The passengers in the coach had on their persons an aggregate of $40,000, not a cent of which was touched.

Personal and Literary.

—Thurlow Weed has returned to New York, much improved in health.

—It is understood that Commodore Vanderbilt paid five hundred dollars to the lucky clergyman who officiated at his marriage ceremony.

—Calvin Longston, recently convicted of murder, in Fentress county, Tenn., is only twenty-two years of age, and confesses to the commission of eight murders.

—The St. Joseph *Herald*, in noticing the arrival of F. P. Blair, says he has been appointed General Agent of the Life Association of America, and is *en route* to Denver, where he will make his headquarters.

—There is a gentleman in Newport, R. I., who rises early and plucks a bouquet of flowers, and stands at his gate till the first woman or girl passes him, and then presents it to her. He has done this for years.

—At Smithfield, R. I., Jonathan Buxton, aged 102 years, is living with his wife Saloma, aged 101. This pair of nuptial century-plants have flourished side by side for 78 years, and have nine children living, the oldest being 72 years of age.

—An aged couple in Troy, N. Y., have been selling out their shoe shop, and moving in aristocratic circles, on the expectation of a legacy which they had been notified had befallen them. They now learn that it is a humbug.

—Mrs. Monaghan, who gave a young man in New York a dose consisting of a paper of chewing tobacco and a quart of beer to cure him of the ague, but which killed him, has been held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

—When General Grant was at Newport, the other day, he expressed a desire to be introduced to Ida Lewis, and she came over in her boat and met him on the wharf. The President thereupon made the following speech: "I am happy to meet you, Miss Lewis, as one of the heroic, noble women of the age. I regret my engagements have been such as not to allow me to call on you at your home. Farewell."

The National Temperance Party.

THE following is the platform adopted at the recent National Temperance Convention in Chicago:

WHEREAS, Protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties, and every citizen who yields obedience to the just commands of his Government is entitled to the full, complete and perfect protection of that Government in the enjoyment of personal security, personal liberty and private property; and,

WHEREAS, The traffic in intoxicating drinks greatly impairs the personal security and personal liberty of large masses of citizens, and renders private property insecure; and,

WHEREAS, The existing parties are hopelessly unwilling to adopt an adequate policy upon this question; therefore we, in national convention assembled, as citizens of this free Republic, sharing in the duties and responsibilities of the Government, in discharge of a solemn duty we owe to our country and our race, unite in the following declaration of principles:

First. That while we acknowledge the true patriotism and profound statesmanship of those parties who laid broad and deep the foundations of this Government, securing at once the rights of the States severally, and their inseparable union by the Federal Constitution, we would not merely "garnish the sepulchres" of our republic fathers, but we do hereby renew our solemn pledges of fealty to the imperishable principles of civil and religious liberty, embodied in the Declaration of American Independence and the Federal Constitution.

Second. That the traffic in intoxicating beverages is a dishonor to Christian civilization, inimical to the best interests of society, a political wrong of unequaled enormity, subversive of the ordinary objects of government, not capable of being regulated or restrained by any system of license whatever, but imperatively demand for its suppression effective legal prohibition, both by State and National Legislature.

Third. That in view of this, and inasmuch as the existing political parties either oppose or ignore this great and paramount question, and absolutely refuse to do anything toward the suppression of the rum traffic, which is robbing the nation of its brightest intellects, destroying its material prosperity, and rapidly undermining its very foundation, we are driven by an imperative sense of duty to sever our connection with these political parties, and organize ourselves into a National Temperance Party, having for its primary object the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

Fourth. That while we adopt the name of the Temperance Party as expressive of our primary object, and while we denounce all repudiation of the public debt, and pledge fidelity to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, we deem it inexpedient to give prominence to other political issues.

Fifth. That while we recognize the good providence of Almighty God in supervising the interests of this nation from its establishment to the present time, we would not in organizing our party for the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic forget that our reliance for ultimate success must be upon the same Omnipotent arm.

Sixth. That a Central Executive Committee of one from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to take such action as in their judgment will best promote the interests of the party.

Safe Locks.

GENERAL SPINNER writes as follows in reference to safe locks:

"To ——: I am in receipt of your letter of the — inst., in regard to a report extensively published, that the safe locks of the department had been successfully picked. Mr. Sargent did not pick a single lock, as the term 'picking' is generally understood. He was permitted to take the dial from one of Dodd's patent locks upon a safe in the office of the Supervising Architect, and to place it under a circular piece of sheet lead, and to fasten on the dial point or indicator to register on the lead the movements of the dial. The person in charge of the safe then unlocked it in the ordinary manner by turning the dial, which, of course, registered the motion of the 'indicator' upon the lead, by means of which, after taking the lead out, Mr. Sargent obtained the combination and so unlocked the safe. This could be done by any one who could obtain access to the lock and arrange the lead and fasten the indicator to the dial, and return after the safe had been regularly unlocked—provided the person in charge of the safe dial did not discover and frustrate the arrangements for obtaining the combination, or by various motions make confusion of the marks on the lead. Mr. Sargent does not pretend to 'pick' the lock, or that he is able to open the safe without in some way being put in possession of the letters, figures or characters upon which the safe is unlocked. I am not aware that any change will be made in the locks of the department except to alter those now in use, so that combinations cannot be surreptitiously obtained in the manner above indicated; then I shall have full confidence in the locks by which the public treasure is secured in my office. Very respectfully,

"F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer."

A Mammoth Millinery House.

Quite a sensation has just been created in Chicago by the imposing show rooms of D. B. Fisk & Co., the oldest and largest millinery house in the West. This firm, now in their sixteenth year, have recently enlarged their premises by addition of the main floor of Nos. 53 and 55 Lake street, and now occupy the entire double building, fifty feet wide by one hundred and sixty-five feet deep, five stories and basement, making nearly an acre and a quarter of room. The fittings up cost about $20,000, and are nowhere surpassed in elegance. Among the novelties is a ladies' parlor, with wash-room, and all the toilet accessories. The business offices are finished in black walnut, ebony and French plate glass.

The curious are informed that the basement contains fuel, heating apparatus, &c. The *first* floor, silks, ribbons, French flowers and feathers. The *second*, hats, bonnets, straw goods, fancy goods, ladies' furnishing hosiery, gloves, white goods, dress and cloak trimmings. The *third* floor is the pattern bonnet department, where a large number of skillful women are employed in manufacturing pattern bonnets from imported patterns. In the rear is the receiving room where all goods are received and examined to make it certain that no imperfect goods are offered for sale. In the *fourth* story are the entry and packing rooms, and the *fifth* is used for surplus goods, duplicates and storage. The main floor has six front windows of plate glass fourteen feet high. Massive and elegant stairways lead, by easy steps, from the main floor to the upper stories, and nothing seems wanting to promote the convenience and comfort of their customers. The whole store is fitted up in the most elegant style, and it is, in fact, the largest and most commodious millinery establishment in the world. The firm import their silks, ribbons, velvets, laces and French flowers, and their sales extend over the Northwest and to the Pacific, reaching a million dollars a year.

D. B. Fisk & Co., being the leading millinery house in the Northwest, dealers in millinery and ladies' furnishing goods can secure to themselves the combined advantages of comfort, courtesy, honorable dealing and very low prices, by making their purchases of the above-named firm.

Prussing's Vinegar.

As the pickling season is now at hand, and many housekeepers are concerned about getting Vinegar that will keep their pickles, we deem it our duty to inform our readers that Prussing's Vinegar is admitted by all who have tried it to have no superior in the market for this purpose. Mr. Prussing warrants his Vinegar to be free from all poisonous acids, and to preserve pickles. His works are the largest of the kind in the United States, and owing to the extra quality of his Vinegar, it is rapidly superseding all others with the city and country trade. Dealers and consumers should not fail to ask for it when replenishing their stock.—*Springfield, Ill., Journal*

A MUSIC BOOK WITH FIVE HUNDRED EDITORS.—MASON BROTHERS announce THE AMERICAN TUNE BOOK, a new work which is to contain all the church tunes and anthems which have proved widely popular in America, and none others. Something like one thousand tunes will be included. Five hundred musicians and leaders of choirs, in all parts of the country, only one in a place, have been interested in the preparation of this volume, each of them having furnished a list of tunes which have proved popular in his section. These lists have been made the basis of selection. By this means the publishers believe they have been able to determine what are the really popular tunes; to collect them together and exclude all others. There will be an Elementary Department for Singing Schools. It will make a volume of nearly 450 pages, price $1.50, and will be ready Oct. 1st.—*N. Y. Musical Gazette.*

A Regular Habit of Body

is absolutely essential to physical health and clearness of intellect. Nor is this all. Beauty of person cannot co-exist with an unnatural condition of the bowels. A free passage of the refuse matter of the system through these natural waste pipes, is as necessary to the purity of the body as the free passage of the offal of a city through its sewers is necessary to the health of its inhabitants.

Indigestion is the primary cause of most of the diseases of the discharging organs, and one of its most common results is CONSTIPATION. This complaint, besides being dangerous in itself, has many disagreeable concomitants such as an unpleasant breath, a sallow skin, contaminated blood and bile, hemorrhoids, headache, loss of memory, and general debility.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS remove all these evils by removing their immediate cause in the digestive organs, and regulating the action of the intestines. The combination of properties in this celebrated preparation is one of its chief merits. It is not merely a stimulant, or a tonic, or an antibilious agent, or a nervine, or a blood depurent, or a cathartic, but all these curative agents judiciously blended in one powerful restorative. It lends activity and vigor to the inert and enervated stomach, relieves the alimentary canal of its obstructions, and gives tone to the membrane which lines it, gently stimulates the liver, braces the nerves, and cheers the animal spirits. No other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues. It is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine. Experience has proved that it is as harmless as it is efficacious, and hence it is as popular with the weaker sex as with the stronger.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is sold in bottles only, and the trade-mark blown in the glass and engraved on the label, with our steel engraved revenue stamp over the cork, is the test of genuineness. Beware of counterfeits.

Valuable Information from the Rev. Jabez S. Swan, a clergyman of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation: NEW LONDON, Feb., 1851.

DR. S. A. WEAVER.

DEAR SIR:—I feel compelled by a sense of duty to the suffering, to say in regard to your Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, that I have used it in my family for more than one year with most decidedly happy results. I consider it adapted completely to sustain the reputation which is claimed for it. In a number of cases within my knowledge, where it has been taken for Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, it has been attended with complete success, when other remedies had completely failed.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE BEST AND ORIGINAL TONIC OF IRON.—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventive against fever and ague. One pint contains the virtues of one ounce of calisaya, and one teaspoonful, a grain of iron and phosphorus. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., successors to Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by Druggists.

The Express Companies' buyer and seller of Gov't bonds (A. L. Stimson, Chicago), also selects and purchases any kind of goods wanted by the readers of this paper.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	Sept. 13, 1869.		
BEEF CATTLE—Fair to Prime	$14.00	@	$15.50
HOGS—Live	9.37	@	10.50
SHEEP—Fair to Prime	4.75	@	6.50
COTTON—Middling	.31	@	.31¼
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.50	@	7.05
WHEAT—Spring, No. 2	1.48	@	1.51
RYE—Western	1.10	@	1.15
CORN—Western Mixed	1.10	@	1.17
OATS—Western	.65	@	.70
PORK—Mess, New	31.00	@	31.25
LARD	.18	@	.20
GOLD—1.35⅝			
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice	$7.25	@	$7.62
Prime	6.50	@	7.00
Fair Grades	5.50	@	6.25
Medium	4.00	@	5.25
STOCK CATTLE—Common	3.75	@	4.75
Inferior	3.00	@	3.50
HOGS—Live	8.25	@	10.15
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	@	5.00
BUTTER—Choice	.28	@	.31
EGGS—Fresh	.18	@	.19
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	7.00	@	9.00
Spring Extra	5.50	@	7.50
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.84	@	.84¼
Barley—No. 2	1.35	@	1.38
Oats—No. 1	.43½	@	.44
Rye—No. 2	.87	@	.88
Wheat—Spring, No. 1	1.28	@	1.29
No. 2	1.24½	@	1.25
LARD	.18	@	.18¼
PORK—Mess, New	33.00	@	33.50
CINCINNATI.			
BEEF CATTLE	$3.00	@	$6.50
HOGS—Live	8.00	@	9.50
SHEEP—Live	2.00	@	4.00
FLOUR—Family	6.00	@	6.25
WHEAT—New Red	1.20	@	1.25
CORN—Shelled, Mixed	.95	@	.96
OATS—New	.50	@	.53
RYE—No. 1	.95	@	.97
BARLEY—Fall	1.50	@	1.60
LARD	.19	@	.19¼
PORK—Mess	32.50	@	32.75
ST. LOUIS.			
BEEF CATTLE—Choice	$5.50	@	$6.50
Good to Prime	3.50	@	5.00
HOGS—Live	8.00	@	10.60
SHEEP—Good to Choice	4.00	@	5.00
FLOUR—Spring XX	5.25	@	6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1.16	@	1.18
CORN—Mixed	.90	@	.93
OATS—Mixed	.49	@	.50
RYE	.85	@	.87
BARLEY—No. 2 Spring	1.25	@	1.50
PORK—Mess	32.50	@	33.00
LARD	.18½	@	.20
MILWAUKEE.			
FLOUR—Spring Extra	$5.75	@	$6.25
WHEAT—Spring No. 1	1.25	@	1.26½
No. 2	1.24	@	1.24½
CORN—No. 2	.86	@	.87
OATS—No. 2	.43	@	.43½
RYE—No. 1	.93	@	.94
CLEVELAND.			
FLOUR—XX Spring	$6.25	@	$7.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1.33	@	1.34
CORN—No. 1 Shelled	1.00	@	1.01
OATS—No. 1	.50	@	.51
RYE—No. 1	1.00	@	1.05

Miscellaneous Reading.

LITTLE SWEET PEA.

Of all the flowers the summer brings,
Little Sweet Pea with unfolded wings,
And a delicate perfume that from them springs,
Is sweetest and best to me.

Her sober brown seeds in the ground I place,
Then wait for the sight of her rosy face,
And little tendrils with clinging grace;
A pleasant sight to see.

Little Sweet Pea is brave and bold:
Early she lifts her head from the mould;
And though the winds are searching and cold,
Never a fear has she.

Though April laughs and cries like a child,
And even May can be rude and wild,
She knows that June can be friendly and mild,
So she toils on patiently.

Her neighbors all are at her command;
Glad to offer a helping hand;
"You are young," they whisper, "alone to stand,"
"Lean upon me—and me."

She clasps their fingers upon her way,
And so climbs upward day by day,
'Till June, with a steady, comforting ray,
Cheers the heart of Sweet Pea;

And makes it so glad and happy and light,
That she breaks into blossoms fragrant and bright,
Like rosy butterflies ready for flight,
A joy to all who see.

Constant and true is Sweet Pea; and though
Early to come, she is late to go;
She stays till the clouds are heavy with snow,
And all alone is she.

She shivers with cold in the autumn gale;
Her wings are turning purple and pale:
The strength departs from her fingers frail;
"It is time to go," says she.

The loving friends that helped her to rise
Look in her face with sorrowful eyes.
"I will come back again," she cries;
"Good-by," says little Sweet Pea.
—*Our Young Folks.*

The Niagara Exploit.

We cannot agree with the denunciations heaped upon the sagacious poll of the philosophical Jenkins because he did not cross the Niagara the other day on a common velocipede, but did cross it on a bicycle, or two-wheeled machine, made for the purpose. It seems that Jenkins constructed the machine in accordance with the simple philosophical principle of getting his centre of gravity below instead of above the rope. This is illustrated in our school text-books of mechanical philosophy by the diagram of the model horse, which is made to stand rearing on his hind feet on the edge of a table, with his entire body projecting over the table, by means of a wire running from the body of the horse, in a curve line, under the table, and holding, at a point far enough behind the horse to bring the centre of gravity of the whole under his heels, a ball, of sufficient weight to poise and balance the figure. Jenkins constructed his bicycle with two wheels grooved to fit the rope, and cogged inside, so as to grip it firmly, and placed the saddle as low as possible—within an inch or two of the rope. The bulk of the weight of the entire machine, including himself, was then brought below the rope by hanging an immense balancing pole about two feet *below* the rope. The entire machine, therefore, really hung from the cable instead of being above it. It required no balancing skill to cross on it, but merely the nerve to sit in his saddle at a height of 200 feet over the abyss, and steadily propel his bicycle. Indeed, it would have required several hundreds of pounds lifting power to have swung the machine over above the rope, so that the fall of the machine would have been possible. The spectators were disgusted at the evident safety of what they expected and desired to be a foolhardy effort at balancing. But as an experiment in crossing difficult chasms or passing through the air on a cable, in a manner possible to any man of common nerve, the experiment of Jenkins is valuable.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Arctic Expedition.

The following extracts are from a letter written by one of the Bradford-Hayes Arctic Expedition, at Ivigtat, Greenland, July 26:

"We arrived in this place this morning, and were very glad to find a brig loading for the States. There is a mine here where they get creolite, belonging to the Danish Government, and worked by a New York Company. I have just been down in the mine, and got some of the creolite and some of the quartz. There is copper, lead and iron in the quartz, and they say silver also. If pleasant to-morrow I shall make a view of it. Then we start for Melvin Bay, and from thence to Smith's Sound, if we can get there. We are having a tiptop time. I have made a picture of an ancient church 900 years old built by the Northmen. Dr. Hayes says that they went from here to Newport and built that old mill there. I wish you were here to see a glacier and witness an iceberg break off, 150 feet out of the water. Thirty-five of us went on top of one yesterday and carried our cooking and photographing utensils. We walked about five miles; you can guess it was hard traveling. Where we ate our dinner the ice was 1,500 feet deep. You could see nothing but ice for miles. I suppose you are melting with July heat, and I am writing by a good fire. I went on deck and was very glad to put on my overcoat, but some days it is very warm and I work in my shirt sleeves all the time. I shall be glad when we get back, for all you can see up here is ice, ice, ice. But I will show friends what ice is when I get home, which will be before November."

Ikthology—By Josh Billings.

THE POLLYWOGG.

The pollywogg iz created by the sides ov the road out ov thick water, and spends hiz infancy in pollywogging.

After he haz got through pollywogging he makes up his mind that this world want made for pollywogs, and "nothing venture nothing have," and then he turns his attenshun to bigger things.

He looks out upon life with the eye ov wisdum, and studdying the various animals ov creashun, he cums tew the konklusion that the best thing he can do is tew bekum a frog.

This iz the way that frogs fust cum tew be made, and pollywoggs tew be lost.

The pollywogg now leaves the water, and spends a part ov his summers upon land.

He haz tew fite his way through life, and generally goes on the jump.

Being better at diving than he iz at dodgeing, he often runs hiz hed aginst sticks and stuns that the boys throw at him, but hiz two mortal enemys are the Frenchman and the striped snaik.

The Frenchman iz satisfied with hiz hind leggs, but the snaik swallows him whole.

I hav seen sum good time made by the frog and the snaik, the snaik after the frog, and the frog after dear life.

If the frog kan only reach a tree and klimb it, he iz safe, for a snaik kant travel a tree.

I don't kno az the pollywogg gains ennything by swopping himself oph for a frog, unless it iz experience, but I never hav bin able to diskover much ov enny happiness in experience.

If experience ever made a man happy, i should have happiness to sell, for i am one of them happy phellows who never found ennything (not even the bite of a lobster) only through the kindess of experience.

THE BULL HEAD.

This remarkable beast of prey dwells in mill ponds and mud puddles, cluss to the ground, and lives upon young lizards and dirt.

They have no taste to their mouths, and never spit out ennything that they kan swallo.

They have two ugly black thorns sticking out on the sides ov their hed, and are az dangerous to handle az a six-bladed pen-knife, with the blades all open to onst.

They are like a kat; you have got to skin them before they are fit to eat, and after they are thoroughly cooked, if you set them away in the cupboard until they git cold, they will begin life anew, and become az raw az a live mule.

They will live, after they are ded, az long az striped snaik kan.

I don't advise enny man to fish for bull-head, but if yu feel az tho yu must, this iz the only best way to do it.

Take a dark, hot, drizzly night in the month ov June; steal out quietly from home; tell yure folks yu are going tew the nabors to borry a setting of henn's eggs; find a saw-log on the banks of a stagnant mill-pond, one end of which lays in the water; drive the mudturkles and water-snaiks oph from the log; straddle the log, and let yure leggs hang in the water up tew yure garters; bait yure hook with a chunk of old injun-rubber shoe; az fast az you pull up the bull-heads, take them by the back ov the neck and stab their horns into the saw-log; when yu hav got the saw-log stuck full, shoulder the saw-log, and leave for home; git up the next morning early, skin the bull-heds, and split up the saw-log into kindling wood, let yure wife cook them for brekfast, and sware the whole family to keep dark about it.

This iz the only respektabel way to hav enneything to do with bull-heads.

Gen. John A. Rawlins.

We take the following extracts from a biographical sketch published in the Chicago *Republican* of the 8th:

Gen. John A. Rawlins was born in Galena, Jo Daviess county, in this State, in 1830; so that at his death he had only arrived at the comparatively early age of 39 years. In his infancy his parents removed from Galena to the town or village of Guilford; where his father followed the humble occupation of a charcoal burner. Unfortunately, as respects his facilities for an education in the early portion of his life, young Rawlins' father was a man of dissipated habits, consequently the son was compelled to labor at times in order to keep his father's family from suffering. In fact, until his seventeenth or eighteenth year, his time was wholly spent in driving the wagon from which his father peddled his coal to his customers. At intervals, during the winter months, he obtained such an education as boys in the West, at that early period, were enabled to pick up, rather than acquire by a regular course of study. By dint of much hard labor and the exercise of no small number of economical shifts and devices of various kinds, he scraped together a sufficient amount of money to enable him to attend the Mt. Morris Seminary, situated in Ogle county in this State, for about a year. He also studied at the Platteville Seminary, in Wisconsin. In 1855 he commenced the study of law in Galena, in the office of I. P. Stevens, and subsequently, after having been admitted to practice, became a partner of that gentleman. He afterwards formed a partnership with Mr. David Sheehan. It was while practicing law at Galena, and when Fort Sumter, was attacked, that Mr. Rawlins made a speech which not only directed public attention in the State to him, but which also probably caused Gen. Grant to first cleave to him as a man upon whom he could lean, and whom he saw possessed abilities of no mean order. It is proper to say that, in politics, Gen. Rawlins was an ardent Douglas Democrat; and it was essential to the success of our arms and to the unification of Northern sentiment on the subject of the prosecution of the war that such men should be on the Union side. Indeed it was, to a great extent, to this very class of persons and politicians to whom President Lincoln looked at that time, in order that the North should present an undivided front to the foe.

Gen. Rawlins, among others, urgently pressed the services of Gen. Grant upon Gov. Yates, to fill any position in the army, and they were finally accepted, and Grant appointed to the coloneley of the Twenty-first Illinois regiment. He was subsequently made a Brigadier by President Lincoln, and took command of that portion of the Western army then organizing at Cairo.

After Gen. Grant received the appointment, he sent for Gen. Rawlins and made him his Assistant Adjutant-General. From that period until the death of his friend, on Monday last, the two never parted company. Gen. Rawlins shared with Gen. Grant in the glories of the great campaign. They were together in the disastrous affair at Belmont; on the bloody field of Shiloh, where they both slept together on the same bundle of straw at night. They toiled and waited, and wrestled and rested, by turns, in front of the frowning batteries of Vicksburg. When Gen. Grant took the command of the army of the Potomac, Rawlins accompanied him, sharing in the perils and the dangers of every bloody battlefield, from the Wilderness to Appomattox Court-House; all the time aiding him with his counsel and cheering him with his presence, and by his indomitable strength of will holding up the hands and strengthening the heart of his beloved commander and esteemed friend. And Grant always appreciated and always stood up for Rawlins.

After the conclusion of the war, Gen. Rawlins took no active part in politics. On the occasion of his visiting his native city in June, 1867, however, he delivered a speech defining his position, and, in fact, virtually opening the political campaign which ended with the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency.

The position held by Gen. Rawlins at his death was that of Secretary of War in Gen. Grant's Cabinet. As a military secretary Gen. Rawlins possessed rare qualifications. He was patient in temper, unobtrusive in manner, and reserved in speech. He was also a man of great industry, of most energetic mental qualities; and, above all, instinctively and intuitively possessed of high moral principles and ideas. In losing him Gen. Grant loses a trusted and trusty friend, an able counsellor, and a most disinterested adviser. He can scarcely replace such a man, especially at the present juncture.

Gen. Rawlins was twice married. His present wife is a native of Connecticut. The General formed her acquaintance at the South, where she was engaged in teaching school. He has always lived in a very plain and unostentatious manner. In fact, the General's circumstances have always been so straitened, and being possessed with an ardent desire to give his children that education of which he was unfortunately deprived in early life himself, he could not afford even to keep up that style of living in Washington which is supposed to be necessary in order to keep up a proper social status on the part of a Cabinet officer. But even in this respect he exhibited the natural noble virtue of the man, who regards duty as higher than all other considerations.

—It is strange what a verbal joke sometimes may do. In a New England State the passage of the Maine law was prevented one year by a person saying to a well-known ruddy-faced temperance member, while the vote was being taken: "For heaven's sake, don't vote for the Maine law with a face like that!" While laughing at this assault on his rubicundity his name was called unheard, and a prompt motion to reconsider, and its denial, prevented the member from tendering his vote, which would have carried the measure.

Reduce the Taxes!

The publication of the monthly debt statement gives occasion for another of the senseless periodical jubilations of the Republican press. It is asserted that the national debt has been reduced more than five millions during the month of August, and the country is asked to admire President Grant and his Secretary of the Treasury for so auspicious a result. But what have *they* done, during the month of August, to entitle them to this shallow and fulsome praise? They have been journeying and junketing, attending dances and clam-bakes, horse-races and monster musical festivals; flitting from place to place on pleasure excursions, leaving the Government to be run by clerks and subordinates; the President and whole Cabinet being absent from Washington, and as free from care as the gayest butterflies of fashion that flirt and talk nonsense on the corridors of the watering-place hotels. If the amount of the debt is lessened, small thanks to our jaunting, loafing President and finance minister, who have contributed no more to this result than they have to the unwonted abundance of the August peach crop.

Dismissing their agency in the matter as too ridiculous for consideration, let us look into the actual state of the case, and see if it affords a fair subject of congratulation. The debt has been diminished out of taxes which were laid by Congress before General Grant was inaugurated. If Secretary Boutwell had never lifted a finger, if no bonds had been purchased, if the money sent to him by the collectors of the revenue had lain in the Treasury, the monthly debt statements would nevertheless have shown a reduction. The net amount of the debt is reached by subtracting the money in the Treasury from the sum total of the bonds and greenbacks; and the balance would have been about the same if no bonds had been purchased. What the country is asked to rejoice over is the enormous amount of our taxation. The capacious pool of administrative wastefulness and extravagance is not only filled but runs over. If the revenue were less redundant, if the people were not so plundered by taxes, there would be less money for the Republican officials to squander; and because they collect more than enough to gorge their rapacity, we are expected to admire them as great geniuses in finance! Instead of praise for saving a little out of the overflowing revenues, they deserve censure for spending and wasting so much. The business of the country is crushed under oppressive taxation, and such reductions as have taken place in the debt merely attest the prodigious amount of the Federal taxes.

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The Republican glorification over the monthly debt statements is both foolish and knavish. It overlooks the disastrous and ruinous effect of our crushing taxes on the business of the country; and it is made a convenient cover for the rascality and extravagance of a spendthrift party. It is used to give a deceitful and delusive impression of prosperity, which blinds the people to the prodigal expenses of the government. If the government costs three or four times as much as it did before the war, the country is expected to feel that our resources are boundless and we can afford it, inasmuch as we have a constant surplus to be applied to the payment of the debt. That surplus is a trifle, and the country could well enough stand it, if it were not for the hundreds of millions that are annually raised and squandered to produce this delusive show of prosperity. But the country cannot stand the enormous taxation by which so many great industries are crippled and crushed; and the fact that there is a surplus over and above the prodigal expenditures of the government, proves that our taxes could be largely and immediately reduced without injustice to the public creditors, or detriment to the public credit. All that is required of us is to meet our obligations as they mature; and money that is not necessary for that purpose had better be left in the hands of the community to be productively employed in increasing the national wealth. A reduction of the rascally tariff and the abolition of the income tax are among the most urgent financial reforms demanded at this juncture of affairs.—*N. Y. World, Sept. 3.*

Tylerization Proclaimed.

The work of Tylerization, upon which the President entered immediately after being sworn into office, and which was undoubtedly commenced by him some months before, now stands open and confessed. The divisions in the Republican party in the South were under discussion in the Cabinet on Friday, and the President and Secretaries Fish, Cox, Rawlins and Robeson had determined to sustain the Conservative movement in the Southern States. So far as the execution of the test oath in the Virginia Legislature is concerned, Attorney General Hoar acted with the President and the Secretaries above named.

Probably the regular Republican organization in the South knows what the Conservative movement is, and what its leaders intend. Does not Stokes know who opposed him in the late election in Tennessee? Is Wells igorant of the elements of which the opposition to him was composed in the Virginia election? These two prominent leaders in the Republican party say that the men calling themselves Conservative Republicans in the South are Democrats and ex-rebels, acting in unison with a few men who have hitherto been "loyal," and that the purpose of the Conservatives is to overthrow and utterly annihilate the regular Republican party in the States which were in rebellion.

This view has also been taken, since the Tennessee election, by a majority of the newspapers of the ruling party. Before that election they favored the Conservative movement. Now they assail it, and demand that war shall be made on Dent in Mississippi and Hamilton in Texas, although those gentlemen are working for precisely the same results that Walker and Senter sought to accomplish in Virginia and Tennessee. Since the election in the States last named, the Republican press appears to have gained information about the Conservative movement which has led it to change front.

The President has not changed front. He was with the Conservatives, secretly, from the first. He is now with them openly. He knew what their plans were, and knew that with his assistance they could triumph. If the prevailing opinion in the Republican party concerning the Conservatives be correct, their successes are, in fact, Democratic victories. The President and majority of the Cabinet, in contempt of this opinion, pledge their support to the Conservatives, and, consequently, to the movement which proposes to crush the Republican party in the South.

In this the President is sustained by General Sherman. What the opinion of the latter is concerning reconstruction, and the class of men entitled to rule in the lately rebellious States, may be known from a reading of the agreement with the rebel General Jo. Johnson, at the time of Johnson's surrender. It is as notorious that Sherman has a good opinion of the ex-rebels, and would treat them generously, as that his influence with the President is greater than that of any other man These facts will, in part, account for the persistency and industry with which Grant has pursued his Tylerizing plans.

Those plans, by the close of November, will not only have taken the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas from the control of the Radicals, but they are now working dissension in the ranks of the ruling party in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maine, Maryland, Delaware, and Massachusetts. The fact that those dissensions exist, and are largely caused by the Presidential appointments, joined to the fact that Grant has, to all intents and purposes, declared that he would Tylerize, by joining the Conservatives, amply justifies the suspicion that the appointments were made with a view to Tylerization. What agencies the President has recently set at work in the Northern States to disrupt the ruling party will, doubtless, be disclosed before the next Presidential election.

There is good reason to believe that the Tylerizing movement has been accelerated by a reaction of public sentiment against the party in power, which has suggested to the President the policy of a renewal of his connection with the Democracy, in order to obtain a second term.

Be this as it may, the question now fairly comes up whether the political situation is such as to justify him in Tylerizing. Of course, he does so at the expense of consistency, and in violation of pledges, expressed and implied, as sacred as any which can be given by a politician. It is the duty of a President to do what he thinks best for the public interests, but it is also his duty, before he accepts the nomination of a political party, and pledges himself to stand by its policies and platform, carefully to examine its proposed course of action, and come to a definite conclusion thereon. There are such things as party obligations of a grave and binding character, and these, in Tylerizing, the President casts aside. We hope good may come of it, but it now looks as if "moral ideas" will meet with sundry pullbacks, because of the unfaithfulness of the President toward them.—*Chicago Times, Sept. 6.*

The Political Situation.

Our dispatches this morning concerning the political situation are interesting and important. Attorney General Hoar has at length transmitted to the War Department his opinion with reference to the question of requiring the Reconstruction test oath of the members of the newly elected Legislature of Virginia. The opinion appears to be a somewhat complicated one, but the gist of it is that the adoption of the new constitution of Virginia supersedes the Reconstruction laws, so far as they could apply to that State, and that that instrument prescribes the only legal qualifications of the members of the Legislature. This would seem to make the General Assembly of Virginia a provisional body until the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. That measure having been adopted, the State becomes rehabilitated and sovereign. So the Wells or Radical party of the Old Dominion are left in the vocative, and it is supposed that, acting under suggestions from Washington, Gen. Canby will proceed to the inauguration of Governor Walker and steps be taken to convene the new Legislature at an early day.

It further appears by our advices that President Grant has emphatically declined to favor the Stokes scheme of Radical revolution in Tennessee. He recognizes Senter as at least as good a Republican as his opponent in the recent election, and so will not interfere to upset the verdict of the people at the polls. The evidences accumulate that the President no longer inclines to the Radical views of Boutwell and Creswell of his Cabinet, if indeed he has ever really done so, and it seems not improbable that an open rupture among the executive officials is imminent in consequence. These circumstances are likely to have a very important effect in the fall elections, and our Washington correspondent mentions a prevalent Radical opinion that a Democratic triumph will be the result in the coming popular contests, except in Vermont and Maine.

In this connection, we may again refer to the election last Tuesday in California, where, according to our reports, the Democrats were generally successful as far as heard from. San Francisco sends a full Democratic delegation to the Legislature, and the indications point to an increased majority in that body. The election in Wyoming Territory has also resulted in a Democratic victory.—*Missouri Republican, Sept. 4.*

Western Patents.

The following Western patents were issued from the United States Patent office for the week ending August 31, 1869, as reported by Messrs. Farwell, Ellsworth & Co., solicitors of patents and counselors in patent causes, 162 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.:

FOR ILLINOIS.

Pump—A. Dixon, Aurora.
Mangle—P. H. Hink & H. Kaack, Moline.
Spring Bed Bottom—C. & M. Hogeboom and L. Van Vleck, Winslow.
Base-Burning Stove—M. W. Lester, Chicago.
Hot-Air Furnace—M. W. Lester, Chicago.
Fence—S. M. Prentice, Aurora.
Vapor Burner—William Aurich, Chicago.
Spring Wagon Seat—J. I. Bear, Decatur.
Furling and Reefing Sails—E. W. Brown, Cambridge.
Lamp—J. M. A. Derr, Chicago.
Plow Clevis—T. Dorr, Yorktown.
Ditch Gauge Scoop—O. Gore, Carlinville.
Grain Drier—R. Grotz, Chicago.
Water-Wheel—J. Hepperly, Peoria.
Cooking Stove—C. McClain, Carlyle.
Plow Coupling—Wm. Peck Mendota.
Window—G. Shatswell, Chicago.
Moth Roof Lining—J. R. Smith, Chicago.
Millstone Balance—G. W. Wilson, Tolono.
Steam Engine Piston—R. Withy, Chicago.
Stove—O. Bartlett & S D. Edson, Rockford.
Corn Planter and Grain Drill—G. W. Dickinson, Charleston.
Compound for Curing Cholera in Hogs and Chickens—A. C. McMahan, Lincoln.
Rotary Washing Machine—W. H. Welch, Bloomington.

FOR WISCONSIN.

Seeding Machine—W. A. Van Brunt, Horicon.
Bag-Holder—J. N. Collins, Menasha.
Ruffling Attachment for Sewing Machines—J. O. Fairbairn, Milwaukee.
Wagon Standard—G. Richards, Richland Centre.
Hollow Grate Bar—N. Shaw, West Eau Claire.
Corn Harvester—J. W. Shanard, S. Bryan & H. Hunt, Janesville.

FOR IOWA.

Washing Machine—J. W. Myers, Lyons.
Wash Boiler—O. Baldwin, Keokuk.
Parlor Bedstead—J. A. Morgan, Bloomfield
Grain Binder—L. F. Parker, Davenport,
Rake for Harvesters—C. H. Periter, Washington.

FOR INDIANA.

Button or Stud—J. B. Carter, Hartsville.
Marker for Corn Ground—O. H. Catey, Williamsburg.
Process of Preparing Wood Fibre for Paper Stock —G. E. Marshall, Laurel.
Rack for Sugar, Cream, Salt, &c.—Mary A. S. Mullin, Osgood.
Extension Table Slide—O. E. Sanford, La Porte.
Crout Cutter—J. G. Schirarz, Indianapolis.
Evaporator—A. W. Shidler, South Bend.
Clod Fender—D. Applegate, Noblesville.
Tank Regulator—J. M. Crose, Lebanon.
Ax—A. H. Jumper, Sunman.
Seats for Schools, Halls, Churches, &c.—H. Ogborn, Richmond.
Evaporator for Sugar and other Liquids—L. Scantlin and J. M. Scantlin, Evansville.
Planter and Cultivator—N. Whiteball, Newtown.
Plow—J. C. Bell, Lebanon.
Corn Planter—J. A. Johnson, Pendleton.
Cultivator—E. Walker and J. J. Piatt, La Porte.

The President's Father.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* narrates the following incident, which, it says recently occurred in Covington:

A gentleman—a stranger, of course—met old Jesse in the street, and desiring to break a ten dollar bill, stopped him and asked him to change it. Old Jesse said he thought he could do so, opened his pocket-book and began to fumble over its contents. As he did so he cast a side glance at the stranger, and muttered, in a quick, jerky, guttural tone of voice, "Do you know who I am, sir?"

"No," replied the stranger, "I do not; who are you?"

"Sir," said old Jesse, straightening himself, "I am the father of the greatest soldier who ever lived."

"Then," said the stranger, "your name must be Jackson, and I thought Stonewall Jackson's father was dead."

That ended the interview.

—A druggist offers $30,000 for the privilege of advertising for a year on the fence about the New York postoffice.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—The Massachusetts *Ploughman* pronounces suds from carbolic acid soaps, or "creslyic soap," the best application to be found for animals infested with lice.

—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* strongly insists that the kitchens of farm houses should occupy a position from which the highway travel and other objects to relieve the monotony of kitchen life can be seen.

—Land is often injured for years by plowing while wet. Better miss one crop than hurt the land, but better still prepare it in the fall, when, if well underdrained, there will be but little trouble in the spring, even in wet seasons.

—It is said that a cement for bottle tops, that will keep the most volatile liquids from evaporating, may be made by mixing finely-ground litharge and concentrated glycerine. It dries quickly, becomes very hard and is easily removed with a knife.

—Green Corn Pudding.—A lady contributes the following to the *Western Rural:* "Take of green corn twelve ears and grate them; to this add one quart of sweet milk, one-fourth pound of fresh butter, four eggs, well beaten, pepper and salt to taste, three tablespoons of sugar, and bake three hours in a buttered dish."

—Short and Useful Rule to find how many bushels in a box:—Multiply its length, breadth and depth, in feet, together, and you have the number of solid feet, which being multiplied by 45, and the product divided by 56, gives the number of bushels. Because one solid foot is just 45-56 of a bushel.

—In the *Agricultural Gazette*, England, are published some directions as to the choice of cattle for fattening, by Mr. Hedly. He thinks the head ought to be the first consideration, and that an animal with a broad, full, spacious skull, will be found every way superior to one with long, narrow skull. A large, bright, open soft eye he finds denotes aptitude to fatten.

—Corn Vinegar.—Boil a pint of corn until it is a little soft; put into a jar; add a pint of molasses and four quarts of water; mix well together and set near the stove. In two days it will be good beer; in two or three weeks it will be first rate vinegar. The same corn will do for six months. When the vinegar is made, pour it off and add molasses and water to the corn. In this way you will have a constant supply. —*Western Rural.*.

—Poultry Manure—The productive power of the dropping of the hennery is very great as compared with ordinary barn-yard manure; yet many farmers, with a score or two of fowls, take little or no pains to preserve and apply it to the purposes of vegetable production. It is an excellent dressing for gardens, and will repay a hundred fold the care and expense of preserving and applying it.

—Sulphuret of carbon is said to be an excellent remedy against headache, especially when it is of a neuralgic or nervous character. It is used by placing a wad of cotton saturated with this material in a bottle, and appyling its open mouth to the temple, or part affected. The prickling sensation which is at first experienced is soon followed by relief from the pain.

—Almost every one who has had any experience in gardening knows the importance of pruning newly planted trees. But in transplanting cabbages, beets, tomatoes, and similar vegetables, few ever think of taking off any of the leaves, an operation fully as important as the reduction of the branches of an apple tree or pear tree. Let every one who is about setting out any of the succulent plants, try the cutting off of the larger leaves, and we think they will never omit it again.—*Exchange.*

—Many persons in preparing potatoes, for cooking, pare off a thick slice from the surface. Professor Blot, in his lectures on the potato, says the skinning process is all wrong, as the strength of the vegetables lies near the surface—the starch growing less abundant as the centre is approximated. The starch near the surface contains ths nutriment, which is not more than seven or eight per cent., the balance being mainly water.

—Mr. L. B. Arnold gives the *Country Gentleman* a marked instance of the fact that odors inhaled by dairy cows will affect the milk. In June he lost a calf, the carcass of which was placed where northwest winds carried the stench over his pastures. It was soon found that the milk was tainted, and was tainted or pure as the wind changed. The cause being traced and removed, the trouble ceased. In another case, dead horses in the cow pasture caused serious loss to all the patrons of a cheese factory.

—The Fruit Room.—The *Gardener's Chronicle* says that pears and apples stored away in fruit rooms should be faithfully examined during the winter, for when decay sets in upon any specimen, it spreads very rapidly and quickly, and communicates the disease to those that are placed so near as to touch it. Where large quantities of fruit are lying *en masse*, and where a limited amount of air can only be admitted, damp will assuredly occur in mild weather. It will be necessary in instances where hot water pipes are not at hand, just to freshen the damp atmosphere by admitting the air freely upon a dry day for about half an hour or so. Fresh unslacked lime, distributed in moderate-sized vessels, will tend to create a dry atmosphere, as it has the power of abstracting the moisture from air which is heavily laden with it.

How to Shoe a Horse.

A correspondent favors us with some hints on this subject, which we publish, believing that every owner of a horse should have such information as will fit him to criticise the blacksmith. Before applying the shoe, says our authority, the foot should be reduced to nearly the same shape and form as that of an unshod horse in his natural state. In moving, a horse bears more on the outside of the foot than on the inside; hence, the inside should not be made lower, but rather higher than the outside. If this is not done, the foot does not stand level, and lameness is induced. In paring the frog, it is only necessary to remove the ragged portions, and the sole ought not to be pared so thin as to yield to the pressure of the thumb. Frequent resetting of the shoe is not to be neglected, lest it become partially displaced or twisted, and cause corns.

The shoe should be of an equal thickness from the toe to the heel, and so heavy that it will not be bent by contact with hard, uneven roads. The foot ought to be so prepared, before the shoe is nailed, that it bears entirely on the wall and not on the sole. This is too often neglected, and sometimes causes very bad cases of lameness. That part of the shoe which is below the inside quarter should not extend beyond the outer edge of the wall, lest it strike against the opposite leg when the horse is traveling, which is called "interfering" or "cutting." The nail holes in the fore shoes should not be punched too far back, and too many nails should not be used. Lateral expansion occurs chiefly at the posterior part of the foot; but when the nails are placed too far back, the quarters, being fixed, cannot yield, and, in course of time, become contracted, causing pain and lameness.

The upper opening of the nail-holes should have an outward direction, so as to allow the points of the nails to be brought out low down in the wall. A horse is sometimes lamed in shoeing by the nail having been driven too near the sensitive part of the foot. When this is the case, he shows lameness immediately or shortly after coming from the blacksmith-shop. If the shoe is removed immediately, the lameness is, generally speaking, temporary; but when it is allowed to remain on for weeks, without the true nature of the lameness being recognized, matter forms, and it is a long time before the parts regain their former soundness.

Horses' feet should occasionally be stuffed with wet tow, or with a mixture of clay and cow-dung. This should be done twice a week in dry weather, as it serves to preserve the elasticity of the horn, and also renders the operation of shoeing the horse a much more easy task than when the horn is hard and unyielding.—*Hearth and Home.*

Care of Tools and Implements.

The injury done to all kinds of hand tools and farm implements by long exposure to alternate rain and sunshine, often amounts to much more than the wear and tear while in active service. Even when implements are made entirely of iron and other metal, the scales of rust that will form on smooth and bright surfaces in a few days will often injure the running parts more than the actual wear during the entire season. Steel plows are frequently left standing in the furrow with the damp earth in close contact with the bright surface of the mould-board and the landside, where a thick scale of rust will form in a day or two, which will wear out the plow more than to plow several acres. A hand-hoe is frequently left with the bright blade covered with wet earth pressed down on the surface, thus facilitating the formation of a thick scale of rust, which wears out the steel and makes the tool work unaccountably hard. It should be one of the inflexible rules of the farm and garden to wipe the bright surfaces of all tools clean and dry as soon as they are not to be used again, for even, half a day, or more, and cover the parts with any kind of oil or grease that contains no saline matter. The woodwork of hand tools and farm implements, even when painted, is often seriously injured by rain, dews, and sunshine. Water and dampness will raise the grain of the timber, settle in the joints and hasten their decay; and the hot sun will crack the surface, and warp, contract, and twist the wooden parts to such an extent as to damage the machine more than all the work that has been done with it. If one would have good tools, they must be taken care of. Tools are a reliable index to the character and skill of the workman.—*Hearth and Home.*

Wintering Sheep.

Farmers keeping sheep ought to see that their quarters for winter are comfortable. Plenty of room should be provided, for sheep will not do well when crowded into close quarters. Their pens or sheds should be well ventilated. A covering of straw makes a first-rate roofing. The floor should be well littered with straw once in 3 or 4 days, and as often cleaned. They should be fed regularly. Hay should be disposed in racks, easily reached while feeding, yet high enough to be clear of any contact with their feet on the ground. They should have oats, or whatever is given beside their hay, at regular hours. Much advantage is gained by regularity in all matters appertaining to the farm or farmyard. If farmers understood this fact, and put it more into practice than they do, they would be gainers by it.

Sheep should not be fed too highly. More is lost by high feeding than is gained. An old uncle of mine, having had a long experience in sheep raising and keeping, used to say that one spoonful of oats a day was sufficient, and that sheep would do well enough on that allowance with plenty of hay. Salt should be given at least once a week.

Care should be taken in building pens or sheds, to make an entrance large enough. Sheep ought not to be crowded in going in or out. Many fine animals have been injured in that way, for sheep go in and out of their quarters, when feeding time comes, with a rush, and huddle close together. If the entrance is sufficiently large, there need be no danger of crowding. All weakly, scrawny lambs or sheep should be separated from those in good condition, and allowed an extra allowance to "catch up." Poor, scrawny sheep never stand much of a chance in a flock of fat, thrifty ones, as they are knocked round and seldom get their share of food.

I am glad to see that farmers are waking up to their interests, and getting sheep of improved breeds. The old-fashioned long and coarse-wooled kinds ought to give place to such as the Southdown, Cotswold or Merino. Not only is the yield of wool greater, but it is of superior quality and brings a much higher price.—*American Stock Journal.*

Preserving Eggs.

At a late meeting of the Western New York Farmers' club, Mr. Quimby, as reported by the *American Farmer*, gives his method of preserving eggs, considering it timely as the season for packing for winter use is at hand. His practice is to gather the eggs from the nests, and when two or three dozen are obtained to place them in a dish and pour scalding water over them, and immediately turn it off. This process is repeated three times, by which means the albumen is fixed or coagulated—the pores of the shells closed, and the egg, as it were, canned in its own covering. Thus prepared, the eggs are ready to be packed away in the cask designed to hold them for future use. Spread a layer of salt over the bottom of the cask or crock, sufficient to steady the eggs, and then set them in a circle, apex downward, till the surface is covered with eggs. Add more salt, and proceed as before till the cask is filled—the top layer being covered with salt for the exclusion of the air. Put down in this way eggs will keep, as fresh as when first laid, for a long time. They have been found as fresh at the end of the year as when first laid, with no perceptible change in their flavor.

—Tomato Ketchup.—One bushel ripe tomatoes—boiled until soft—squeeze through a sieve, and add one quart of vinegar, half a pint of salt, one ounce of cloves, one ounce of allspice, half an ounce of cayenne pepper, two ounces of mustard seed, and boil the whole three hours.

—A piece of land 209 feet square will contain an acre.

WANTED! AGENTS for Prof. PARSON'S

Laws of Business.

With full Directions and Forms for all Transactions in every State in the Union. By Theophilus Parsons, LL.D., Professor of Law in Harvard University, and author of many Law Books. A New Book for Everybody. Explaining the *rights, duties* and *obligations* of all the relations of life, as well as every kind of contract and legal obligation.

So *plain, full, accurate* and *complete* that no person can afford to be without it. Embodying in popular form the results of the labor and study of the most popular and successful writer of law books in the country. Worth ten times the price asked for it. *Exclusive territory and no competition.* Send for descriptive circular. Address JONES, JUNKIN & CO., Publishers, 167 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS,
Cotswold and Leicester BUCKS AND EWES from imported stock. Circulars free. Address
McCRORY & SLACK, Marysville, Ohio.

Pat'd Water-Proof Paper Roofing, Siding, Ceiling, Carpeting, Water Pipes, Eave Gutters, &c. Address
O. J. FAY & SONS, Camden, New Jersey.

Allen's Lung Balsam!

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and Croup.

AS AN EXPECTORANT

IT HAS NO EQUAL!

When the Doctors say a medicine is good and reliable, the people will be convinced that it has merits, and such is the verdict of the Doctors in favor of Allen's Lung Balsam they use it in their practice and recommend its use to all afflicted with Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption.

It is Sold by all Druggists.

It is not strange that Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup is so very popular. It is really what it pretends to be, and cures Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Sore Eyes, &c., just as it says to do. It is the product of unremitting toil and patient investigation of these diseases by a regular physician—a man of extensive practice, an honorable Christian man. It is just what the public have long wanted; a medicine which they could rely upon; which would not deceive or defraud suffering humanity. We advise our friends to seek relief in this never-failing remedy, and speedily remove the evils which they have so long suffered.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.—Pharmaceutical Preparation, by a regularly educated Physician—is one of the most pleasant and valuable tonics of the day. Persons recovering from protracted illness, or those who at this particular season of the year, are subject to Jaundice, Habitual Constipation, or any disease arising from a disordered Stomach, Liver or Bowels, will find in the Sherry Wine Bitters a friend more to be desired than gold.

☞ Sold by Druggists Generally.

J. N. Harris & Co., Sole Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

NOW OPEN!

OUR GREAT WESTERN

DOLLAR HOUSE

—AT—

158 State St., Chicago.

BRANCH OF

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.

136 Federal Street, Boston.

Our GREAT WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE has been established for the purpose of giving our Agents the advantage of the largely reduced Express charges, and that they may receive their goods in the shortest possible time.

Persons who have been acting as Agents for the DOLLAR HOUSES of the East, will find it to their advantage to deal directly with

Our Chicago Branch!

The quality of our Goods are fully equal, and our terms to Agents are not excelled by any *responsible* house in our line of business.

AGENTS WANTED in every town and village in the Western States.

CERTIFICATES giving a complete description of articles that will be sold for One Dollar each, will be sold at the rate of Ten Cents each. Ten for $1.00; 20, with commission, for $2.00; 30, with commission, for $3.00; 60 and commission, for $6.00; 100, with commission, for $10.00.

Any person sending for a club of Twenty, can have as commission one of the following articles: 15 yards Sheeting; 100 Picture Photograph Album; 11 quarter Honey Comb Quilt; Ladies' Serge Button Boots, or your choice of numerous other articles for above Club named on circular.

For a Club of Thirty, one of the following articles: 23 yards Sheeting; 1 pair Honey Comb Quilts; three articles from Exchange List, &c., &c.

For a Club of Sixty—One pair Manchester Quilts; 48 yards Sheeting; pair of Wool Blankets; Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, with 1000 pages and 600 engravings; six articles from Exchange List, &c.

For a Club of One Hundred—75 yards Sheeting; 10 articles from Exchange List, &c.

☞ Send Money in all cases by Registered Letter or Postoffice Money Order.

☞ SEND FOR CIRCULARS. ☜

☞ We take pleasure in referring those who have never had dealings with us, to the largest Express Company in the United States, the American Merchants' Union Express Company, 91 to 98 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., and through them to their Agents throughout the country.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
158 State St., Chicago, Ill.,
—or—
136 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EMPLOYMENT *that pays.* For particulars, address S. M. SPENCER & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

SWEET QUININE Sweet Quinine *is warranted* equal—dose for dose—to the sulphate (bitter) Quinine, with the important advantage of being sweet instead of bitter.

Svapnia Svapnia is Opium Purified of its sickening and poisonous properties. It is the most perfect ANODYNE and SOOTHING OPIATE yet discovered.

☞ Sold by Druggists, prescribed by the best Physicians
Made only by STEARNS, FARR & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

VINEGAR! Ask your Grocer for Prussing's Cider Vinegar. A most splendid article. Warranted pure and to preserve pickles. FIRST PREMIUM at the U. S. Fair, Ill. State Fair and Chicago City Fair. Largest works of the kind in U. S. Established 1848. 339 & 341 State St., Chicago.

BOTTLED PARALYSIS.

This is the proper title of the horrible metallic hair dyes. Worse than the fate of Absalom may be the fate of those who use them.

One Wholesome Preparation

for changing the hair to any desirable shade from brown to jet black may be procured everywhere, viz.:

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

After careful analysis, Professor Chilton, the distinguished Chemist, has authorized the proprietor to declare, on his behalf, that it contains nothing deleterious to health. No other hair dye in the world has the like guarantee.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after Dyeing. Try it.

"EXAMINE YOURSELF!" Learn what are your capabilities, what pursuit in life to follow, and "*what you can do best*;" also, "when and whom to marry," by reading the new book entitled "How to Read Character," a "*self-examiner*," containing 170 engravings, and a chart for recording the sizes of all the organs of the brain. Price, in paper, $1; in muslin, $1.25. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New York. Agents wanted.

BOUNTIES! Pensions! All War Claims! Back pay, pay for lost horses, rations, prize navy pay, everything; *failures by others no matter.* If the claim is just, write me with stamps, I SHALL SUCCEED. Also do a General Law and Land Business, at JARVIS & SAFFORD'S, No. 6. 146 LaSalle street, Chicago.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent Black or Brown. One Comb sent by mail for $1. For sale by merchants and druggists generally. Address Magic Comb Co., Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS! READ THIS!
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions.
Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

WE ARE OFFERING GREATER INDUCEMENTS to Club Agents than any other paper ever published. We are also paying larger cash commissions to canvassers than any other paper ever paid. Send for sample copy, with list of premiums, to HOME JOURNAL, St. Louis, Mo.

$1140 How I made it in six months. Secret and sample mailed free. A. J. FULLAM, N. Y.

USE B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

WEDLOCK;

Or, The Right Relations of the Sexes; a new popular, scientific Book, giving practical instruction as to who should and who should not marry. Booksellers have it. $1.50; in extra gilt, $2. Sent, first post, by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted.

C. O. D. C. O. D.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

FULLER & CO., (late M. C. Chapman & Co. Removed to No 25 Johns St., N. Y.

We will send, on order, single WALTHAM WATCHES, in solid Gold and Silver cases only, by express to any part of the United States, to be paid for on delivery, after examination, at wholesale prices. The buyer to pay all express charges.

The Company's guarantee sent with each watch.

☞ Send for Illustrated Circulars giving full information. 212 D

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs," says Macbeth. Much of it might be so disposed of with advantage to mankind, but it would be hard upon the dogs. The "sweet oblivious antidote," which Macbeth asked for in vain is however vouchsafed to the dyspeptic and bilious in Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. It regulates, purifies and invigorates the system; it is a positive specific for indigestion and constipation; promotes perspiration and reduces fever.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TOWN & COUNTY.

Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869.

☞ Wheat is now worth 90 cents per bushel in this market.

☞ Henry Hinds and daughters returned home on Saturday from the East, where they had been spending a few weeks on a visit to friends.

☞ J. G. Butterfield has been up to the Western frontier on a hunt.

☞ A Democratic Cuncus of Eagle Creek is called, to be held at the house of Peter F. Duffy, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, and the polls to remain open until 5 o'clock.

☞ We regret to learn that the walls of the new German Catholic Church at Belle Plaine, have been so badly damaged by the rain as to render it necessary to take them down. The walls were of brick and were supposed to have been well put up. The loss will be about $15,000.

☞ Missionaries and others sojourning in foreign lands should not fail to take with them a good supply of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.

☞ The heavy rains which fell during the fore part of the present week has done much damage to the wheat which was standing in the shock. The wet weather of the last three weeks prevented many fields of wheat being stacked, and full one third of the wheat in the State was still standing in the shock when the warm rains of Sunday and Monday prevailed. The consequence is that much of the grain will sprout. Although but little rain fell on Tuesday and Wednesday, yet the weather was damp and cloudy, with an occasional light fall of rain, which prevented the wheat from drying off.

☞ A Democratic Caucus of Shakopee is called to be held at the Court House on Saturday evening at six o'clock.

☞ Since our publication two weeks ago of the names of the various candidates which will pe presented to the Democratic County Convention on Tuesday, we have learned that our friend Lewis D. Dent is a prominent and worthy candidate for the nomination of Representative of this county in the Legislature. Should he succeed in the nomination and election, there can be no doubt but he will make an able and faithful Representative.

ANDERSON & HUNTSMAN.—To most of our readers the name of the firm of Anderson & Huntsman will sound familiar. It will be noticed from our advertising columns that the firm of J. B. Huntsman & Co.—the Co. being S. D. How,—has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. How. A new firm has been formed, consisting of W. H. Anderson and J. B. Huntsman, and their business will be conducted under the style of Anderson & Huntsman. Mr. Anderson first commenced the mercantile business at Shakopee in 1856, and afterwards he took in the late lamented D. A. Huntsman as a partner, under the name of Anderson & Huntsman. This firm opened business at first in the building now occupied by the Shakopee ARGUS printing office, and they afterwards removed to First Street and continued in a prosperous business for several years, when the partnership was dissolved and each partner opened a separate mercantile house for himself.—D. A. Huntsman, in a short time, took in his brother J. B. Huntsman as a partner, under the firm name of D. A. Huntsman & Bro. In the spring of 1868, Mr. Anderson sold out his stock, and wound up a successful business to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. D. A. Huntsman being in failing health, transfered his interest in the stock and good will to his brother, J. B. Huntsman, who took in S. D. How as a partner, and they continued the business at the old stand on the corner of Holmes and First Streets until the retirement from the firm of Mr. How a few days since and a sale of his interest to Mr. Anderson.

The new firm of Anderson & Huntsman will continue the business of general merchandise at the old stand, and we wish them all the success that business integrity and energy entitles them to.

☞ We learn that during the storm of the present week, the depot building at Ottawa was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

☞ Contagious diseases, such as horse ail, glander, &c., may be prevented by the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* Persons traveling with horses should take note of this.

ERIE RAILWAY.

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE TO THE EAST.—This Company now control and operate thirteen hundred miles of road, extending from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo and Rochester to New York.

It is of the six feet guage, nearly a third wider than other roads, enabling the company to construct and use coaches correspondingly larger and more comfortable. Its track has been placed in thorough repair by the substitution of Steel Rails at such points as are subjected to the greatest service, and where the highest rate of speed is required to be made.

New and improved Sleeping Coaches accompany all night trains. They are heated by steam perfectly ventilated, and contain elegant and spacious Dressing and State rooms and combine all the modern improvements.

Excellent dining Saloons are located at convenient points along the line, where ample time is allowed for meals.

Three express trains daily are run from the western termini of the road to New York without change, making as quick time as any other route.

The long distance run without change —860 miles—and the spacious accommodations of its Broad Guage Coaches, especially commend this route to families and ladies.

Tickets via this popular line can be had at all the principal Ticket Offices throughout the country.

COUNTY POLITICS.

IT WILL be noitced that a call is published in our columns for a Democratic County Convention to meet at Shakopee on the 22d instant. The object of this Convention is to select ten delegates to represent this county in the Democratic State Convention which is to assemble at St. Paul on the 23d inst.

The committee who make this call also propose that the nominations for the several county offices be made by the same convention and at the same time. This county will elect this Fall one Representative to the Legislature, a County Treasurer, Sheriff, Clerk of the District Court, Register of Deeds, Coroner, Surveyor, and Judge of Probate. There will also be elected two County Commissioners, one in the Second District, in place of Mr. Ley, and one in the Third District, in place of Mr. Gillenbeck.

It will thus be seen that the coming election is one of great importance to our county, as all the officers elected will hold for two years except the Clerk of the District Court, who will hold his office for four years, and except the county commissioners who will hold for three years.

As is usual there are a large number of aspirants for the honors of a nomination, and of course some must be disappointed. Electioneering is brisk and generally is conducted in good spirit; but we have noticed on the part of one, perhaps two of the candidates, a spirit of proscription against other candidates because they did not support the ticket that was successful in the election last fall. This spirit will not do, and whoever seeks a nomination on the strength of a division in our local politics last fall, ought to be defeated at the convention. If any should succeed in procuring a nomination because his opponent supported a different ticket last fall, he ought to be defeated in his election by the people. For our own part we trust the convention will be harmonious, and nominations made solely upon the strength of the personal fitness of the different candidates, and not upon their position they have occupied in the past politics of the county.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.—We are under obligations to Messrs. Drake and Lock, at the Depot, for the following statement of Receipts and Shipments via St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, for the month of August, at Mankato station:

Total receipts, 3,137,557 lbs.

SHIPMENTS.

	lbs.
Wheat,	630,125
Flour,	307,000
Wool,	2,550
Agricultural Implements,	29,200
Merchandize,	43,680
Butter,	26,730
Machinery,	3,000
Hides,	20,950
Eggs,	400
Cattle,	36,000
Lumber,	2,850
Sheep,	16,000
Total,	1,138,485

The receipts include lumber and merchandise.—*Record.*

—Two brothers in Milton, in this county, harvested this season, forty acres of timothy which they raised for the seed. It will yield at least six bushels to the acre, probably ten, but suppose it will be six bushels. This will make 240 bushels, which to-day is worth five dollars and a half per bushel in the New York market, making it worth the nice little sum of one thousand three hundred and forty dollars in New York, but it is worth a great deal more here.—*Dodge Co. Republican.*

"I am sitting on your crinoline," said a gentleman to an overdressed woman in a Providence street car.

"It is no consequence," she politely replied with a gracious smile.

"But I think it is," replied the gentleman, "for it hurts me."

A Leavenworth editor is in quest of special attractions for his paper. He says: "What we want for this column is personalities, as mean as possible. Expense of libel suits to be defrayed by the writer,—funeral expenses by us."

LOST.

On Sept. 11th, between the farm of Mr. J. B. Allen and this place, a CALF SKIN POCKET BOOK, containing $15.00 in money and two notes that will be of no use only to the owner. The finder will oblige by leaving it at this office or at the late residence of H. S. Holton, and be amply rewarded by the owner.

2t* B F. COVINGTON.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of J. B. HUNTSMAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The indebtedness of J. B. Huntsman & Co. will be paid on presentation to Anderson & Huntsman, to whom all debts due J. B. Huntsman & Co. must be paid.

J. B. HUNTSMAN,
S. D. HOW.

Shakopee, Sept. 1, 1869.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the transaction of the wholesale and retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and Crockery trade, at the old stand of J. B. Huntsman & Co.

J. B. HUNTSMAN,
W. H. ANDERSON.

Shakopee, Sept. 1st, 1869.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Scott, District Court—Fifth Judicial District.

Sarah L. Sherrerd against Burt Newman.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at Shakopee, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscriber at his office, in Shakopee, in the county of Scott, and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five dollars, with interest on fifty dollars thereof from the 31 day of November, A. D. 1855, and interest on the remaining twenty-five dollars thereof from the 10th day of November, A. D. 1855, and costs of suit.

J. L. MACDONALD, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n35 Shakopee, Minn.

In Probate Court, County of Scott, State of Minnesota.

In the Matter of the Estate of H. D. J. Koons, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John B. Allen, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, setting forth that he has fully administered said estate, and therefore praying that a time and place may be fixed for the examination and settlement of his accounts as such Administrator and due notice of such settlement given.

It is Ordered, that the hearing on such settlement be held at the Probate Office, in the town of Shakopee, in said county, on the Fifth day of October, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate by publishing a copy of this Order for three successive weeks in the Shakopee Argus, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Shakopee, in said county, before the day of hearing.

Dated September 8th, 1869. By the Court.

L. R. HAWKINS,
n34-31 Judge of Probate

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT THE

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE

OF

CASPER HEMPHER,

On First Street, Shakopee.

I would respectfully inform the people that I have just opened and have for sale the finest assortment of

Boots and Shoes

ever brought to Shakopee.

Men's and Boys'

Boots and Shoes of all descriptions.

LADIES' CHILDREN'S & MISSES'

Shoes in great variety and of the finest and best work and material. My

CUSTOM-MADE

Boots and Shoes excel all others, and are warranted to give satisfaction.

Repairing

Neatly and promptly done. n38tf

JOSEPH THORNTON,

Spring Lake,

Scott County, Minnesota,

—Dealer in—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, BOOTS and SHOES DRESS GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Queensware,

Crockery, Cutlery, SPICES,

etc, etc., etc.

oct15;n30

CITY

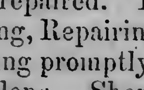
GROCERY STORE

D. M. STORER, Prop'r.

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Wooden Ware, Yankee Notions, &c., &c, always on hand and for sale as cheap as the *cheapest.* Give me a call.

ALDRITT'S

CARRIAGE AND



WAGONSHOP

Democrat and Scroll Spring Wagons. Farm Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c. manufactured and repaired. Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing and Carriage Painting promptly and satisfactorly done. Shop on the corner of Second and Lewis streets, between the residence of T. J. Duffy and the railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE,

—FOR—

MILWAUKEE,
CHICAGO,
NEW YORK,
NEW ENGLAND,
AND the CANADAS.

Also, all Southern and Southwestern points.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

TWO THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS.

Day Express Leaves	Night Passenger Leaves
St. Paul..........7:45 A. M. Sundays excepted.	St. Paul........3:45 P. M. Saturdays excepted.
Arrive.	Arrive.
Owatonna*......11:12 A. M.	Owatonna*.....8:20 P. M.
Pr. du Chien†.....7:30 P. M.	Pr. du Chien†...6:30 A. M.
Milwaukee‡.....7:10 A. M	Milwaukee......5:50 P. M.
* Dinner. † Supper. ‡ Breakfast.	* Supper. † Breakfast.

Entirely new Palace Sleeping Cars on Night trains, and full night's rest via Milwaukee. Also, new Palace Coaches on Day Trains.

Passengers by this Line will Save from 12 to 24 Hours Time.

Save money by purchasing Through Tickets. Baggage checked through only by this Line.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Agt.,
Union Office, Prince's Block, cor. 3d and Jackson Streets, and at Levee, St Paul.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.
CHAS. L. WOOD, Ticket Agent, Depot, West St. Paul
MARK HENDRICKS, N. W. Trav. Agt.

12th Annual

SPRING OPENING

We are now prepared to offer our patrons a full line of

Poplins,
Pekin Lustres,
Merinos,
Alpacas,
De Lains—all Wool,
do Printed,
Lawns,
Percales,
Scotch and French
GINGHAMS,
Domestic Ginghams,
PRINTS,
&C., &C.

Also, a complete Assortment of

Notions, Linens,
Cloaks, Shawls,
Hoop skirts,
White Goods,
Linen Napkins,
Table Linen,
Crash,
Cloakings,
Sackings,
Linen & Paper Collars
Lace and Plain Handkerchiefs,
Setts, Collars & Cuffs,
Hair Nets,
Gloves,
Ladies', Miss and Child's Hose,
Balmoral Skirts
Bleached and Brown
MUSLINS,
For Gents' and Boys' wear.

We offer

Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Tweeds,
Cassimere Tweeds,
Jeans,
Cottonades,
Shirtings, Denims,
Shirts and Drawers,
Collars, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Hose,
Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

We also keep on hand a full Stock of

Boots and Shoes
Crockery,
Glassware, &
Groceries.

We are also Agents for the popular and well-known

Moline Plow,

And have permission from the Manufactors to warrant perfect satisfaction at all times.

The above are but a few of the many articles that we are offering at the *lowest* of low prices.

☞ CALL and see us.

ANDERSON & HUNTSMAN.

Shakopee, May 12, 1869.

F. X. HIRSCHER,

HOLMES STREET, (NEAR the LEVEE,)



SHAKOPEE, MINN.,

Cabinet Maker

And Dealer in

Furniture.

All kinds of Furniture, from the Finest Parlor Sets down. Work and repairing of every description done in a superior manner and on short notice.—Prices low and all work warranted.

COFFINS

Of all sizes, and the latest styles, always on hand.—Particular attention given to this branch of the business.

JOHN M'MULLEN,

Cor. First and Lewis Streets



SHAKOPEE, - MINN.,

Dealer in

Hard-Ware, Stoves. Cutlery, Tin-ware

AND

SHEET IRON

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

Michigan Southern

—AND—

LAKE SHORE RAILWAY,

—VIA—

Toledo and Cleveland.

The ONLY LINE Running THROUGH Trains between

CHICAGO & BUFFALO

Without Transfer of Passengers or Baggage.

Making this the most Comfortable, Expeditious, and Only Direct Route to

CLEVELAND, ERIE, DUNKIRK, BUFFALO

And all Points in

New York and New England.

☞ All the Principal Railways of the Northwest and Southwest connect at Chicago with the Three Daily Express Trains of the Michigan Southern Railway, leaving Chicago at 4:15 A. M., 8.00 P. M. and 5.15 P. M. and 9.00 P. M.

ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM COACHES

On day Express Train, leave Chicago at 8.00 A. M.

Palace Sleeping Coaches Daily

On the 5.15 P. M. and 9.00 P. M. N. Y. Express.

Through Train for Buffalo.

Passengers for DETROIT and all points in Canada, and those for OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK and NEW ENGLAND, should purchase Tickets via MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY which are on sale at the principal Railway Ticket offices, and at the Company's offices, No. 56 Clark Street, Chicago.

E. F. MORSE,
General Pass. Agent, Chicago.

GEORGE M. GRAY,
Gen. West Pass. Agt. M. S. & L. S. Line, Chicago.
OTIS KIMBALL, Gen'l Agt. Buffalo, N. Y.

P. GEYERMANN,

First Street,

SHAKOPEE..................MINN.

—Dealer in—

DRY GOODS.

GROC'RIES BOOTS, SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

CLOTHING,

Dress Goods,

Yankee Notions,

Queensware,

Cutlery,

CROCKERY,

SPICES,

etc., etc., etc.

T. J. DUFFY,

Cor. Holmes & First Sts.,

SHAKOPEE, MINN.,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE STOVES, CUTLERY, TIN-WARE

—AND—

Sheet-Iron.

Sale of State Lands.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That a public sale of School Lands will be held under the provisions of Chapter XXXVIII of the General Statutes of the State of Minnesota, in the County of Scott, at the office of the County Treasurer, or at the usual place of holding Court in the Town of Shakopee, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTH day of OCTOBER, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., when the following described tracts or parcels of land will be offered, to wit:

Parts of Sec.	Section.	Per ct. purchase money to be paid at sale.	Appraised value per acre.	Value improvements.
NEW MARKET—TOWN 113, RANGE 21.				
se ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw ne	16	"	5 00	
sw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
ne nw	16	"	5 00	
se nw	16	"	5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
nw sw	16	"	5 00	
sw sw	16	"	5 00	
se sw	16	"	5 00	
ne se	16	"	5 00	
nw se	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
se se	16	"	5 00	
ne nw	36	"	5 00	
sw nw	36	"	5 00	
se nw	36	"	5 00	
ne sw	36	"	5 00	
nw sw	36	"	5 00	
sw sw	36	"	5 00	
se sw	36	"	5 00	
nw se	36	"	5 00	
sw se	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
ne ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
se sw	16	"	5 00	
ne se	16	"	5 00	
nw se	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
se se	16	"	5 00	
CEDAR LAKE—TOWN 113, RANGE 22.				
ne nw	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw nw	36	"	5 00	
sw nw	36	"	5 00	
se nw	36	"	5 00	
ne sw	36	"	5 00	
nw sw	36	"	5 00	
sw sw	36	"	5 00	
se sw	36	"	5 00	
nw se	36	"	5 00	
sw se	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
SPRING LAKE—TOWN 114, RANGE 22.				
ne ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
sw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
Lot 6	36	"	5 00	$25
EAGLE CREEK—TOWN 115, RANGE 22.				
Lot 2	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
sw sw	36	"	5 00	
ne se	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
HELENA—TOWN 113, RANGE 23.				
se se	16	15 pr ct.	$7 00	
SAND CREEK—TOWN 114, RANGE 23.				
sw sw	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
LOUISVILLE—TOWN 115, RANGE 23.				
sw sw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lot 5	36	"	5 00	
Lot 1	36	"	5 00	
Lot 2	36	"	5 00	
Lot 3	36	"	5 00	
BELLE PLAINE—TOWN 113, RANGE 24.				
sw nw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
BELLE PLAINE—TOWN 113, RANGE 26.				
ne ne	36	75 pr ct.	$5 50	
Lot 13	36	75 "	5 00	
Lot 12	36	" "	5 00	
Lot 9	36	12 "	6 50	
Lot 8	36	15 "	6 50	
Lot 7	36	15 "	7 00	
se sw	36	" "	7 00	
Lot 10	36	15 pr ct.	6 50	
Lot 11	36	50 pr ct.	5 00	
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
Lot 4 of nw¼	16	15 pr ct.	$8 00	
Lot 7 and 15 of nw¼	16	"	5 00	
Lot 3 of sw¼	16	"	10 00	
Lot 8 of sw¼	16	"	5 00	
SPRING LAKE—TOWN 114, RANGE 22				
Lot 8 of sw¼	16	75 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lots 5, 6 and 7 of sw¼	16	15 pr ct.	5 00	
HELENA—TOWN 113, RANGE 23.				
Lot 1 of se¼	16	15 pr ct.	$3 00	
Lots 2, 4 and 5 of se¼	16	"	5 00	
Lots 3 and 6 of se¼	16	"	9 00	
Lots 7 and 8 of se¼	16	75 pr ct.	5 00	
LOUISVILLE—TOWN 115, RANGE 23.				
Lot 6 of sw¼	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lots 13, 14 & 15 of nw¼	36	"	10 00	
Lot 16 of nw¼	36	"	5 00	
Lot 11 of sw¼	36	"	10 00	
Lots 3 and 5 of sw¼	36	"	8 00	
Lot 4 of sw¼	36	"	9 00	
FORFEITED LANDS.				
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
nw nw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	

A certificate of purchase will be issued to the highest bidder who will pay at least fifteen per cent. of the whole amount of purchase money for prairie lands, and such further sum for timber lands as will cover the value of the timber thereon, with interest on the balance remaining due at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, to the first day of June, 1870.—The balance of the purchase money can be paid at the option of the purchaser at any time to time during a period of twenty years, providing interest at the same rate is annually paid in advance on the first day of June of each year, or within sixty days thereafter, on the amount then remaining due. Upon the non-payment of such interest the rights of the purchaser are forfeited to the State, and the same can only be redeemed by paying double the amount of the interest due before said lands are re-sold. All such lands are offered for sale the second year after such forfeiture, and will be found in this list.

Purchase money payable in legal tender notes. No lands will be sold for less than their appraised value, and the right is reserved to withdraw from market any of the tracts advertised on the day of sale.

CHAS. McILRATH:
n26 6w Commissioner State Land Office.

In Probate Court, County of Scott, State of Minnesota.

In the matter of the application of Sarah Ann Smith, Guardian of Nancy Catharine Smith and John Smith, minor heirs of Hubert Smith, deceased, to sell the real estate of said minors.

On reading and filing the petition of said Guardian for license to sell the real estate of her said wards: It is ordered, that the heirs-at law, and all other persons interested in the estate of the said wards, be and appear before L. R. Hawkins, Judge of the Probate Court, in and for said county of Scott, at the Probate Office in Shakopee in said county, on Saturday, the 9th day of October, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said Guardian to sell the following described real estate, situate in said county of Scott and State of Minnesota aforesaid, to wit: The North half of the South East quarter and the North East quarter of the South West quarter, and the South East quarter of the North West quarter of Section Twenty-one [21], in Township One hundred and thirteen [113], North of Range Twenty-three [23] West, containing one hundred and sixty [160] acres more or less. And it is further ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Order be served on all persons interested in said estate, and the same be published for four successive weeks in the Shakopee Argus, a weekly newspaper printed at Shakopee, in said county of Scott, and circulating in said county, the last of which said publications to be at least fourteen days before the said day of hearing.

Dated at Shakopee, August 23d, 1869.

L. R. HAWKINS,
n32-4w Judge of Probate.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court of the County of Scott, State of Minnesota, the time to examine and adjust claims against the Estate of D. A. Huntsman, deceased by commissioners for such purpose heretofore appointed, has been extended six months from the 31 day of August A. D. 1869. The undersigned, commissioners as aforesaid, will therefore meet at the office of the Judge of Probate, in Shakopee, on the First Wednesday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M., for six months from the date hereof, the time limited by said order to receive, examine and adjust claims against the Estate of the said D. A. Huntsman, deceased.

Dated Shakopee, August 31, 1869.

ISAAC LINCOLN,
THOS. J. DUFFY,
n30 Commissioners.

☞ It is said that a poor woman, near Des Moines, died from fright caused by the late eclipse. Living in a lonely part of the country, with a little child, her only companion, and ignorant of the cause of the great phenomenon, she fled from her home to a neighbors, where she arrived in a terrified and exhausted condition, and gradually sank into an insensible condition and died.

SAINT PAUL & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.

UPWARD TRAINS.

Leave St. Paul	7:45 A. M.	3:45 P. M
Arrive Mendota	8:10 "	4:10 "
Arrive Shakopee	10:10 "	5:20 "
Arrive Merriam	10:32 "	5:33 "
Arrive Brentwood	11:10 "	5:51 "
Arrive Belle Plaine	11:55 "	6:13 "
Arrive Blakely	12:25 P. M.	6:27 "
Arrive East Henderson	1:15 "	7:03 "
Arrive Le Sueur	1:40 "	7:18 "
Arrive Ottawa	2:10 "	7:35 "
Arrive St. Peter	2:40 "	7:53 "
Arrive Mankato	3:45 "	8:30 "

DOWNWARD TRAINS.

Leave Mankato	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M
Arrive St. Peter	7:06 "	9:55 "
Arrive Ottawa	7:23 "	10:30 "
Arrive Le Sueur	7:40 "	11:05 "
Arrive East Henderson	7:55 "	11,35 "
Arrive Blakely	8:11 "	12:05 P. M
Arrive Belle Plaine	8:28 "	12:50 "
Arrive Brentwood	8:51 "	1:30 "
Arrive Merriam	9:10 "	2:05 "
Arrive Shakopee	9:23 "	2:30 "
Arrive Mendota	10:30 "	3:55 "
Arrive St. Paul	11:10 "	4:50 "

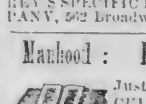
JNO. F. LINCOLN, *Superintendent.*

No. 28.

NERVOUS DEBILITY:

With its gloomy attendants, low spirits, Depression, Involuntary Emissions, Loss of Semen, Spermatorrhoea, Loss of Power, Dizzy Head, Loss of Memory and threatened Impotence and Imbecility, find a *sovereign cure* in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable, mild and potent Curatives, they strike at once at the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price $5 per package of six boxes and vial, which is very important in obstinate and old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all Druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 562 Broadway, New York. 43

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.



Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc; also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid,* on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.

[*Special Notices.*]

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in Sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, PHILADELPHIA, PA. n18ly

COOK, COBURN & CO.

Advertising Agents Chicago,

☞ Are authorized to receive Advertisements for this paper, at our lowest rates, and are Agents for all Newspapers in the U. S. and Territories.

ADVERTISE

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS

Are fac simile reproductions of exquisite Oil Paintings so admirably executed as to render it impossible for any but experts to detect the difference between them. Ask for them at the Art Stores. Prang's "Chromo Journal" contains a complete descriptive catalogue of our Chromos, with special information about the Art. Specimen copies of the Journal sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

n12 ly L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

NEW GROCERY STORE,

BY

Roderick O'Dowd,

ON

LEWIS STREET, SHAKOPEE, MIN

A fine stock of Fresh

GROCERIES,

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Salt, Syrups, Vinegar, &c., &c.

DRIED FRUITS,

PEACHES, APPLES, CURRENTS, RAISINS, &c.

Provisions:

SALT PORK, DRIED FISH,
FLOUR, CORN MEAL.

LIQUORS,

WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c.

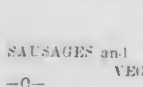
Spices

of all kinds,

CROCKERY WARE.

Apr 29 n15

MEAT MARKET,



By John Gutenberg,

HOLMES STREET,

SHAKOPEE..................MINN.

—0—

JOHN GUTENBERG always keeps on hand the best of

FRESH BEEF,

HAMS, BACON, SAUSAGES and VEGETABLES

—0—

His STEAKS and ROASTS are always tender and fat and in prime condition. Prices as cheap as the state of the market will afford. n21

JOHN SCHWARTZ,



MERCHANT TAILOR,

FIRST STREET,

SHAKOPEE..................MINNESOTA

A New and Splendid Stock of

CLOTHING,

CLOTHS, and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Just received,

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

of every description.

☞ Clothing made to order on short notice. ☜

I am Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, and will sell them at manufactory price. Sale room at my clothing store.

UNION

BILLIARD HALL

—AND—

RESTAURANT!

FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE, MINN.

JOHN EDERT..................Proprietor

Oysters, Sardines, Pig's Feet, etc., served up at any hour. The Bar is constantly supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The Hall is supplied with three new Phelan Billiard Tables. Call and try them.

TOWN & COUNTY.

Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869.

☞ Wheat is now worth 90 cents per bushel in this market.

☞ Henry Hinds and daughters returned home on Saturday from the East, where they had been spending a few weeks on a visit to friends.

☞ J. G. Butterfield has been up to the Western frontier on a hunt.

☞ A Democratic Caucus of Eagle Creek is called, to be held at the house of Peter F. Duffy, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, and the polls to remain open until 5 o'clock.

☞ We regret to learn that the walls of the new German Catholic Church at Belle Plaine, have been so badly damaged by the rain as to render it necessary to take them down. The walls were of brick, and were supposed to have been well put up. The loss will be about $15,000.

☞ Missionaries and others sojourning in foreign lands should not fail to take with them a good supply of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.

☞ The heavy rains which fell during the fore part of the present week has done much damage to the wheat which was standing in the shock. The wet weather of the last three weeks prevented many fields of wheat being stacked, and full one third of the wheat in the State was still standing in the shock when the warm rains of Sunday and Monday prevailed. The consequence is that much of the grain will sprout. Although but little rain fell on Tuesday and Wedneseay, yet the weather was damp and cloudy, with an occasional light fall of rain, which prevented the wheat from drying off.

☞ A Democratic Caucus of Shakopee is called to be held at the Court House on Saturday evening at six o'clock.

☞ Since our publication two weeks ago of the names of the various candidates which will pe presented to the Democratic County Convention on Tuesday, we have learned that our friend Lewis D. Dent is a prominent and worthy candidate for the nomination of Representative of this county in the Legislature. Should he succeed in the nomination and election, there can be no doubt but he will make an able and faithful Representative.

ANDERSON & HUNTSMAN.—To most of our readers the name of the firm of Anderson & Huntsman will sound familiar. It will be noticed from our advertising columns that the firm of J. B. Huntsman & Co.—the Co. being S. D. How,—has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. How. A new firm has been formed, consisting of W. H. Anderson and J. B. Huntsman, and their business will be conducted under the style of Anderson & Huntsman. Mr. Anderson first commenced the mercantile business at Shakopee in 1856, and afterwards he took in the late lamented D. A. Huntsman as a partner, under the name of Anderson & Huntsman. This firm opened business at first in the building now occupied by the Shakopee ARGUS printing office, and they afterwards removed to First Street and continued in a prosperous business for several years, when the partnership was dissolved and each partner opened a separate mercantile house for himself.—D. A. Huntsman, in a short time, took in his brother J. B. Huntsman as a partner, under the firm name of D. A. Huntsman & Bro. In the spring of 1868, Mr. Anderson sold out his stock, and wound up a successful business to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. D. A. Huntsman being in failing health, transfered his interest in the stock and good will to his brother, J. B. Huntsman, who took in S. D. How as a partner, and they continued the business at the old stand on the corner of Holmes and First Streets until the retirement from the firm of Mr. How a few days since and a sale of his interest to Mr. Anderson.

The new firm of Anderson & Huntsman will continue the business of general merchandise at the old stand, and we wish them all the success that business integrity and energy entitles them to.

☞ We learn that during the storm of the present week, the depot building at Ottawa was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

☞ Contagious diseases, such as horse ail, glander, &c., may be prevented by the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* Persons traveling with horses should take note of this.

ERIE RAILWAY.

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE TO THE EAST.—This Company now control and operate thirteen hundred miles of road, extending from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo and Rochester to New York.

It is of the six feet guage, nearly a third wider than other roads, enabling the company to construct and use coaches correspondingly larger and more comfortable. Its track has been placed in thorough repair by the substitution of Steel Rails at such points as are subjected to the greatest service, and where the highest rate of speed is required to be made.

New and improved Sleeping Coaches accompany all night trains. They are heated by steam perfectly ventilated, and contain elegant and spacious Dressing and State rooms and combine all the modern improvements.

Excellent dining Saloons are located at convenient points along the line, where ample time is allowed for meals.

Three express trains daily are run from the western termini of the road to New York without change, making as quick time as any other route.

The long distance run without change —860 miles—and the spacious accommodations of its Broad Guage Coaches, especially commend this route to families and ladies.

Tickets via this popular line can be had at all the principal Ticket Offices throughout the country.

COUNTY POLITICS.

IT WILL be noitced that a call is published in our columns for a Democratic County Convention to meet at Shakopee on the 22d instant. The object of this Convention is to select ten delegates to represent this county in the Democratic State Convention which is to assemble at St. Paul on the 23d inst.

The committee who make this call also propose that the nominations for the several county offices be made by the same convention and at the same time. This county will elect this Fall one Representative to the Legislature, a County Treasurer, Sheriff, Clerk of the District Court, Register of Deeds, Coroner, Surveyor, and Judge of Probate. There will also be elected two County Commissioners, one in the Second District, in place of Mr. Ley, and one in the Third District, in place of Mr. Gillenbeck.

It will thus be seen that the coming election is one of great importance to our county, as all the officers elected will hold for two years except the Clerk of the District Court, who will hold his office for four years, and except the county commissioners who will hold for three years.

As is usual there are a large number of aspirants for the honors of a nomination, and of course some must be disappointed. Electioneering is brisk and generally is conducted in good spirit; but we have noticed on the part of one, perhaps two of the candidates, a spirit of proscription against other candidates because they did not support the ticket that was successful in the election last fall. This spirit will not do, and whoever seeks a nomination on the strength of a division in our local politics last fall, ought to be defeated at the convention. If any should succeed in procuring a nomination because his opponent supported a different ticket last fall, he ought to be defeated in his election by the people. For our own part we trust the convention will be harmonious, and nominations made solely upon the strength of the personal fitness of the different candidates, and not upon their position they have occupied in the past politics of the county.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.—We are under obligations to Messrs. Drake and Lock, at the Depot, for the following statement of Receipts and Shipments via St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, for the month of August, at Mankato station:

Total receipts, 3,137,557 lbs.

SHIPMENTS.

	lbs.
Wheat,	650,125
Flour,	307,000
Wool,	2,550
Agricultural Implements,	29,200
Merchandize,	43,680
Butt r,	26,730
Machinery,	3,000
Hides,	20,950
Eggs,	400
Cattle,	36,000
Lumber,	2,850
Sheep,	16,000
Total,	1,138,485

The receipts include lumber and merchandise.—*Record.*

—Two brothers in Milton, in this county, harvested this season, forty acres of timothy which they raised for the seed. It will yield at least six bushels to the acre, probably ten, but suppose it will be six bushels. This will make 240 bushels, which to-day is worth five dollars and a half per bushel in the New York market, making it worth the nice little sum of one thousand three hundred and forty dollars in New York; but it is worth a great deal more here.—*Dodge Co. Republican.*

"I am sitting on your crinoline," said a gentleman to an overdressed woman in a Providence street car.

"It is no consequence," she politely replied with a gracious smile.

"But I think it is," replied the gentleman, "for it hurts me."

A Leavenworth editor is in quest of special attractions for his paper. He says: "What we want for this column is personalities, as mean as possible. Expense of libel suits to be defrayed by the writer,—funeral expenses by us."

LOST.

On Sept. 11th, between the farm of Mr. J. B. Allen and this place, a CALF SKIN POCKET BOOK, containing $15.00 in money and two notes that will be of no use only to the owner. The finder will oblige by leaving it at this office or at the late residence of H. S. Holton, and be amply rewarded by the owner.

2t* B F. COVINGTON.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of J. B. HUNTSMAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The indebtedness of J. B. Huntsman & Co. will be paid on presentation to Anderson & Huntsman, to whom all debts due J. B. Huntsman & Co. must be paid.

J. B. HUNTSMAN,
S. D. HOW.

Shakopee, Sept. 1, 1869.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the transaction of the wholesale and retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and Crockery trade, at the old stand of J. B. Huntsman & Co.

J. B. HUNTSMAN,
W. H. ANDERSON.

Shakopee, Sept. 1st, 1869.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Scott, District Court—Fifth Judicial District.

Sarah L. Sherrerd against Burt Newman.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at Shakopee, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscriber at his office, in Shakopee, in the county of Scott, and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five dollars, with interest on fifty dollars thereof from the 31 day of November, A. D. 1855, and interest on the remaining twenty-five dollars thereof from the 10th day of November, A. D. 1855, and costs of suit.

J. L. MACDONALD, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n35 Shakopee, Minn.

In Probate Court, County of Scott, State of Minnesota.

In the Matter of the Estate of H. D. J. Koons, deceased

On reading and filing the petition of John B. Allen, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, setting forth that he has fully administered said estate, and therefore praying that a time and place may be fixed for the examination and settlement of his accounts as such Administrator and due notice of such settlement given.

It is Ordered, that the hearing on such settlement be held at the Probate Office, in the town of Shakopee, in said county, on the Fifth day of October, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate by publishing a copy of this Order for three successive weeks in the Shakopee Argus, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Shakopee, in said county, before the day of hearing.

Dated September 8th, 1869. By the Court.

L. R. HAWKINS,
n34-3t Judge of Probate

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT THE

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE

OF

CASPER HEMPHER,

On First Street, Shakopee.

I would respectfully inform the people that I have just opened and have for sale the finest assortment of

Boots and Shoes

ever brought to Shakopee.

Men's and Boys'

Boots and Shoes of all descriptions.

LADIES' CHILDREN'S & MISSES'

Shoes in great variety and of the finest and best work and material. My

CUSTOM-MADE

Boots and Shoes excel all others, and are warranted to give satisfaction.

Repairing

Neatly and promptly done. n38tf

JOSEPH THORNTON,

Spring Lake,

Scott County, Minnesota,

—Dealer in—

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS and SHOES
DRESS GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,
Queensware,
Crockery,
Cutlery,
SPICES,
etc., etc., etc.

oct15;n30

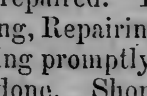
CITY
GROCERY STORE

D. M. STORER, Prop'r.

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Wooden Ware, Yankee Notions, &c., &c, always on hand and for sale as cheap as the *cheapest.* Give me a call.

ALDRITT'S

CARRIAGE AND



WAGON SHOP

Democrat and Scroll Spring Wagons. Farm Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c. manufactured and repaired. Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing and Carriage Painting promptly and satisfactorly done. Shop on the corner of Second and Lewis streets, between the residence of T. J. Duffy and the railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE,

—FOR—

MILWAUKEE,
CHICAGO,
NEW YORK,
NEW ENGLAND,
AND the CANADAS.

Also, all Southern and Southwestern points.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

TWO THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS.

Day Express Leaves	Night Passenger Leaves
St. Paul..........7:45 A. M. Sundays excepted.	St. Paul ....3:45 P. M. Saturdays excepted.
Arrive.	Arrive.
Owatonna*.......11:12 A. M.	Owatonna *.....8:20 P. M.
Pr. du Chien†.... 7,30 P. M.	Pr. du Chien †..6:30 A. M.
Milwaukee ‡..... 7 10 A. M.	Milwaukee ......5:50 P. M.
* Dinner. † Supper. ‡ Breakfast.	* Supper. † Breakfast.

Entirely new Palace Sleeping Cars on Night trains, and full night's rest via Milwaukee. Also, new Palace Coaches on Day Trains.

Passengers by this Line will Save from 12 to 24 Hours Time.

Save money by purchasing Through Tickets. Baggage checked through only by this Line.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Agt., Union Office, Prince's Block, cor. 3d and Jackson Streets, and at Levee, St. Paul.

A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.

CHAS. L. WOOD, Ticket Agent, Depot, West St. Paul

MARK HENDRICKS, N. W. Trav. Agt.

12th Annual

SPRING OPENING

We are now prepared to offer our patrons a full line of

Poplins,
Pekin Lustres,
Merinos,
Alpacas,
De Lains—all Wool,
do Printed,
Lawns,
Percales,
Scotch and French
GINGHAMS,
Domestic Ginghams,
PRINTS,
&c., &c.

Also, a complete Assortment of

Notions, Linens,
Cloaks, Shawls,
Hoop skirts,
White Goods,
Linen Napkins,
Table Linen,
Crash,
Cloakings,
Sackings,
Linen & Paper Collars
Lace and Plain Handkerchiefs,
Setts, Collars & Cuffs,
Hair Nets,
Gloves,
Ladies', Miss and Child's Hose,
Balmoral Skirts
Bleached and Brown
MUSLINS,
For Gents' and Boys' wear.

We offer

Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Tweeds,
Cassimere Tweeds,
Jeans,
Cottonades,
Shirtings, Denims,
Shirts and Drawers,
Collars, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Hose,
Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

We also keep on hand a full Stock of

Boots and Shoes
Crockery,
Glassware, &
Groceries.

We are also Agents for the popular and well-known

Moline Plow,

And have permission from the Manufactors to warrant perfect satisfaction at all times.

The above are but a few of the many articles that we are offering at the *lowest* of low prices.

☞ CALL and see us.

ANDERSON & HUNTSMAN.

Shakopee, May 12, 1869.

F. X. HIRSCHER,

HOLMES STREET, (NEAR the LEVEE,)



SHAKOPEE, MINN.,

Cabinet Maker

And Dealer in

Furniture.

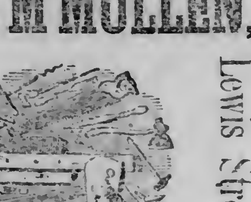
All kinds of Furniture, from the Finest Parlor Sets down. Work and repairing of every description done in a superior manner and on short notice.—Prices low and all work warranted.

COFFINS

Of all sizes, and the latest styles, always on hand.—Particular attention given to this branch of the business.

JOHN M'MULLEN,

Cor. First and Lewis Streets



SHAKOPEE, - MINN.,

Dealer in

Hard-Ware,
Stoves.
Cutlery,
Tin-ware
AND
SHEET IRON

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

Michigan Southern

—AND—

LAKE SHORE RAILWAY,

—VIA—

Toledo and Cleveland.

The ONLY LINE Running THROUGH Trains between

CHICAGO & BUFFALO

Without Transfer of Passengers or Baggage. Making this the most Comfortable, Expeditious, and Only Direct Route to

CLEVELAND, ERIE, DUNKIRK, BUFFALO

And all Points in

New York and New England.

☞ All the Principal Railways of the Northwest and Southwest connect at Chicago with the Three Daily Express Trains of the Michigan Southern Railway, leaving Chicago at 4:15 A. M., 8:00 P. M., and 5:15 P. M. and 9:00 P. M.

ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM COACHES

On day Express Train, leave Chicago at 8.00 A. M.

Palace Sleeping Coaches Daily

On the 5,15 P. M. and 9,00 P. M. N. Y. Express.

Through Train for Buffalo.

Passengers for DETROIT and all points in Canada, and those for OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK and NEW ENGLAND, should purchase Tickets via MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY which are on sale at the principal Railway Ticket offices, and at the Company's Offices, No. 56 Clark Street, Chicago.

E. F. MORSE, General Pass. Agent, Chicago.

GEORGE M. GRAY, Gen. West Pass. Agt. M. S. & L. S. Line, Chicago.

OTIS KIMBALL, Gen'l Agt. Buffalo, N. Y.

P. GEYERMANN,

First Street,

SHAKOPEE..............................MINN.

—Dealer in—

DRY GOODS.

GROC'RIES
BOOTS, SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
CLOTHING,
Dress Goods,
Yankee Notions,
Queensware,
Cutlery,
CROCKERY,
SPICES,
etc., etc., etc.

T. J. DUFFY,

Cor. Holmes & First Sts.,

SHAKOPEE, MINN.,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE
STOVES,
CUTLERY,
TIN-WARE
—AND—
Sheet-Iron.

Sale of State Lands.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That a public sale of School Lands will be held under the provisions of Chapter XXXVIII of the General Statutes of the State of Minnesota, in the County of Scott, at the office of the County Treasurer, or at the usual place of holding Court in the Town of Shakopee, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTH day of OCTOBER, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., when the following described tracts or parcels of land will be offered, to wit:

Parts of Sec.	Section.	Per ct. purchase money to be paid at sale.	Appraised value per acre.	Value improvements.
NEW MARKET—TOWN 113, RANGE 21.				
ne ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw ne	16	"	5 00	
sw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
ne nw	16	"	5 00	
se nw	16	"	5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
nw sw	16	"	5 00	
sw sw	16	"	5 00	
se sw	16	"	5 00	
ne se	16	"	5 00	
nw se	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
se se	16	"	5 00	
ne nw	36	"	5 00	
sw nw	36	"	5 00	
se nw	36	"	5 00	
ne sw	36	"	5 00	
nw sw	36	"	5 00	
sw sw	36	"	5 00	
se sw	36	"	5 00	
nw se	36	"	5 00	
sw se	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
ne ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
se sw	16	"	5 00	
ne se	16	"	5 00	
nw se	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
se se	16	"	5 00	
CEDAR LAKE—TOWN 113, RANGE 22.				
ne nw	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw nw	36	"	5 00	
sw nw	36	"	5 00	
se nw	36	"	5 00	
ne sw	36	"	5 00	
nw sw	36	"	5 00	
sw sw	36	"	5 00	
se sw	36	"	5 00	
nw se	36	"	5 00	
sw se	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
SPRING LAKE—TOWN 114, RANGE 22.				
ne ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
sw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
Lot 6	36	"	5 00	$25
EAGLE CREEK—TOWN 115, RANGE 22.				
Lot 2	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
sw sw	36	"	5 00	
ne se	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
HELENA—TOWN 113, RANGE 23.				
se se	16	15 pr ct.	$7 00	
SAND CREEK—TOWN 114, RANGE 23.				
sw sw	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
LOUISVILLE—TOWN 115, RANGE 23.				
sw sw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lot 5	36	"	5 00	
Lot 4	36	"	5 00	
Lot 2	36	"	5 00	
Lot 3	36	"	5 00	
BELLE PLAINE—TOWN 113, RANGE 24.				
sw nw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
BELLE PLAINE—TOWN 113, RANGE 26.				
ne ne	36	75 pr ct.	$5 50	
Lot 13	36	50 "	5 60	
Lot 12	36	75 "	5 60	
Lot 9	36	75 "	6 50	
Lot 8	36	15 "	6 50	
Lot 7	36	15 "	7 00	
se sw	36	15 "	7 00	
Lot 10	36	15 pr ct.	6 50	
Lot 11	36	50 pr ct.	6 50	
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
Lot 4 of nw¼	16	15 pr ct.	$8 50	
Lot 7 and 8 of nw¼	16	"	5 00	
Lot 3 of sw¼	16	"	10 00	
Lot 8 of sw¼	16	"	5 00	
SPRING LAKE—TOWN 114, RANGE 22				
Lot 8 of sw¼	16	75 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lots 5, 6 and 7 of sw¼	16	15 pr ct.	5 00	
HELENA—TOWN 113, RANGE 23.				
Lot 1 of se¼	16	15 pr ct.	$6 00	
Lots 2, 4 and 5 of se¼	16	"	5 00	
Lots 3 and 6 of se¼	16	"	9 00	
Lots 7 and 8 of se¼	16	75 pr ct.	5 00	
LOUISVILLE—TOWN 115, RANGE 23.				
Lot 6 of sw¼	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lots 13, 14 & 15 of nw¼	36	"	10 00	
Lot 16 of nw¼	36	"	5 00	
Lot 11 of sw¼	36	"	12 00	
Lots 3 and 8 of sw¼	36	"	8 00	
Lot 4 of sw¼	36	"	9 00	
FORFEITED LANDS.				
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
nw nw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	

A certificate of purchase will be issued to the highest bidder who will pay at least fifteen per cent. of the whole amount of purchase money for prairie lands, and such further sum for timber lands as will cover the value of the timber thereon, with interest on the balance remaining due at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, to the first day of June, 1870.—The balance of the purchase money can be paid at the option of the purchaser from time to time during a period of twenty years, providing interest at the same rate is annually paid in advance on the first day of June of each year, or within six days thereafter, on the amount then remaining due. Upon the non-payment of such interest the rights of the purchaser are forfeited to the State, and the same can only be redeemed by paying double the amount of the interest due before said lands are re-sold. All such lands are offered for sale the second year after such forfeiture, and will be found in this list.

Purchase money payable in legal tender notes. No lands will be sold for less than their appraised value, and the right is reserved to withdraw from market any of the tracts advertised on the day of sale.

CHAS. McILRATH,
n32 6w Commissioner State Land Office.

In Probate Court, County of Scott, State of Minnesota.

In the matter of the application of Sarah Ann Smith, Guardian of Nancy Catharine Smith and John Smith, minor heirs of Hubert Smith, deceased, to sell the real estate of said minors.

On reading and filing the petition of said Guardian for license to sell the real estate of her said wards; It is ordered, that the heirs-at-law, and all other persons interested in the estate of the said wards, be and appear before L. R. Hawkins, Judge of the Probate Court, in and for said county of Scott, at the Probate Office in Shakopee in said county, on Saturday, the 9th day of October, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said Guardian to sell the following described real estate, situate in said county of Scott and State of Minnesota aforesaid, to wit: The North half of the South East quarter and the North East quarter of the South West quarter, and the South East quarter of the North West quarter of Section Twenty-one [21], in Township One hundred and thirteen [113], North of Range Twenty-three [23] West, containing one hundred and sixty [160] acres more or less. And it is further ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Order be served on all persons interested in said estate, and the same be published for four successive weeks in the Shakopee Argus, a weekly newspaper printed at Shakopee, in said county of Scott, and circulating in said county, the last of which said publications to be at least fourteen days before the said day of hearing.

Dated at Shakopee, August 23d, 1869.

L. R. HAWKINS,
n32—4w Judge of Probate.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court of the County of Scott, State of Minnesota, the time to examine and adjust claims against the Estate of D. A. Huntsman, deceased by commissioners for such purpose heretofore appointed, has been extended six months from the 31 day of August A. D. 1869. The undersigned, commissioners as aforesaid, will therefore meet at the office of the Judge of Probate, in Shakopee, on the First Wednesday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M., for six months from the date hereof, the time limited by said order to receive, examine and adjust claims against the Estate of the said D. A. Huntsman, deceased.

Dated Shakopee, August 31, 1869.

ISAAC LINCOLN,
THOS. J. DUFFY,
n30 Commissioners.

☞ It is said that a poor woman, near Des Moines, died from fright caused by the late eclipse. Living in a lonely part of the country, with a little child, her only companion, and ignorant of the cause of the great phenomenon, she fled from her home to a neighbors, where she arrived in a terrified and exhausted condition, and gradually sank into an insensible condition and died.

SAINT PAUL & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD, TIME TABLE.

UPWARD TRAINS.

Leave	St. Paul	7:45 A. M.	3:45 P. M.
Arrive	Mendota	8:10 "	4:10 "
Arrive	Shakopee	10:10 "	5:20 "
Arrive	Merriam	10:32 "	5:33 "
Arrive	Brentwood	11:10 "	5:51 "
Arrive	Belle Plaine	11:55 "	6:13 "
Arrive	Blakely	12:25 P. M.	6:27 "
Arrive	East Henderson	1:15 "	7:03 "
Arrive	Le Sueur	1:40 "	7:18 "
Arrive	Ottawa	2:10 "	7:35 "
Arrive	St. Peter	2:40 "	7:53 "
Arrive	Mankato	3:45 "	8:30 "

DOWNWARD TRAINS.

Leave	Mankato	6:30 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
Arrive	St. Peter	7:06 "	9:55 "
Arrive	Ottawa	7:23 "	10:30 "
Arrive	Le Sueur	7:40 "	11:05 "
Arrive	East Henderson	7:55 "	11,35 "
Arrive	Blakely	8:14 "	12:05 P. M.
Arrive	Belle Plaine	8:28 "	12:50 "
Arrive	Brentwood	8:51 "	1:30 "
Arrive	Merriam	9:10 "	2:05 "
Arrive	Shakopee	9:23 "	2:30 "
Arrive	Mendota	10:30 "	3:55 "
Arrive	St. Paul	11:10 "	4:50 "

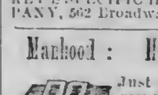
JNO. F. LINCOLN, *Superintendent.*

No. 28.

NERVOUS DEBILITY:

With its gloomy attendants, low spirits, Depression, Involuntary Emissions, Loss of Semen, Spermatorrhoea, Loss of Power, Dizzy Head, Loss of Memory and threatened Impotence and Imbecility, find a *sovereign cure* in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable, mild and potent Curatives, they strike at once at the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price $5 per package of six boxes and vial, which is very important in obstinate and old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all Druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 562 Broadway, New York. 43

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.



Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc; also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid,* on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.

[*Special Notice.*]

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in Sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, PHILADELPHIA, PA. n18:ly

COOK, COBURN & CO.
Advertising Agents Chicago.

☞ *Are authorized to receive Advertisements for this paper, at our lowest rates, and are Agents for all Newspapers in the U. S. and Territories.*

ADVERTISE

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS

Are fac simile reproductions of exquisite Oil Paintings so admirably executed as to render it impossible for any but experts to detect the difference between them. Ask for them at the Art Stores. Prang's "Chromo Journal" contains a complete descriptive catalogue of our Chromos, with special information about the Art. Specimen copies of the Journal sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

n12 ly L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

NEW GROCERY STORE,

BY

Roderick O'Dowd,

ON

LEWIS STREET, SHAKOPEE, MIN

A fine stock of Fresh

GROCERIES,

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Salt, Syrups, Vinegar, &c., &c.

DRIED FRUITS,

PEACHES, APPLES, CURRENTS, RAISINS, &c.

Provisions:

SALT PORK, DRIED FISH,
FLOUR, CORN MEAL.

LIQUORS,

WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, &c.

Spices

of all kinds.

CROCKERY WARE.

Apr 29 n15

MEAT MARKET,

By John Gutenberg,

HOLMES STREET,

SHAKOPEE.........................MINN.

JOHN GUTENBERG always keeps on hand the best of

FRESH BEEF,

HAMS, BACON, SAUSAGES and VEGETABLES

His STEAKS and ROASTS are always tender and fat and in prime condition. Prices as cheap as the state of the market will afford. n21

JOHN SCHWARTZ,



MERCHANT TAILOR,

FIRST STREET,

SHAKOPEE..........................MINNESOTA

A New and Splendid Stock of

CLOTHING,

CLOTHS, and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Just received,

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

of every description.

☞ Clothing made to order on short notice. ☜

I am Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, and will sell them at manufactory price. Sale room at my clothing store.

UNION
BILLIARD HALL
—AND—
RESTAURANT!

FIRST STREET, SHAKOPEE, MINN.

JOHN EDERT..............................Proprietor

Oysters, Sardines, Pig's Feet, etc., served up at any hour. The Bar is constantly supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The Hall is supplied with three new Phelan Billiard Tables. Call and try them.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

SHAKOPEE ARGUS.
BY HENRY HINDS.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 1869.

Meeting of Board of County Commissioners and Board of Equalization.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, SCOTT CO., MINN., September 7, 1869.

Continued from last week.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met according to adjournment, and members all present.

The committee to whom was refered the petition of Cunrath, Jay, and others, report as follows:

That we have examined the road prayed for, and after full consideration of benefit and damages, to lands over which the same passes, we find the estate of J. P. Martin damaged $30 over the benefit; we also find the estate of J. Varner to be damaged $30 over benefits, the residue of the lands we find the benefit equal and even surpassing the damages, as we are unanimous in the opinion that the land is more saleable with than without the road.

G. W. GILLENBEC, Chairman.

Moved by F. J. Whitlock, that the report of the committee be adopted, and that a survey of the road be ordered, as per petition; which motion was carried.

The committee to whom was refered the petition of John Hollerin and others, report, that they have discharged the duties assigned them, and state the following as their conclusions and recommendations:

1. We are unanimous in the opinion that the road prayed for, as a whole, is entirely impracticable.
2. We have jurisdictional scruples as to our right to act in the premises.
3. That it is our opinion that a road from the starting point North to the school house is advisable, and from thence East to the old road, or even North to the town line and thence East to the old road. But the expenses and damages which will be required to establish the same, far exceed the benefits to be derived therefrom.

The majority of your committee, in view of the above premises, therefore recommend the rejection of the prayer of the petition.

CHAS. KENNEFEC, Chairman.
F. J. WHITLOCK,
MICHAEL LEY.

On motion of F. J. Whitlock, the above report of the Committee was granted and the petition rejected. Carried.

Petition of S. A. Hooper, who owns land in School District No. 26, and also in District No. 25, adjoining; desires to have the se qr of Sec. 28, Town 114, R. 24 detached from School District No. 25 and the same annexed to School District No. 26, for school purposes; which petition was wranted.

Petition of H. F. Bauer, of School Dist. No. 27, to have the e hf of nw qr, w half of ne qr, w hf of e hf of ne qr and ne qr of sw qr, and nw qr of se qr of Sec. 33, Town 114, Range 24 detached from School District No. 27, and attached to School District No 26, for school purposes; which petition was granted.

Petition of Herman Halster, of School Dist. No. 27, to have the ne qr of ne qr and the se qr of se qr of Section 32, and the nw qr of sw qr of Section 33, all in Township No. 114, Range 24, detached from said School District No. 27, and that the same be annexed to School Dist. No. 26 for school purposes. Which petition was granted.

Petition of Charles Simmons, of School District No. 37, to have the se qr of sw qr, and sw qr of se qr of Section 32, T. 114, R. 24, detached from said District 37 and attached to School District 25 for school purposes; which petition was granted.

Petition of George H. Harris, of School Dist. No. 37, to have the n hf of nw qr and the nw qr of ne qr of Section 4, Town 113, Range 24, and the s hf of sw qr of Section 33, Town 114, Range 24, detached from said School District 37 and attached to School Dist. 26 for school purposes; which petition was granted.

Petition of M. Leibrandt, of School District No. 27, to have the n hf of sw qr of Section 33, Town 114, Range 24 detached from said District 27 and attached to School District 26 for school purposes. Petition granted.

It was moved that the petition of S. B. Strait and others, for a new road and vacation of an old road, be laid on the table. Carried.

Moved by Com. Whitlock, that the vote upon the petition of F. Wrabec and others be reconsidered and laid upon the table for further action. Carried.

It was moved by Com. Whitlock that an order be drawn by the Auditor to pay the Sweet judgment against the County out of the Sinking Fund of this County; which motion was seconded by M. Ley and carried.

The following rates of taxation were fixed by the Board of County Commissioners for the taxes of 1869:

State tax, Revenue, Int. Sinking, etc., 5 mills.

County tax, Revenue,	7	mills.
" " Poor,	2½	"
" " Bridge,	1	"
" " Sinking and Int.	2	"
" " School,	2	"

Being a general tax of 19½ mills.

The Petition of Frances Wrabec and others, laid on the table for further action, was called up, and after discussion of a part of said petition, Resolved, That Sec. 36, Town 113, Range 23 be detached from School District No. 16 and attached to School Dist. No. 73 for school purposes. Which part of the petition was granted.

Motion of Com. Whitlock, to make an additional appropriation of $200 to the bridge to be built at the foot of Varner Street, in Jordan City, in this county, was tabled.

Moved by Com. Whitlock, that fifty dollars be added to the personal property assessment of L. B. Woolson, of Belle Plaine. Carried.

Application of John Tyke for partial relief. After due consideration, the Board allowed said Tyke $20 partial relief for the ensuing year.

Application of H. H. Strunk for abatement of the valuation on Distillery, 3 acres in Lot No. 1, Section 11, Town 115, Range 23, from $495 to $150. Carried.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Board sanction the act of the County Auditor paying for the advertising of the delinquent tax list for the year 1863, without being audited by the Board, because the fees for advertising is fixed by law.

Carried.

The following abatements were made on the Duplicate for 1869:

On the n½ of se qr of sw qr of Sec. 21, Town 113, Range 21,	$1 02
ne qr of se qr, Section 31, Town 115, Range 21	1 00
nw qr of se qr " 31, " 115 " 21	1 00
and 75 of se qr of sw qr, Sec. 31, T. 115, R. 21	60
" of sw qr of sw qr, Sec. 31, T. 115, R. 21	60
nw qr of nw qr, Sec. 25, Town 115, Range 22	50
sw qr of se qr Sec. 31, Town 115 Range 21	50
ne qr of ne qr Section 35 Town 113 Range 23	1 00
nw qr of ne qr Section 35 Town 113, Range 23	1 00
sw qr of ne qr Section 36 Town 113, Range 23	1 00
se qr of ne qr Section 36 Town 113, Range 23	1 00
e½ of nw qr of ne qr Sec. 2 Town 114, Range 23	2 00
sw qr of se qr Section 16 Town 111 Range 23	2 00

Application of D. L. How to have his taxes refunded on se qr of se qr of Sec. 31, Town 114, Range 21, for the years 1861, '62, 63, 66 and for 1864, and the same cancelled. The Board found that it was erroneously assessed, and it was ordered that the county Auditor be instructed to issue an order for the amount $19.16 for the same, and taxes for 1864 be cancelled.

After which the Board adjourned to 9 o'clock, a. m., on the 10th day of Sept., A. D. 1869.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Board met at 9 o'clock, a. m. Members all present.

Petition of Edward Hanrihan, Richard Murphy, Elizabeth Connell and James O'Neil, to have their respective land detached from School District number 14 and attached to School District number 13 for school purposes; which petition was granted.

Edward McNiel produced his Bond as Poor Master, and the same was accepted, approved and signed by the Chairman.

On motion, resolved, that Henry Hinds be refunded the sum of $9.72, paid for the year 1867 on the w hf of ne qr of Sec. 28, Town 113, Range 24, the same being homestead land. Carried.

On motion it was resolved, that M. Mayer be allowed for stationery and blanks for Clerk's office, the sum of $25, which was carried.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

G. W. Gillenbee, 1 pair boots for a pauper,	$2 75
J. A. Wilder & Co., lumber for court house fence,	80 15
D. W. Coulthard, justice fees, state cases,	6 80
Axel Jorgensen, witness fees, state cases,	3 00
J. L. McDonald, to appear in Sweet case, rejected.	
D W Coulthard, Justice fees, state case,	4 30
do do do	3 51
Walter & Berry, medical attendance to a county pauper,	12 00
Edward Gillenbeck, witness fees, state vs. Pinger,	1 12
M Theis, for burial of F Dressler,	12 00
F X Hirscher, collin for "	12 00
Edward G. Halle, stationery and medicines, etc,	14 70
John Crockett, constable fees, state vs. Turner,	14 00
Wm Cressey, constable fees, state vs. Longen,	14 00
N M D McMullen, Justice fees, state cases,	16 63
Kohls & Berens, goods for county pauper and prisoner,	14 35
Wm J Dean, jury fees, state cases,	1 00
G Bollman " "	1 00
John McMullen, hardware for court house fence,	13 40
R D Fowler, hunting horse thieves, laid over.	

Whereas, at the January meeting, 1869, of this Board, the sum of $25 was fixed as the amount of Auctioneer's license: and whereas, J. W. Sencerbox having paid the sum of $25 into the treasury of this county, and filed with the Treasurer thereof a Bond, as required by law, therefore

Resolved, That Auctioneer's license is hereby granted to the said J. W. Sencerbox for the term of one year from January 1st, 1869.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

John X. Davidson, duplicates and assessment blanks for 1869,	$16 20
Wm A Fuller, attending as surveyor on roads viewed by Co. commissioners,	16 00
Christ. Winkleman, witness and coroner's juror, state case.	3 00
Math. Winkleman, witness and coroner's juror, state case,	7 32
John Barry, chainman in surveying county road,	2 00
Frank Gilford, witness fees, state cases,	2 00
J DePue, bringing insane person to Shakopee,	6 00
Christ. Winkleman, serving on coroner's jury,	2 50

The bills of Chas. Mulliny, of $39 60, T. D. Strait of $55 00, B. R. Fowler of $37 50 was referred to the county att'y, for his opinion.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

Jacob Schwingler, Justice fees, state vs. Kolupsky,	$2 15
Nic Miller, constable fees, state vs. Kolupsky,	12 45
Peter Arimond, whitewashing Auditor's office,	8 85

Board adjourned to 2 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met according to adjournment and members all present.

On motion resolved, that James Hicky of Spring Lake, and Dominick McDermott of Credit River, have added to their personal assessment the amount of $100 each, for personal property not assessed. Carried.

D. L. How made application for a reduction on the assessment of the following property:

N ½ of Lot No. 5, Shakopee from $640 to $2 35 valuation; n 102 ft of e 50 ft of Lot number 6 from $480 to $150 valuation; Jordan City Flouring Mill from $5452 to $3390.

Application was granted and carried.

The Board, comparing the assessment of the upper mill on Sand Creek with the lower mill, found the same was too low assessed, and raised the value thereof to $5,000.

The resolution for an additional appropriation of $200 for the Jordan Bridge was called up from the table, and on motion of Com. Whitlock,

Resolved, That an additional appropriation of two hundred dollars be made for a bridge on foot of Varner Street in Jordan City, payable out of the bridge fund of 1869 duplicate.

Which motion was amended by Com. Gillenbeck, so that it shall read as follows:

Resolved, That an additional appropriation of $200 be made, on the condition that no more appropriations shall be called for out of the Bridge Fund raised on the Duplicate of 1869.

The ayes and noes were called with the following result: Ayes, F. J. Whitlock, M. Ley; noes, Kennefec and Ring.

Amendment carried.

The bills refered to the County Attorney for his opinion came in and the opinion was read, as follows:

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of the County of Scott:

Pursuant to your resolution of this date, refering to me certain accounts and asking my opinion as to their legality, I respectfully submit the following:

1st. As to the account of Jacob Thomas I would say, that where an officer *is performing* his duties under a warrant properly issued, he is entitled to be reimbursed for disbursements necessarily made in aid of the performance of such duties, and this I understand to apply to such charges as hotel bills and forage for team (if a team is used.) The amount of such charges is, as a matter of course, a question for the board to determine as well as their *necessity*.

Although $1.50 or $1.10 might seem to be a high price for one dinner, yet it is not a question for the County Attorney to determine.

It has already been decided by the District Court of this county that an officer cannot charge the county for "horses" or "horse hire," except in cases where it becomes necessary for the transportation of a prisoner or prisoners.

This decision I understand to be the law, or at least an authoritative declaration as to what the law is.

The Sheriff has no more right to charge the county for "Shoeing Horses" than he has to charge for his own shoes and boots.

2d. As to the bill of T. D. Strait, I have to say that however just and reasonable the charges may be, they cannot be charged to the county in the manner sought.

Neither the sheriff nor constable is an agent for the county for the purpose of hiring livery at its expense. If the charges were for teams for the transportation of prisoners, and were actually necessary, the charges should be made *by the officer as necessary disbursements*. The affidavit of Jacob Thomas, Sheriff, that the services were rendered *upon his order*, is not sufficient to render the county liable.

3d. In my opinion there is nothing in the bill of R. D. Fowler for which the county is, or can be, held accountable. The sheriff has no authority whatever to hire men to hunt horse thieves or stolen horses at the expense of the county. The charge for "Expenses on trip" is not itemized and therefore cannot be allowed at all in its present form, indeed it would be a criminal act on the part of the board to do so. As to the items charged as paid to the sheriffs of Le Sueur and Sibley counties, I would respectfully suggest that they be refered to the respective Boards of Commissioners of those counties.

A word further in regard to the bill first herein refered to. The bill seems originally to have been made out in the name of Jacob Thomas, Sheriff, and to have been altered. (See heading of bill.)

Now if the bill is claimed by the Sheriff, the remarks designated herein as "1st" will apply; but if the claim is actually for "Chas. Mulling" under the orders of the Sheriff, then further explanations are necessary or the remarks under the "3d" head will apply. It is necessary that it should be made certain to whom the bill is due. If Mulling made the disbursements he should verify, instead of Thomas.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN H. BROWN, County Att'y.

After a debate, the Board ordered the bill of Mr. Fowler to be laid on the table.

Bills of T. D. Strait and Chas. Mulling were withdrawn by consent of the Board.

On motion of Com. Whitlock, resolved, that twenty five dollars be appropriated to take up the Referee's Report in the case of Henry Hinds vs. Co. Commissioners. Carried.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

John H. Pass, sawing 5 cords wood	$6 25
M. Theis, constable fees, state cases	13 75
J. J. Ring, viewing road and bridges and for making clothes,	7 50
D. L. How, medicine, oil, etc.,	10 85
" stationery for Auditor's office,	76 51
John Edert, wood for court house,	15 00
M. Mayer, letter paper for office,	4 50
" for fixing stove and express charges,	75
J. L. Wakefield, post mortem examination and medical attendance,	46 00
L. R. Hawkins, drawing papers to take an insane to St. Peter,	10 80
H Baumhager, stamps for Auditor's office,	10 00
M Hess Dunand, witness fees, Hinds vs. Scott county,	2 21
Chas Kennefee, visiting paupers, 2 days,	4 00
Jacob Sprink, taking Dresseler's body on shore,	5 00
G F Coller, goods, per order of com Gillenbeck,	4 75

Board adjourned to 8 o'clock, a. m. the 11th day of Sept., A. D. 1869.

Board met on the 11th day of Sept., 1869, at 8 o'clock a. m., and members all present.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

Press Printing Co., for "Weekly Press," one copy,	$2 00
T J Duffy, for express charges,	1 00
Jacob Thomas, Sheriff fees, state cases,	10 25
Edward McNiel, for material for chimney on court house,	14 75
G W Syks, constable fees, state case	2 70
Jacob Thomas, for hunting horse thieves,	36 60
Chas Lord, post mortem examination	27 00
T J Duffy, hardware for court house fence,	13 90
Chas Kennefec, viewing roads, 1 day,	3 00
Jos Thiem, jury fees, state vs. Kenney,	50
Edward McNiel, taking down and building up chimney on the court house,	60 00
Jacob Thomas, for building fence, and Mrs Low's addition,	18 00
Wm Dean, posts for court house fence,	4 25

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the County Attorney do at once take steps, as by law directed, to collect the sum of $200 40-100 and interest from the 21st day of Nov. 1867, of the Sheriff of Scott county, and pay the same over to the School Fund, to which it belongs, the same being for fine collected by said Sheriff at the time above mentioned.

The ayes and noes were called for with the following result: Ayes—Whitlock, Ley and Gillenbeck. No—Kennefec.

The bill of M. Theis, for 2 days team hire, to arrest prisoner, to the sum of ten dollars, was allowed.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

Jacob Thomas, for livery and expenses after horse thieves,	$10 00

The ayes and noes were called for with the following result: Ayes—Gillenbeck, Kennefec and Ley. No—Whitlock.

Jacob Thomas, for boarding prisoners and for serving papers in state case,	$99 20
Thomas Gallinagh, witness fees and mileage in state case,	3 40

Application of Chas. G. Morrison to have his personal taxes for 1867 abated. The board finding his statement well founded, ordered that he be abated $58, and instructed the County Auditor to cancel that amount. Carried.

On motion of Com. Whitlock, resolved, that the personal tax of 1866 and 1867 of Frank Gifford be cancelled, provided he pays on the same the sum of twenty dollars of said taxes; which motion was carried.

Application of L. M Brown to get an abatement of his personal taxes for the year 1865. The board after being satisfied that he was erroneously assessed for that year, ordered that his taxes should be reduced to $10 for 1865.

Application of A. G. Chatfield to have his personal tax abated for the year 1862. The board being satisfied that he was too high assessed, ordered that his taxes be reduced from $14,75 to $10 for the year 1862.

Application for partial relief in behalf of James Ryan. The board granted the sum of $20, to be expended under the direction of Commissioner Kennefec.

Moved by Com. Whitlock, that an appropriation of $30 be made for Mrs. Thier, a county pauper, to give her medical attendance, etc., at St. Paul, to be expended under the supervision of Com'r Gillenbeck. Carried.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

Jacob Thomas, per diem for searching for horse thieves,	$21 00

The ayes and noes were called for with the following result: Ayes—Gillenbeck, Kennefec and Ring. Noes—Whitlock and Ley.

M. Mayer, adder for Auditor's office, by order of Com. Gillenbee,	$8 00
Peter Geyerman, goods for county poor,	2 15

The Poor question came up, and on motion of Com. Whitlock, seconded by Com. Gillenbeck, that a committee of three be appointed to receive proposals for a Poor Farm and report at the next meeting. Carried.

Moved by Com. Whitlock, that Frank McGrade be appointed to take an inventory of all the personal property of the Court House and report at the January meeting. Carried.

Application of Mrs. Low for partial relief. The board granted her $2 per week from the first day of Nov. 1869 to the first day of May, 1870.

Application of Peter Johnson for partial relief, was granted the sum of $20.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

M Ley, viewing roads and mileage	$39,60
Chas Kennefec, viewing roads and mileage,	25 29
F J Whitlock, viewing roads and mileage,	34 80
G W Gillenbeck, viewing roads and mileage,	30 80

On motion it was resolved that the vote upon the personal petition of four persons of School District No. 14, to get annexed to School District No. 13, be reconsidered and petitions rejected. Carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned sine die.

J. J. RING,
Ch'n Board of Co. Com.

Attest, M. MAYER, Co. Auditor.

SHAKOPEE WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL. 8. SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1869. NO. 36.

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We offer to the trade this Spring, the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

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Our stock of WINES are of the California Wines. Our WHISKEY is the "Old Crow." As we keep these goods only for medicinal and sacramental purposes, we buy only the best old vintage.

Fancy Goods.

Our stock is so large, and embraces such a variety of Goods, that it is a pleasure to inspect them.

VARNISHES.

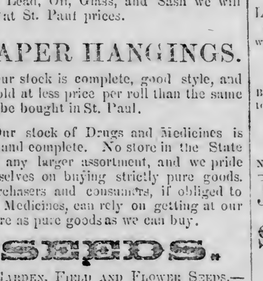
We keep all kinds, and the amount of our sales assure us of its giving satisfaction, both as regards price and quality.

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We are Agents for its sale in our County, and it is furnished at manufactory prices.

Returning thanks to the people of this County for the favor of their patronage for the past twelve years, we shall endeavor, by liberal dealing, close attention to business, and courtesy, to merit a continuance of the same.

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A Superior Suspender for Skirts or Pants!
An unequalled Brace for the Shoulders!
ALWAYS A SUSPENDER!
A BRACE OR NOT AT PLEASURE
Its simplicity, durability, ease, and convenience commend it to every Lady, Gentleman or Youth. Examine for yourself, and be convinced that all herein stated is true.
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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES Boots & Shoes, HATS AND CAPS, Ladies' Dress Goods, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c. &c.

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HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success: Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use,—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents
1.	Cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	" Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	" Crying-Colic or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	" Diarrhœa of Children or Adults,	25
5.	" Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	" Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8.	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	" Headaches Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	25
11.	" Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	" Whites, too profuse Periods,	50
13.	" Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic pains,	25
	All the above are put up in VIALS, with directions, containing double quantities each, for	50

The following are also put up in vials and are sold at the same prices given below.

16.	" Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, Ague,	50
17.	" Piles, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, and sore or weak Eyes,	50
19.	" Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	" Whooping Cough, violent coughs,	50
21.	" Asthma, oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	" Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing,	50
23.	" Scrofula, enlarged glands, swellings,	50
24.	" General Debility, physical weakness,	50
25.	" Dropsy, and scanty Secretions,	50
26.	" Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding,	50
27.	" Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	" Nervous Debility Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges,	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30.	" Urinary Weakness, wetting bed,	50
31.	" Painful Periods, with spasms,	50
32.	" Sufferings at change of life,	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	" Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat,	50

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Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 25 vials, from $5 to $8

Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases, $2 to $5

POND'S EXTRACT,
Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Sprenses, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles; Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores.
Price, 6 oz., 50 cts.; Pints, $1.00; Quarts, $1.75.

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Of Experience with a constantly increasing demand for Bolacks Medicines is sufficient acknowledgment of their intrinsic merit, and places them the very first in rank for curing the diseases for which they are recommended. Sold by all Druggists.
D. L. HOW & CO., Agents.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

Secretary Cox has appointed a colored man on the examining corps of the Patent Office.

A Washington telegram of the 14th says: "Recent letters from Minister Motley express dissatisfaction at the policy which he is instructed to pursue in regard to the Alabama claims. He writes that the temper of the British Ministry is decidedly favorable toward reopening negotiations for a settlement of the question, and that if he was permitted to open up the subject again, the chances are that a treaty could be agreed upon alike satisfactory to both sides."

A Washington telegram of the 15th states that the Administration at Washington has not, contrary to report, restricted Minister Motley in the reopening of negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims. A telegram of the same date also says "it is ascertained from a reliable source that General Sickles was not authorized to make any demand upon the Spanish Government. He was instructed merely to act discreetly, but with earnestness, as mediator between that power and the Cubans, on the basis already published for the independence of the island."

Customs receipts for week ending September 11, $5,501,366.

Commissioner Delano has appointed a large number of assistant assessors, whose special duties will be to reassess incomes in the large cities, and the work will be commenced immediately.

The East.

New York detectives have gained possession of the lithographic stone from which the counterfeit five-dollar greenbacks that have been extensively circulated in the South and Southwest, have been struck. From this stone alone at least $500,000 of spurious notes have been printed.

The Avondale disaster leaves seventy-three widows and nearly 200 children as objects of public charity.

The Cuban Junta at New York, in appreciation of Secretary Rawlins' strong sympathy for the Cuban cause, have presented Mrs. Rawlins with $20,000 in bonds of the embryo Republic, and a hearty letter of condolence.

Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, has been tendered the mission to China, but he declines the appointment.

The amount obtained by the robbers who recently broke into an American Merchants' Union Express car, on the New York Central road, between Utica and Albany, amounts to $800,000.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company have given $20,000 for the relief of the Avondale sufferers. The company do not believe the fire in the mine was the work of incendiaries, but the result of the carelessness of a miner, who descended the shaft with a bundle of hay, which became ignited from the lamp carried in his hat. The pastor of the Avondale Welsh Baptist Church, who delivered the funeral discourse over the suffocated miners, states that all but three of the male members of his church had perished in the mine. The Philadelphia contributions to the Avondale fund amounted to over $20,000 on the 14th, and were still increasing.

The recent billiard match at New York for the championship of America and $1,000 was won by Deery; he making 1,500 points to 1,228 by Foster.

The printers lately engaged in the Erie (Pa.) *Republican* office, and who were leaders in the late "strike" there, have been arrested by a sheriff, at the suit of the proprietor of that paper, for damages caused his office during the said "strike," amounting to $5,000. They will be tried next November, and are meantime released on bail.

The coroner's jury in the Avondale mine disaster have returned the following verdict:

"That the said Palmer Steele, and others, came to their deaths in the Avondale mines; that the cause of their death was the exhaustion of atmospheric air, or a prevalence of sulphuric and carbonic acid gases in the said Avondale mine, caused by the burning of the head house and breaker, at said mine, on the 6th day of September, thereby destroying the air courses leading from the mine through the shaft; that the fire originated from the furnace and entered the mine from the wooden bracket in the upcast air course, leading from the bottom of the shaft to the head house."

Returns from the Maine election, received in Augusta on the 16th, "from 331 cities and towns give Chamberlain 41,671, Smith 30,708, and Hichborn 3,979. Hichborn's vote will not exceed 4,500, and Chamberlain's majority will be 7,500. The Senate stands 27 Republicans, 3 Democrats, and 1 doubtful. The House will probably stand 126 Republicans, and 25 Democrats."

The West.

The recount of votes in the late election of San Francisco is completed. Large discrepancies were found. Selby, Hanna and Freeman were elected. Selby's majority is 110.

The incendiaries who set fire to the snow-sheds on the Central Pacific Railroad, near the Summit, a few weeks since, have been arrested.

The following are the names of the Republican candidates in Minnesota: For Governor, Horace Austin, of Nicolet County; for Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. A. Yale, of Winona; for Secretary of State, Hans Matteson, of Meeker; for Auditor of State, Charles McIlrath, of Nicolet; for Treasurer, Emil Munch, of Pine; for Chief Justice of Supreme Court, C. G. Ripley, of Fillmore; for Attorney General, F. R. E. Connell, of Hennepin; Clerk of Supreme Court, Sherwood Hough, of Ramsey.

The grand jury of Monroe County, Illinois, have found indictments against McCoole, Gallagher and Allen, for violation of the statute law, in fighting a prize fight within that county, and have issued a warrant for their arrest.

Ex-Secretary Seward will start from San Francisco for the city of Mexico on the 30th inst.

The "Red Stocking" Base-Ball Club of Cincinnati have started on an excursion to California.

The official returns of the election for Delegate to Congress in Idaho, on the 10th of August, are as follows: T. B. Butler, Republican, 2,218; J. K. Shafer, Democrat, 3,102; J. J. May, Independent Democrat, 64. Shafer's majority, 820.

The freight depot of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, at Cleveland, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 17th. The loss will probably amount to over $100,000. No insurance on building or contents.

The Governor of Oregon has appointed three delegates to the St. Louis National Capital Convention.

The South.

Charles Whittlesey, the defeated Wells candidate for Congress in the Alexandria (Va.) District, has been appointed by General Canby Attorney General of Virginia, *vice* Bowen, resigned.

Lieut. Gov. Johnson and sixteen Republican members of the Arkansas Legislature have called a State Convention to meet at Little Rock, on the 13th of October, for the purpose of forming a liberal Republican party on the basis of universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

By the provisions of the new constitution of Virginia the stay law is abrogated, and the Legislature is prohibited from passing any law to stay the collection of debts.

The Evansville and Cairo packet Phantom exploded her boiler on the 15th, at the foot of Cumberland Island, a few miles above Paducah, Ky. George Nicholson, the first clerk, and three others were killed, two are missing, and eight wounded. The boat is a complete wreck, and was uninsured.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for State Comptroller will meet at Baltimore, October 7. The Republican Convention will meet at the same place, October 13.

General Sherman has ordered the election in Texas, which was originally fixed for the 30th of November, to be extended through four days, on the suggestion of General Reynolds that a fair election could not be held in one day. The same extension, it is said, will be given in Mississippi if required.

The Virginia State Central Conservative Committee have adopted a resolution advising against the election of United States Senator at the meeting of the Legislature on the 5th of October.

Foreign Intelligence.

Rio Janeiro dates to the 28th of July state that according to the Paraguayan accounts a sharp engagement had occurred between them and the Brazilians, in which 60 of the former and 200 of the latter were killed.

It is stated that Minister McMahon denies the charges against Lopez, and says he is intelligent, polished, courageous and conversant with European manners and diplomacy.

A fearful hurricane has swept over the north part of France, causing much damage to crops and other property.

A letter from Cuba, under date of September 1, says that news of recent successes of the Cubans had given an impetus and life to the patriots' cause which would prove irresistible. The Spanish troops everywhere were demoralized. The writer honestly believed the revolution would succeed, and the independence of Cuba be attained. The writer states that all along the Eastern coast of the island the people were on the very verge of starvation, and were dying by hundreds from disease superinduced by want. The once beautiful and luxuriant island is now a barren waste, and, should the war be prolonged six months, it will be almost uninhabitable.

Lady Palmerston, widow of the late Lord Palmerston, died on the 11th.

Paris advices of the 12th state that Gen. Sickles' late note to the Spanish Government declares that though the United States had not yet recognized the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents, yet if the situation in the island is not modified soon they will take steps to that end. In the meantime it was reported that Spain would immediately dispatch 24,000 troops to Cuba.

There are rumors from Paris that the Emperor Napoleon intends to abdicate—probably in favor of his son. The Emperor has recovered from his illness, but it is liable to return—hence his reported determination to resign.

Ex-Minister Washburne writes to London papers reciting the barbarities of Lopez, and says there are but few foreigners now in Paraguay, and they only permitted to live because they are useful to the Dictator. If they succeed in escaping they will have to thank the fortunes of war only, and not the protection of their own governments.

A subscription has been started in London for the Avondale mine sufferers.

At Konigsberg, Prussia, during the festival in honor of the visit of the King of Prussia, the railings of the bridge, overcrowded with spectators, broke, and many were precipitated into the river. Twenty-four bodies were recovered.

The European International Workingmen's Congress convened at Basle, Switzerland, on the 14th. The attendance was large. A. C. Cameron, of Chicago, made a long speech, and invited the delegates to visit America in 1870.

The Madrid *Imparcial* of the 15th says that General Prim has sent a telegraphic dispatch to the government declaring that he will hesitate at no sacrifice to subdue the insurrection in Cuba.

The General Synod of the Irish Church assembled in Dublin on the 15th. A protest against the act of disestablishment was passed unanimously.

The Emperor Napoleon presided at the Council of Ministers on the 15th. The official journals announce that his health is restored.

The London *Times* of the 16th, speaking of Gen. Sickles' note to the Spanish Government, says "there is no doubt but that the alternative offered Spain is abandonment of the island, or American recognition of the insurgents." It adds: "The probabilities are that we are on the eve of serious events. The struggle will be hopeless so far as Spain is concerned, but the Government cannot resist the impulses of the people. The flame of Spanish pride is fast kindling, and the Government in striving to check it will soon be extinguished."

A dispatch from Madrid on the 16th says: "The difficulties with the United States on account of Cuba are in a fair way of settlement."

The Paris *Gaulois* states that the majority of the Prince Imperial will be announced on his next birthday, March 16.

The Indian mail steamer Carnatic has been totally wrecked in the Red Sea. Five passengers, nine of the crew, and fifteen natives were missing, and supposed to be drowned. The mails and cargo, and a large amount of specie for London, were lost.

A National Tenants' League has been organized in Ireland, which demands a perpetuity in land tenures, the placing of rents on a fixed basis, and the abolition of distress for rent.

The sculling match between Walter Brown, the American, and Joseph Saddler, of England, will come off on October 7, on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake.

Admiral Hoff, lately in command of the United States squadron in Cuban waters, informs Secretary Robeson that the struggle in Cuba will be a protracted one, unless some outside interference takes place.

Mr. Pendleton's Speech.

It is unfortunate for the Democracy of Ohio that Mr. Pendleton's lameness will prevent him from taking an active part in the canvass in that State until the campaign shall be nearly closed. It may prevent him from taking any part in it. His neighbors, irrespective of party, called on him, at his home, on Friday, and he addressed them, as reported in the *Times* elsewhere.

His opponent, Governor Hayes, takes a very rosy view of the situation, and is especially eulogistic of reconstruction, and is happy over the financial prospect. The taxpayers and business men of Ohio know whether they are oppressed and embarrassed or not, and Mr. Pendleton appeals from the statements of Governor Hayes to the experience and business condition of the State.

The market reports and money articles of the newspapers of Ohio sustain Mr. Pendleton in saying that trade is languishing; that men dependent upon their labor for means of subsistence are now suffering more than they have been for several years before; that the money market is stringent, and enterprise is hampered on account of the stringency. Men who are struggling with business difficulties will not be likely to feel as cheerful as Governor Hayes does in contemplating the future.

Mr. Pendleton proposes a reversal of Mr. Boutwell's whole policy. He would not only pay the debt in currency, but he would increase the volume of currency until it reached an amount equal to what it was when Secretary McCulloch began his policy of contraction.

Why should it not be so increased? There were not a half-dozen Republican newspapers in the country which did not assail Mr. McCulloch and his policy, and demand that Congress should put a stop to it. The Chicago *Tribune* was severe in its denunciations of him, and hearty in its commendations of Congress for restricting the power of the Secretary over contraction. It will not be denied that the country was greatly injured by his policy. Business accommodated itself as it best could to the contraction, but suffered in consequence of it, and is now suffering from it.

There is a heavy cotton crop in the South, and heavy crops of all kinds in the Northern States, but the farmers are pinched, and our merchants are all complaining that their sales are light, and that it is almost impossible for them to make collections. Within the last three years, thousands of miles of railroad have been built in the Western States, and there is now a demand for capital to push new enterprises in our Territories and the States lying between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains.

We never have had more money in the country than would supply the honest demands of trade. When it was most abundant, the nation increased more rapidly in wealth than ever before. Our population has increased; business has been extended; new channels of enterprise have been opened, in which large sums could be safely invested—and the volume of currency has been diminished. Instead of increasing it to meet new wants created by the extension of business, and growth of population, it has been contracted.

The question is not whether Mr. Boutwell has a large or small amount of greenbacks in the treasury, but whether the business necessities of the country do not demand an increase of the currency. The facts above stated are a sufficient answer to this question, and the voters of Ohio will show that they esteem them to be so. —*Chicago Times, September 13th.*

Western Patents.

The following Western patents were issued from the United States Patent office for the week ending September 7, 1869, as reported by Messrs. Farwell, Ellsworth & Co., solicitors of patents and counselors in patent causes, 162 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.:

ILLINOIS.

Plow—H. Nolte, Lincoln.
Sewing Machine—N Bradish, Jerseyville.
Stove Pipe Thimble—E. C. Chapman, Lacon.
Folding Baggage Check—E. H. Graves, Chicago.
Cultivator—John Lueth, Kankakee.
Sleigh Shoe—H. C. Overman, Chicago.
Churn—R. D. Ogburn, Lena.
Platform Scale—L. M. Severance, Dixon.
Bridge Gate—Alex. Weide, Chicago.
Lantern—Wm. Westlake, Chicago.
" " " "
Tuyers—J. W. Barron, Hillsborough.
Corn Harvester—G. W. S. Bell, Talulla.
Car Coupling—T. B. Dorn, Mattoon.
Harvester Guard—J. R. Jones & H. S. Prentice, Rockford.
Extension Chair—F. W. Lange, Chicago.
Churn—A Lloyd, Millersburg.
Wind Wheel—Ambrose I. Maxwell, Morrison.
Milk House—Fritz Schatler, Mattoon.
Corn Harvester—L. Stadtler, Bowensburg.
Mode of Fastening Artificial Teeth—E. C. Stone, Galesburg.
Plow—M. Pessier, Cairo.
Dumping Cart—M. F. Wickersham, Springfield.

FOR WISCONSIN.

Seeding Machine—D. C. & G. W. Van Brunt & H. Barber, Horicon.
Vegetable Cutter—R. Hemenway, New Cassel.
Churn— E. Reynolds, Omro.

FOR MINNESOTA.

Wind Wheel—Wm. H. Piper, Blue Earth City.

FOR IOWA.

School Desk and Seat—A. Chandler, Davenport.
Self-Closing Telegraph Key—W. C. Bowers, Wheatland.
Walking Cultivator—E. P. Lynch & H. R. Raff, Davenport.
Projectile—John D. Richards, Muscatine.
Plow—James Stephens, Agency City.
Gold Digging App.—D. Tisdale, Des Moines.
Scroll Sawing Machine—R. M. Washburn, Burlington.

FOR INDIANA.

Seeding Machine—N. C. Dawson, Steele's Post-office.
Corn Plow—L. Guthrie, Waterloo.
Double Corn Plow—L. Guthrie, Waterloo.
Ditching Machine—J. S. Anderson & J. B. Cooley, Clark Hill.
Plow—A. Boles, Kinder.
Weed Gatherer for Plows—L. M. Doddridge, New Mount Pleasant.
Bee Hive—H. M. Dunham & B. Addington, Centreville.
Horse Hay Fork—E. Raber, Roanoke.
Garden Plow—Robert Scott, La Porte.
Railway Car Body Elevator—Reuben Wells, Jeffersonville.
Hub for Vehicles—John P. Zeller, South Bend.
Forced Feed Gearing in Seeding Machines—John P. Zeller, South Bend.
Device for Marking and Planting Corn—John P. Zeller, South Bend.

—A wedding at Fort Smith, Ark., a few days ago, was interrupted when the rector came to that portion of the service which requires a vow of obedience on the part of the bride. At that critical moment there resounded through the church a most emphatic no from the lips of the lady. The clergyman threw up his hands in dismay and then closed his book, and the excitement among the spectators was intense. But one of the bridesmaids whispered something in the ear of the bride; she gave the required pledge, and thereafter all went merry as a marriage bell.

—A St. Louis dog, confined in a whisky store-room, gnawed the faucet of a cask and twenty-five gallons run to waste. The saloon keeper brought a suit against the owner of the dog and recovered one hundred dollars damages.

—The *Rural World* has no faith in any recipe for restoring or sweetening rancid butter.

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

Personal and Literary.

—Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, is 36 years old.

—Jenny Lind it is now said is *not* poor, and will *not* take operatic pupils.

—Ida Lewis is to have a homestead purchased for her near Newport.

—Bishop Payne, of the Methodist Church, in Africa, has resigned and returned to Virginia, on account of ill-health.

—Secretary Rawlins leaves a wife and three children, the youngest child being a week old at its father's death.

—A Rochester blacksmith has fallen heir to the comfortable sum of $15,000 by the death of a relative in Ireland.

—Mrs. Burton, wife of the African traveler, thinks that Dr. Livingstone is a prisoner in the hands of the King of Cozembe.

—Mr. George Peabody has returned to Georgetown, Mass. The Newburyport *Herald* says his health is not much improved.

—Another Everett, grandson of the late Edward Everett, has entered the Boston Latin School. His grandfather entered the same school in 1803.

—Gen. J. J. Byrne, Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Texas, was formerly a pressman in a newspaper office in New York city.

—It is said that Commodore Vanderbilt went to Canada to be married, so that Fisk and Gould should not get out an injunction and put his intended into the hands of a receive her.

—Mark Twain is expecting a letter with some money in it. At least, he says he has never got one yet so freighted, and he thinks the chances are narrowing down sufficiently to let one arrive before long.

—The Boston *Journal*, speaking of the story that the new Mrs. Vanderbilt had been married and divorced previous to her union with the great monarch of railroads, says there is not the least ground for the tale.

Foreign Gossip.

—London has thirty-three miles of beer shops.

—The chief theatre of Florence is still lighted by oil lamps.

—One man out of every ten thousand in the British army committed suicide last year.

—A Paris school-teacher has applied for admission to an insane asylum, because he had an irresistible desire to strangle his pupils.

—It is said that the Japanese clergy pause every fifteen minutes in their discourses, and say to their congregations, "Let us take a smoke."

—A fellow who tried Prof. Jenkin's trick of riding a velocipede on a tight rope, in Sweden was immediately pronounced a fraud, and the military had to be called out to prevent the disappointed crowd from lynching him.

—At the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held recently at Manchester, it is estimated there were about 200,000 visitors during the week it was held. The receipts were $17,000.

—Shortly before his recent severe illness, the Emperor Napoleon was urged by Nelaton, Conneau, and his other physicians to quit smoking cigarettes. The Emperor is said to have replied that smoking cigarettes was as necessary to him as food and drink.

—M'lle Marcowitz was packing her trunks for the watering places, when news was brought that Messrs. Russell and Poerze were fighting on her account. "Telegraph me who is killed," said she to the messenger; "at Baden one will have more leisure for emotion."

—The Swedish papers express no less surprise than satisfaction of a Dane who had settled some time ago in Stockholm, and recently gave $10,000 to the poor of that city, stipulating at the same time that his name should not be mentioned under any circumstances.

—A London newspaper says of Mr. Story's statue of George Peabody: "The first impression on seeing the figure is that it is something up for sale; the second, especially if there be a number of persons gathered around it, that it is an auctioneer, not for sale, but selling."

—Meissionier, a French wrestler and athlete, died recently at Avignon, from the effects of a cold contracted in swimming across a river with a little girl, whom he had found on the bank crying to get over. As his end approached, he literally struggled with the malady, and his last words were, "Oh, death, if you were a man, what short work I'd made of you."

—The King of Prussia has twenty splendid thoroughbred horses, each of which is worth over twenty-five hundred dollars. The Emperor of the French has about four times as many, some of the animals being exceedingly valuable. The stables of the Sultan are said to contain no fewer than three hundred splendid horses, the finest collection of those animals in the whole world.

—A letter from the new royal bride in Sweden states that a day or two before she was married, she wished herself to see the effect of her Paris bridal robe, and went to look at it in the saloon where her trousseau was exhibited. A ticket had been pinned to it, "Please don't touch." But the bride wanted to see how the silver had been sewed on, and did touch it. An old countess gruffly asked, "Have you not read that this robe is not to be touched, Mademoiselle?" "I have," gently answered Marguerite of Sweden, "but it is mine." Poor old dowager, she thought she would never recover.

—It is stated that the Harvard crew were obliged to give up the use of milk altogether a week before the great race, in consequence of the prevalence of cattle disease in the counties of Kent and Surrey. From the statements lately made at English agricultural societies, it appears that the disease, now running its course, is of a most virulent form, and that it has already caused a large increase in the price of meat. It attacks the foot and mouth, and produces great mortality. It is believed that the disease was introduced into England by Austrian and German cattle, and although hundreds of infected beasts are now slaughtered daily by the water side, yet the epidemic appears to be rapidly spreading.

—The Rangoon (India) *Gazette* tells a story of a fisherman of Prome who lately met with his death in the following manner: He had hooked a small fish, and, wishing to free his hands for the adjustment of his tackle placed it between his teeth. The fish made a spring down his throat and stuck in his gullet, defying all the fisherman's efforts to draw it out. He at once started for his house to procure assistance, but on the way he dropped and died. After his death it was found that there were several spines on the back of the fish, and that the fisherman's efforts to pull it out had only served to fasten these more firmly in his throat.

—A new steam omnibus has been tried in Edinburgh. The engine, with an omnibus attached, was run up and down an incline to exhibit its speed and the ease with which it could be controlled. It went up the hill at the rate of seven miles an hour, and came down at the rate of nine. It turned in the road with far greater ease than if drawn by horses, was pulled up instantaneously at the word of command, and even backed up hill. The dexterity with which it picked its way between strings of cart-horses, omnibuses and cabs, and the docility with which it stopped or turned whenever it was required, were marvelous.

—Frederick William the Third, of Prussia, was in the habit of riding out in the streets of Berlin in a very unostentatious carriage. One day his coachman drove him through a very narrow street, in the middle of which they were met by the splendid equipage of a wealthy Mecklenburg nobleman, Count Hahn. The King's coachman, of course, refused to drive aside so as to allow the Count's carriage to pass by. The Count's coachman, who did not know who was seated in the plain little carriage before him, was equally unwilling to give way. Suddenly Count Hahn sprang to his feet and shouted, indignantly, to the King's coachman, "Sirrah, do you not know that I am the rich Count Hahn?" Whereupon the King, on his part, rose, too, and said, quietly, "And you, sir, do you not know that I am the poor King of Prussia?"

Miscellaneous.

—Worcester, Mass., contains a population of 46,000. The property valuation is $30,782,150.

—Many a good man leaveth an inheritance in the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York.

—The mortality in the case of vaccinated persons is said to be only one in 450, and in the unvaccinated one in four.

—A California Justice sent to jail a boy five years old for bathing in the bay contrary to the city ordinance.

—A Milwaukee photographer, annoyed by loafing about his door, takes pictures of the crowds and exposes them to the public.

—A gentleman in Franklin, New Hampshire, notified his neighbors of the birth of a son in his family, a few evenings since, by firing a cannon.

—There were 381,800 bathers in the Boston public baths in August, an increase of 101,931 over the same month last year. Of the number 58,670 were women and girls.

—"When was Rome built?' inquired a competitive examiner. "In the night, sir." "In the night! how do you make that out?" "Why, sir, you know Rome wasn't built in a day!"

—"Waiter," said a fastidious gentleman, exhibiting a singular-looking object on the soup-ladle. "Waiter, do you know what that is, sir?" "That, sir, looks like a mouse, sir. We often find them in soup, sir. No extra charge, sir!"

—Four hundred and twenty-nine Mormon converts arrived in New York on one day recently, on their way to Utah. Most of them were from England and Wales, though there were a few from Switzerland, Denmark and Germany.

—New Orleans relates a case of absent-mindedness. A gentleman writing a letter at his breakfast table dipped his pen in the coffee and continued his letter. Noticing his mistake, he put a large lump of sugar in the ink, and then, finding his second blunder, poured the contents of the ink-stand into the coffee-cup to set it right.

—The Bride's Departure.

The bride of an hour stood smiling;
Her mother in tears was near by;
For the "pet of her life, so beguiling,"
Was soon to bid her good-bye.

Fond friends tried vainly to cheer her,
To stop up the tears that fast fell;
And she clasped her daughter still nearer,
And in agony uttered farewell!

The groom with his bride has departed,
To journey far off in strange lands,
And the mother cried out, broken-hearted,
"Well, I'm glad that gal's off my hands!"

—A Nashville negro, supposed to be dead, as he had received a sun-stroke and fallen apparently lifeless, a few days ago, was placed in an open coffin and a jury summoned. They held an inquest and rendered a verdict. They really supposed that the negro was dead. So did everybody. Even the doctors thought so. And sure enough, when they came to look, he was dead. How true it is that death comes at last to all.—*Mark Twain.*

—A prominent physician of Portage county, Ohio, relates a case within his knowledge where a boy, now some fifteen years old, has used tobacco since the age of five months. When five months old, being a nervous and fretful child, a plug of tobacco was placed in his mouth, and produced a soothing effect. The remedy was often used during infancy, and through the teething period, and before the child could talk plainly it was a confirmed tobacco chewer.

—Count Bismarck once presented a faithful but poor secretary with a portfolio bound like a book, in which were deposited 500 thalers. On meeting the secretary the next day, the Count asked him if he had perused the volume. "Yes, your highness," said the secretary; "and I was so captivated by its contents that I am waiting the appearance of the second volume with feelings of the greatest interest." The Count smiled, but said nothing. A few days afterward the secretary received a second portfolio, bound and filled like the first, on the title-page of which was the sentence: "This work is complete in two volumes."

—Life Assurance.—The important subject of Life Assurance is gradually and deservedly gaining public attention by the force of its own merits. The time is not far distant when the death of a man leaving his family unprovided for by a policy of Life Assurance, will leave a stain of neglected duty upon his character. It is a duty which every man owes to his own dependents and to the community. He who neglects is not a good husband, father or citizen. He has no right even to risk the chance of throwing the future support of his family, in case of his death, on the community at large, or on relatives and friends, when it is in his power so easily and surely to provide against all contingencies. Of all the companies doing business the Washington stands second to none.

Incidents and Accidents.

—A little boy, while flying a kite at Virginia City, Nev., the other day, stepped backward into the shaft of a mine and fell 150 feet. The boy lived long enough to be brought to the top.

—A few days ago, as a resident of St. Francis, Minn., was out in pursuit of his cows, on horseback, a hunter mistook him for a deer, and fired a charge of buckshot at him, killing him almost instantly.

—An infant child in Nevada was recently bitten on the soft part of the head by a green horse-fly, causing convulsions, from which the child died in one hour after being bitten.

—Four men engaged in tearing down an old building at Ogden Mine, near Newton, N. J., the other day, were killed by its premature fall, which buried them in the ruins. They all leave large families.

—A young man near Indianapolis, a few days ago, in sliding down from a hay-mow, run a stick in his abdomen, which broke off there. He died the next day.

—A negro orphan boy, aged 12, at Memphis, recently committed suicide in consequence of having broken a stone jug belonging to the colored family with whom he lived. To avoid punishment he jumped in the lake.

—A bird, supposed to have been an eagle, alighted on the railing of the walls of the New Haven City Hall, and soon after flying away dropped a fish, weighing three pounds, on the sidewalk, which fell writhing near a lady, frightening her considerably.

—During the month of August last the loss by fire in the United States (including those fires only where the damage in each exceeded $20,000) was $6,438,000—an increase of $3,123,000 over the same month of last year. The total loss, by such fires, during the first eight months of 1869, was $27,100,000.

—On a recent Sunday, a prominent citizen of Buffalo in attendance at St. Paul's Church, left his pew, walked up toward the pulpit during prayers, and assaulted his son-in-law who was making mouths at him. The ladies fainted, prayers ceased, a crowd gathered, and the irate old gentleman was conducted out doors.

—An intoxicated New Yorker was knocked down by the cowcatcher of an engine in Hartford, Conn., the other day, and the engine and tender passed over him. The train was stopped, and the conductor hastened back to pick up the dead body, but the drunken fellow was found to be very lively and outside the track, having by some means been thrown out between the tender and baggage car, and the first words he spoke were: "I'll make you pay for scratching my ankle in this way."

Industrial.

—Boston estimates the capital employed in the hide and leather business in Massachusetts at $20,000,000.

—The Minnesota State Treasurer thinks the State tax on railroads will pay the State expenses fifteen years hence.

—It is stated that twelve million eggs are used every year, in England and America, for the albumenization of paper.

—Minnesota now estimates the number of immigrants it will absorb during the present year at 75,000 to 100,000.

—The *Ohio Farmer* has reports from various parts of the State of wheat crops of from 30 to over 40 bushels per acre.

—A Pembroke, (N. H.,) farmer has a pig which has gained a pound and a half each day since he was big enough to weigh sixty-eight pounds.

—An enterprising Yankee has gotten up a Brussels carpet made from linen with a little wool carded in, and printed from blocks, which, when laid down over an inter lining, has the appearance of a fine "body Brussels," and all for forty cents per yard.

—The needle manufactories of Prussia produced, in 1868, 1,500 millions of every kind of needles, and used 3,000 hundred weight of iron and brass wire for knitting and hair needles, fish hooks, hooks and eyes, etc. The needles were chiefly for Asiatic markets.

Interior of the Avondale Mine.

The Avondale mine has been worked for two years. Three months ago the miners struck. They resumed work on Thursday last. The mine is entered by a shaft on the hillside. This is the only entrance. Wooden buildings, 100 feet high on 200 feet long, covered the mouth of the shaft. The mine was filled with narrow passages, from four to ten feet high, which occasionally opened into immense pockets or caves. A railroad track was laid on the bottom of each of these passages. The cars were filled with coal, three-quarters of a mile from the shaft, by the miners at work. The coal cars were then run through the various wooden-supported passages to the shaft. They were then run upon a platform, which was raised to the top of the shaft, the same as a common elevator or a vertical railway. When the cars reached the earth's surface they were run out over a trestle railway through the wooden buildings and dumped. The coal would fall in huge screens, where, in some cases, it was properly assorted, and then dumped into the cars of the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad, by which means it was taken to market.

A person wishing to enter the mine would get into an empty coal car, which was then run upon the elevator at the top of the shaft. At a given signal the empty car would drop, and at the same time a loaded car would ascend the double shaft. As the bottom was struck, the empty car would glide off into a dark passage, and a loaded car would take its place. In an instant a mule would be hitched to the empty car, which would be drawn at a rapid rate to the foot of an inclined plane. Here a train of light cars would be formed, which were then drawn up the plane by the simultaneous descent of a train of loaded cars.

The various veins of coal in the Avondale mine are some nine feet thick, and have a gentle upward slope. A passage way is cut along each vein. The tunnels are fearfully dark. Their only light is that from the miners' lamps. These safety lamps are worn on the miners' hats.

The "breasts" in which the mining is carried on sometimes resemble huge halls and rooms. One vein in the Avondale mine is thirty feet thick, and the gallery along this vein is correspondingly large. The mine is simply a vast network of black labyrinths, expanding occasionally into immense pockets or "breasts," where larger blasts than usual are made. The coal is cracked by these blasts, and loosened by the pick and shovel, after which the cars are filled. The miners work in these dark galleries in groups of from five to a dozen men. The cars hold about two tons apiece. In brisk times the mines will turn out 500 tons per day. The miners proper work by the car-load, and easily make $5 per day. The mule boys generally get $5 per week. The men who handle the cars and attend to the hoisting are also paid by the week.

As there was but one main shaft to the Avondale mine its ventilation was difficult. It had not been worked for some time, and much foul air had collected in the damp places. Besides the bad air generated by the men and horses, and by the burning of lamps and gunpowder, inflammable gasses issue from crevices in the coal. These gasses mingle with the foul air of the mine, and will explode on the approach of a lighted candle. This gas is the fire-damp so much dreaded by the miners. To breathe it thirty seconds is sure death.

The fire-damp is composed of carburetted hydrogen, and the choke-damp of carbonic. When blasting for coal it will frequently issue in jets called blowers. At times, when the cavities are broken into the coal by picks or crowbars, these blowers will burst out, creating a singing noise by the force current. The great danger is from opening pent-up reservoirs holding, under great pressure, immense bodies of gas disseminated through large areas of coal, or collected in abandoned workings.

When such bodies are inflamed, the whole atmosphere of that portion of the mine explodes, and the coal dust floating through the passages is ignited. The mine is like the interior of a fiery furnace. The flames rush through the long corrodors, causing repeated explosions. In some cases they spring up the shafts as if issuing from the crater of the volcano. The subterranean walls are frequently shaken as if by an earthquake. The miners in the workings, their lights blown out by the force of the explosion, hasten through the dark passages, stumbling over heaps of rubbish.

It is possible that the accident at the Avondale mine was caused by one of these explosions. Persons entering the mine complain of the sulphurous fumes choking up the corridors. The mine was ventilated by a furnace at the bottom of the shaft. By this furnace the air was made to circulate through the complicated passages of the mine. The air for feeding the furnace was of course drawn from the lower part of the mine.

Avondale mine has but one shaft. That was divided by an air-tight partition into an upcast and a downcast. Partitions across the passages below caused the air to pass to any and all desired points before it reached the passage leading to the furnace. Ingenious expedients were adopted to regulate the currents of air and to cause only the air which had passed through the purer portions of the mine to feed the fire, lest the more impure currents should become inflamed, and the explosions follow back into the most remote workings. The partitions across the great gangways along which the coal was run to the shaft was furnished with doors, which were opened and shut as the coal cars passed through. The furnace was the sole means of ventilation.

The cause of the disaster will never be known. At early morn a stream of fire shot up the shaft with frightful rapidity, and the buildings above were wrapped in flames so quickly that the engineers and others barely had time to escape. The wood of the shaft either caught fire from the furnace or the rushing blaze came from the lighting of a fire damp within the mine. The dryness of the mine favors the former supposition, but the sulphurous gases choking the explorers, and the fleetness of the fire, would indicate an ignition of a fire damp. In either case every soul in the mine has perished.—*New York Sun.*

A USEFUL BOOK.

Laws of Business for all the States of the Union, with forms and directions for all transactions, by Theophilus Parsons, LL. D., Professor of Law in Harvard University. JONES, JUNKIN & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ills.

"Laws of Business" is the only book of the kind ever brought out in this country under the authority of so high a name in jurisprudence as that of Theophilus Parsons, of Harvard University.

It is a work of wonderful comprehensiveness, of a style remarkable for its perspicuity, thoroughness, and the very great clearness with which all the vast variety of topics it embraces are discussed and the entirely lucid and intelligible manner in which they are exhibited to even ordinary understandings.

We believe we are fully justified in pronouncing this a masterly work of its kind—*quite unlike and far superior to anything in the shape of a business law book for general use that has hitherto been seen.* It places within the reach and within the clear apprehension of every intelligent business man and woman, a complete statement of all the rules, forms, and principles of the laws of business.

It is specially a book for the people. The merchant, the farmer, the manufacturer, the trader, all ought to have such a book for a guide in business. Agents wanted.

The Fever and Ague Season.

When the leaves begin to change, remittent and intermittent fevers make their appearance. From the surface of the earth, bathed nightly in heavy dews, from marshes and swamps, surcharged with moisture, from the dying foliage of the woods, from festering pools and sluggish streams, the sun of September evolves clouds of miasmatic vapor perilous to health and life. The body, deprived by the burning temperature of July and August of much of its vigor and elasticity, is not in a proper plight to resist malaria; and hence all diseases that are produced by a depraved condition of the atmosphere are particularly prevalent in the Fall.

There is no reason why the health of thousands of people should be thus sacrificed. A preparatory course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is a certain protection against the epidemics and endemics which Autumn brings in its train. Let all dwellers in unhealthy localities, liable to such visitations, give heed to the warning and advice conveyed in this advertisement, and they may bid defiance to the foul exhalations which are now rising, night and day, from the soil around them. No farm-house in the land should be without this invaluable exhilarant and invigorant at any period of the year, but especially in the Fall. It is not safe to go forth into the chill, misty atmosphere of a September morning or evening with the stomach unfortified by a tonic, and of all the tonics which medical chemistry has yet given to the world, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are admitted to be the purest, the most wholesome, and the most beneficial.

Let all who desire to escape the bilious attacks, bowel complaints and malarious fevers, take the BITTERS at least twice a day throughout the present season. It is as wholesome as it is infallible. Look to the trade-mark, "HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS," engraved on the label and embossed on the bottle, and their revenue stamp covering the cork, as counterfeits and imitations abound.

A Grand and Merited Success.—We learn that so great has become the demand for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy of late, that instead of grinding and preparing the ingredients which enter into its composition, in a common druggist's mortar, the proprietor has had to resort to a large set of French Bur Mill Stones, which are run by water power. When it is considered that it is but a short time since the remedy was discovered and put on sale, this may truly be said to entirely eclipse the success which has met the remedies of Ayer, Janes, Moffat, Townsend, and the whole fraternity of proprietary medicine venders. Where there is such success, there must be some merit. It is for sale in almost every drug store in the land, and is also sold largely and sent through the mail at sixty cents per package.—*Buffalo Evening Post.*

Valuable information from the Rev. Jabez S. Swan, a clergyman of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation: New London, Feb., 1851.

DR. S. A. WEAVER,

Dear Sir:—I feel compelled by a sense of duty to the suffering, to say in regard to your Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, that I have used it in my family for more than one year with most decidedly happy results. I consider it adapted completely to sustain the reputation which is claimed for it. In a number of cases within my knowledge, where it has been taken for Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, it has been attended with complete success, when other remedies had completely failed.

Sold by all Druggists.

The purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1869.

BEEF CATTLE—Fair to Prime	$14.00	@	$15.25
HOGS—Live	9.50	@	10.50
SHEEP—Fair to Prime	4.75	@	7.00
COTTON—Middling	.30	@	.30½
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.25	@	7.00
WHEAT—Spring, No. 2	1.45	@	1.48
RYE—Western	1.14	@	1.20
CORN—Western Mixed	1.12	@	1.15
OATS—Western	.61	@	.63
PORK—Mess	30.25	@	30.50
LARD	.17¼	@	.19½
GOLD—136¼			

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	$7.25	@	$7.75
Prime	6.50	@	7.00
Fair Grades	5.25	@	6.25
Medium	3.75	@	5.00
STOCK CATTLE—Common	3.50	@	4.75
Inferior	2.50	@	3.25
HOGS—Live	8.35	@	10.00
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	8.00	@	4.50
BUTTER—Choice	.30	@	.32
EGGS—Fresh	.20	@	.21
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	7.00	@	8.25
Spring Extra	5.50	@	7.50
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.84½	@	.85
Barley—No. 2	1.45	@	1.46
Oats—No. 1	.44	@	.44½
Rye—No. 2	.91½	@	.92
Wheat—Spring, No. 1	1.24½	@	1.25
No. 2	1.22¼	@	1.22½
LARD	.18¼	@	.18½
PORK—Mess, New	33.25	@	33.50

CINCINNATI.

BEEF CATTLE	$3.00	@	$6.50
HOGS—Live	7.75	@	9.50
SHEEP—Live	2.00	@	4.50
FLOUR—Family	6.00	@	6.25
WHEAT—New Red	1.20	@	1.25
CORN—Shelled, Mixed	1.04	@	1.05
OATS—No. 1	.52	@	.54
RYE—No. 1	1.00	@	1.02
BARLEY—Fall	1.60	@	1.65
LARD	.18	@	.18½
PORK—Mess	31.75	@	32.00

ST. LOUIS.

BEEF CATTLE—Choice	$5.25	@	$6.50
Good to Prime	3.50	@	5.00
HOGS—Live	8.00	@	10.25
SHEEP—Good to Choice	4.00	@	5.00
FLOUR—Spring XX	5.00	@	5.75
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1.12	@	1.16
CORN—Mixed	.85	@	.90
OATS—Mixed	.46	@	.47
RYE	.84	@	.85
BARLEY—No. 2 Spring	1.20	@	1.25
PORK—Mess	33.00	@	33.25
LARD	.18½	@	.20

MILWAUKEE.

FLOUR—Spring Extra	$5.75	@	$6.25
WHEAT—Spring No. 1	1.23	@	1.23½
No. 2	1.20	@	1.20½
CORN—No. 2	.84	@	.85
OATS—No. 2	.44	@	.44½
RYE—No. 1	.87	@	.87½
BARLEY—Common to Prime	1.10	@	1.40

CLEVELAND.

FLOUR—XX Spring	$6.25	@	$7.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1.32	@	1.33
CORN—No. 1 Shelled	.97	@	.98
OATS—No. 1	.50	@	.51
RYE—No. 1	1.00	@	1.05
BARLEY	1.25	@	1.30

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Miscellaneous Reading.

RICH AND POOR.

"We stand on the brink of the spirit world,
Thou and I!
In the dim sick chamber, the breathing space
Ere we meet the Destroyer, face to face!
Hast thou set thy house in order aright
For the visible advent of the night?
And made thy peace with the world thou leavest?
So well. Now tell me for what thou grievest
Most deeply? What treasure has life bestowed
And retaken? What losses lie back on its road?"

"Losses! aay more than my fast falling breath
Can reckon, ere hushed in the silence of death.
Youth, with its pulses so strong and so fleet,
Its bloom and its health, its freshness and heat!
This, this, was the first!
Then Love, the illusion,—the gilded deceit!
Whose barb fretted sorest, the snare was so sweet,
And so tenderly nurst!
Then Rank and Rule,—for the nations bowed
At my fiat alone,—the admiring crowd
That hailed my triumph, followed after
My fall, with mocking, stinging laughter
That rings in my memory yet!
And wealth followed next. Ah, my gold, precious gold,
The last of my treasures escaped from my hold!
The deep insatiate greedy sea,
Swallowed my priceless argosy!
Such are my losses! what of thine?"

"Life gave me but little, I toiled from my birth,
For clothing and food—a mere corner of earth.
Life gave me no childhood glad, happy, and free,
Care came to my cradle, and rocked with me.
But my dearest gift was bestowed at first,
The mother who bore me, who watched and nurst.
My earliest grief, my earliest loss,
Lie underneath the rough-hewn cross.
Next (crowning bliss of human life),
Came down, direct from heaven, a love
Soft, tender, as the brooding dove,—
Embodied in the sweetest wife
That ever made a lowly nook
Shine like a page from heaven's own book!
Dear! in thine early death, the second
Of my life's losses may be reckoned.
My earthly riches did comprise
But the bright gems of loving eyes:
My only wealth, the golden hair
That fell in tendril curls, so fair
The kindred sunbeams loved to linger,
And point them out with loving finger!
My little child—last gift—last loss—
Still do they gleam my sleep across!
These are the gifts, Life gave—and took,
Three low graves in a churchyard nook!"

"And what of these treasures will Death restore
At the open valves of the heavenly door?"

"Will he give back my power, my rank, and name,
My false lost love, my earthly fame?
My gold won back from the deep dark sea,
Will death give these treasures back to me—
To my eager grasp restore?
No! I crave this dross of the earth in vain—
Immortality gives not back again
These weeds on our long life shore!
On the giddy verge of thine awful sea,
Oh, merciful Death, is there nought for me?"

"And what dost thou render back,
Of the three dear treasures I yielded thee,
Oh Death? has thou stored them up for me.
In all the bloom of the better land
Three glorious angels waiting stand
To greet me at the door!
Poor have I been, in life's golden dross,
But love, my only human loss,

In Heaven is a priceless stone:
No thief could ravish, no moth could fret
The gems and gold in that treasury set,
Or cankering rust decay!
Friend, tell me which is the rich—the poor—
Thou or I?" —*Once a Week.*

Mark Twain's Experience in Journalism.

I was told by a physician that a Southern climate would improve my health, and so I went down to Tennessee and got a berth on the *Morning Glory and Johnson County War-Whoop*, as associate editor. When I went on duty I found the chief editor sitting tilted back in a three-legged chair with his feet on a pine table. There was another pine table in the room, and another afflicted chair, and both were half buried under newspapers and scraps and sheets of manuscript. There was a wooden box of sand, sprinkled with cigar stubs and "old soldiers," and a stove with a door hanging by its upper hinge. The chief editor had a long tailed black cloth frock coat on, and white linen pants. His boots were small and neatly blacked. He wore a ruffled shirt, and a large seal ring, a standing collar of obsolete pattern and a checkered neckerchief with the ends hanging down. Date of costume, about 1848. He was smoking a cigar and trying to think of a word, and in pawing his hair for it, he had rumpled his locks a good deal. He was scowling fearfully, and I judged that he was concocting a particularly knotty editorial. He told me to take the exchanges and skim through them and write up the "Spirit of the Tennessee Press," condensing into the article all of their contents that seemed of interest.

I wrote as follows:

"SPIRIT OF THE TENNESSEE PRESS.

"The editors of the *Semi-Weekly Earthquake* evidently labor under a misapprehension with regard to the Ballyhack railroad. It is not the object of the company to leave Buzzardville off to one side. On the contrary they consider it one of the most important points along the line, and consequently can have no desire to slight it. The gentlemen of the *Earthquake* will, of course, take pleasure in making the correction.

"John W. Blossom, Esq., the able editor of the Higginsville *Thunderbolt and Battle Cry of Freedom*, arrived in the city yesterday. He is stopping at the Van Buren House.

"We observe that our cotemporary of the Mud Springs *Morning Howl* has fallen into the error of supposing that the election of Van Werter is not an established fact, but he will have discovered his mistake before this reminder reaches him, no doubt. He was doubtless misled by incomplete election returns.

"It is pleasant to note that the city of Blathersville is endeavoring to contract with some New York gentlemen to pave its well nigh impassable streets with the Nicolson pavement. But it is difficult to accomplish a desire like this since Memphis got some New Yorkers to do a like service for her and then declined to pay for it. However, the *Daily Hurrah* still urges the measure with ability, and seems confident of ultimate success.

"We are pained to learn that Col. Bascom, chief editor of the *Dying Shriek for Liberty*, fell in the street a few evenings since and broke his leg. He has lately been suffering with debility, caused by over-work and anxiety on account of sickness in his family, and it is supposed that he fainted from the exertion of walking too much in the sun."

I passed my manuscript over to the chief editor for acceptance, alteration or destruction. He glanced at it and his face clouded. He ran his eye down the pages, and his countenance grew portentous. It was easy to see that something was wrong. Presently he sprang up and said:

"Thunder and lightning! Do you suppose I am going to speak of those cattle that way? Do you suppose my subscribers are going to stand such gruel as that? Give me the pen!"

I never saw a pen scrape and scratch its way so viciously, or plow through another man's verbs and adjectives so relentlessly. While he was in the midst of his work somebody shot at him through the open window and marred the symmetry of his ear.

"Ah," said he, "that is that scoundrel Smith, of the *Moral Volcano*—he was due yesterday." And he snatched a navy revolver from his belt and fired. Smith dropped, shot in the thigh. The shot spoiled Smith's aim, who was just taking a second chance, and he crippled a stranger. It was me. Merely a finger shot off.

Then the chief editor went on with his erasures and interlineations. Just as he finished them a hand-grenade came down the stove-pipe, and the explosion shivered the stove into a thousand fragments. However, it did no further damage, except that a vagrant piece knocked a couple of my teeth out.

"That stove is utterly ruined," said the chief editor.

I said I believed it was.

"Well, no matter—don't want it this kind of weather. Now here is the way this stuff ought to be written."

I took the manuscript. It was scarred with erasures and interlineations till its mother wouldn't have known it, if it had one. It now read as follows:

"SPIRIT OF THE TENNESSEE PRESS."

"The inveterate liars of the *Semi-Weekly Earthquake* are evidently endeavoring to palm off upon a noble and chivalrous people another of their vile and brutal falsehoods with regard to that most glorious conception of the nineteenth century, the Ballyhack railroad. The idea that Buzzardville was to be left off at one side originated in their own fulsome brains—or rather in the settlings which *they* regard as brains. They had better swallow this lie, and not stop to chew it, either, if they want to save their abandoned, reptile carcasses the cowhiding they so richly deserve.

"That ass, Blossom, of the Higginsville *Thunderbolt and Battle-Cry of Freedom*, is down here again, bumming his board at the Van Buren.

"We observe that the besotted blackguard of the Mud Springs *Morning Howl* is giving out, with his usual propensity for lying, that Van Werter is not elected. The heaven-born mission of journalism is to disseminate truth—to eradicate error—to educate, refine and elevate the tone of public morals and manners, and make all men more gentle, more virtuous, more charitable, and in all ways better and holier and happier—and yet this black-hearted villain, this hell-spawned miscreant, prostitutes his great office persistently to the dissemination of falsehood, calumny, vituperation and degrading vulgarity. His paper is notoriously unfit to take into the people's homes, and ought to be banished to the gambling hells and brothels, where the mass of reeking pollution which does duty as its editor lives and moves, and has his being.

"Blathersville wants a Nicolson pavement—it wants a jail and poor house more. The idea of a pavement in a one-horse town with two gin-mills and blacksmith shop in it, and that mustard-plaster of a newspaper, the *Daily Hurrah!* Better borrow of Memphis, where the article is cheap. The crawling insect, Buckner, who edits the *Hurrah*, is braying about this pavement business with his customary loud-mouth imbecility, and imagining that he is talking sense. Such foul, mephitic scum as this venomous Buckner are a disgrace to journalism.

"That degraded ruffian Bascom, of the *Dying Shriek for Liberty*, fell down and broke his leg yesterday—pity it wasn't his neck. He says it was 'debility caused by over-work and anxiety!' It was debility caused by trying to lug six gallons of forty-rod whisky around town when his hide is only gauged for four, and anxiety about where he was going to bum another six. He 'fainted from the exertion of walking too much in the sun!' And well he might say that—but if he would walk *straight* he would get just as far and not have to walk half as much. For years the pure air of this town has been rendered perilous by the deadly breath of this perambulating pestilence, this pulpy bloat, this steaming, animated tank of mendacity, gin and profanity, this Bascom! Perish all such from out the sacred and majestic mission of journalism!"

"Now *that* is the way to write—peppery and to the point. Mush-and-milk journalism gives me the fan-tads."

About this time a brick came through the window with a splintering crash, and gave me a considerable of a jolt in the middle of the back. I moved out of range—I began to feel in the way. The chief said:

"That was the Colonel, likely. I've been expecting him for two days. He will be up, now, right away."

He was correct. The "Colonel" appeared in the door a moment afterward, with a dragon revolver in his hand. He said:

"Sir, have I the honor of addressing the white-livered poltroon who edits this mangy sheet?"

"You have—be seated, sir—be careful of the chair, one of the legs is gone. I believe I have the pleasure of addressing the blatant, black-hearted scoundrel, Col. Blatherskite Tecumseh?"

"The same. I have a little account to settle with you. If you are at leisure, we will begin."

"I have an article on the 'Encouraging Progress of Moral and Intellectual Development in America,' to finish, but there is no hurry. Begin."

Both pistols rang out their fierce clamor at the same instant. The chief lost a lock of hair, and the Colonel's bullet ended its career in the fleshy part of my thigh. The Colonel's left shoulder was clipped a little. They fired again. Both missed their men this time, but I got my share, a shot in the arm. At the third fire both gentlemen were wounded slightly, and I had a knuckle chipped. I then said I believed I would go out and take a walk, as this was a private matter and I had a delicacy about participating in it further. But both gentlemen begged me to keep my seat and assured me that I was not in the way. I had thought differently, up to this time.

They then talked about the elections and the crops awhile, and I fell to tying up my wounds. But presently they opened fire again with animation, and every shot took effect—but it is proper to remark that five out of the six fell to my share. The sixth one mortally wounded the Colonel, who remarked, with fine humor, that he would have to say good morning, now, as he had business up town. He then inquired the way to the undertaker's, and left. The chief turned to me and said:

"I am expecting company to dinner and shall have to get ready. It will be a favor to me if you will read proof and attend to the customers."

I winced a little at the idea of attending to the customers, but I was too bewildered by the fusillade that was still ringing in my ears to think of anything to say. He continued:

"Jones will be here at three. Cowhide him. Gillespie will call earlier, perhaps—throw him out of the window. Ferguson will be along about four—kill him. That is all for to-day, I believe. If you have any odd time, you may write a blistering article on the police—give the Chief Inspector rats. The cowhides are under the table; weapons in the drawer—ammunition there in the corner—lint and bandages up there in the pigeon holes. In case of accident, go to Lancet, the surgeon, down stairs. He advertises—we take it out in trade."

He was gone. I shuddered. At the end of the next three hours I had been through perils so awful that all peace of mind and all cheerfulness had gone from me. Gillespie had called, and thrown *me* out of the window. Jones arrived promptly, and when I got ready to do the cowhiding, he took the job off my hands. In an encounter with a stranger, not in the bill of fare, I had lost my scalp. Another stranger, by the name of Thompson, left me a mere wreck and ruin of chaotic rags.—*Buffalo Express.*

—Gilbert Whipple, of Sheffield, Lorain county, Ohio, while examining a head of wheat, a fortnight ago, shelled out the grain and tossed it into his mouth. One of the kernels was not divested of its shell and beard, and the beard soon reached the throat, where it lodged, and no effort could remove it. It soon became very troublesome and painful. Swelling followed, succeeded by suppuration, but still the beard was not carried off. A second swelling and breaking failed to bring relief. It was difficult for the sufferer to take necessary food, and his case was said to be both painful and alarming.

—In a jar in New Albany, Ind., sealed up fourteen years ago, the peaches are as fresh as ever.

The Avondale Horror.

It is utterly impossible adequately to described the terrible scenes of bitter anguish among the women and children outside the lines during the time of the hoisting and bringing out the dead. Such terrific and heartrending cries of agony and distress, such weeping and wailing, it falls to the lot of but few to witness. All night long the cries of women and children were heard upon the extensive walls of the colliery, and up and down the road that skirts the hillside. It is impossible to convey any correct idea of the dreariness of this night scene, broken by the sobbings and moanings of these distressed widows and orphans; the whole sufficient to appal the senses and chill the blood. Many of the distressed women, acknowledging and realizing to its full extent the awful situation of their husbands and sons, were sitting and walking in front of their houses all night long, uttering low, plaintive, and pitiful sounds. It was almost impossible to get their attention even for a moment in order to express a hope for better things to come out of the uncertainty. They realized the worst. Hope was gone—the last ray extinguished. "Pity my poor little ones" was a constant expression, which will be appreciated with double and triple force when we consider the destitute condition occasioned by the strike which has but just ended. All these homes are in a most miserable condition. These people need immediate help. During the day, while the bodies were being taken out, the expressions of countenance of these poor creatures in waiting along the line were awful. As one body after another was taken out and uncovered for recognition the pent up agony would seem to burst forth anew in the most distressing manner. When it was announced that the body of Mr. Evans was found, with a son embraced in each arm, the anguish of the wife and mother was most afflicting, as she ran up the road distracted with grief. Other anxious faces are here—there are wives looking for husbands and sons, mothers looking for their dead boys, and sisters looking for fathers and brothers. In passing one house, one poor frantic woman was groaning under the burden of a lost husband and sons, and uttering the pitiful cry of "Who will care for my poor children now?" That beseeching, heartrending petition is often heard upon every hand, "Oh God, be merciful!" "Have pity!" It is sufficient to chill the blood in the veins to behold such scenes and hear such cries. One woman was seen standing with a little one in her arms and three or four tugging away at her skirts, lisping "papa," "papa;" she, in the depths of her despair, seemed intently gazing with upturned countenance upon some bright object of a cherished faith. There were no tears at Avondale yesterday—the depths of agony were too great for such an expression, for the wild and impassioned grief seems as if it would rend the very soul and distract the mind. It cannot run away in tears. The hardest heart must be moved to offer substantial pity to these poor unfortunates. Come forward quickly. A good work is yet before us. The wires will soon complete the list of sufferers.—*Scranton Republican, September 9.*

The French "Senatus Consultum."

PARIS, September 12.

The *Journal Official* publishes the text of the *Senatus Consultum*, which is promulgated in the name of the Emperor, and signed by Rouher, and countersigned by Duvergier. The following is a synopsis of the document:

ARTICLE 1. The Emperor and *Corps Legislatif* have the privilege of initiating laws.

ART. 2. The Ministers are dependent on the Emperor. They deliberate under his Presidency; are responsible, but can only be impeached by the Senate.

ART. 3. The Ministers may be members of either chamber. They have free access to and the right to speak in both.

ART. 4. The sittings of the Senate are open to the public, but on demand of five members the Senate may go into secret session.

ART. 5. The Senate, after pointing out modifications in a bill, may send it back for further consideration by the Corps Legislatif. It may, in any case, oppose the promulgation of a bill, and in such case the bill cannot be presented to the Corps Leigislatif again during the same session.

ART. 6. The Corps Legislatif elects its own officers at the opening of each session. The Senate and Corps Legislatif make their own internal regulations.

ART. 7. Every individual member of the Senate and Corps Legislatif has the right of interpellation, votes of confidence or want of confidence, and orders *de jour*. Motions can be adopted, but they must be referred to the bureaus, as a matter of right, whenever the Government demands it, and the bureaus will then appoint a commission to consider the matter, on whose report the Corps will decide whether to accept or reject the vote.

ART. 8. No amendment of a bill can be discussed unless it has been previously sent to the committee which considered the bill, and also communicated to the Government. If the Government and committee disagree on the amendment, the Council of State shall pronounce its opinion, but the final decision rests with the Corps Legislatif.

ART. 9. The budgets are presented and voted by articles.

ART. 10. All modifications in custom and postal tariffs made through treaties with foreign nations will require a law to make them binding.

ART. 11. The relations of the Emperor, Senate, and Corps Legislatif are changed only in so far as they are modified by this *Senatus Consultum*. Their formal intercourse will be settled hereafter by imperial decree.

ART. 12. Certain articles of the constitution inconsistent with the above provisions are abrogated.

The Powell Expedition.

By the courtsey of William B. Dougall, Esq., of the Desert Telegraph Line, we learn that the Powell expedition, concerning the supposed loss of which there was so much excitement a few weeks since, arrived safely at the mouth of the Rio Virgin, on the Colorado river, on the 30th ult. Major J. W. Powell himself had arrived at St. George in good health, and expects to reach this city *en route* to his home East in a few days. It is interesting to know that all that was necessary to the success of the expedition was saved at the time the boat was lost, of which accident mention has been made in previous communications from him, and that his trip has been a successful one. The Colorado river has now received a thorough exploration. Lieutenant Ives explored the river up to about the point where Major Powell has landed, and the Major has doubtless given it a thorough examination from the place where he launched upon its waters.—*Salt Lake City News, Sept. 7.*

—At New Hampton, England, some houses, designed for laborers, have been built in a novel style. Straw is compressed into slabs, soaked in a solution of flint, to render them fire-proof, both sides coated with a kind of cement, and of these slabs the cottages are built. By ingenious contrivances the quantity of joiner-work is much reduced, and the chimney is so constructed as to secure warmth with the smallest amount of fuel, and at the same time to heat a drying closet. The cost of a single cottage of this description, combining "all the requirements of health, decency and comfort," is only $425.

National Slander.

"A GOOD report maketh the bones fat," and it neither requires the authority of Solomon nor of Shakspeare to warrant the condemnation of him who filches away a good name. As if by instinct, savage and civilized alike have ranked slanderers among the most despicable of evil doers, and in earlier and later times the ingenuity of law makers has been taxed to invent means of punishment which should be a special disgrace and terror to evil doers, as "the blanks" and other devices prove. The maligner is without excuse. The frequenter of Billingsgate, when she hurls the choicest gems of her rich vocabulary at an obnoxious opponent, may have passion or provocation to palliate the offense, but when a newspaper writer, impersonal and unassailed, deliberately proclaims to all Europe and Asia—to all whom his printed page may reach, or his evil speaking be reported—that a large section of the nation are "repudiators," or so unprincipled and dishonest as to purpose to cheat their creditors, and have commenced to lay their plans for doing so, and thus warns all to be on their guard against such disreputable persons, he commits a crime not against his opponents alone, but against the nation at large—against friends and foes alike—which no provocation could palliate, and not even the truth could justify; or if it were true, he would be a great ninny who could thus permit political antipathies to induce him to proclaim his nation's dishonor.

Of this crime the party sheets have been guilty which declared the Democratic platform at the last election to be Repudiation, and who now reiterate the libel in regard to Mr. Pendleton and his policy. These prints proclaim on the Exchanges of London, Paris and Berlin, that it is not safe to trust the American people—that a large section of them, the Democrats, abetted and encouraged by no considerable number of Republicans, intend to repudiate their just obligations and cheat the national creditors out of their just rights. Men themselves honorable and upright value the information at its true worth, and don't believe a word of it; but speculators and the dishonest use the aspersion to damage the nation's credit and promote their own selfish ends, to the great detriment of others. Neither Mr. Pendleton nor any large section of the American people have any intention of repudiating the nation's just obligations, but firmly propose that every cent of them shall be honestly and honorably paid. They refuse, however, and rightly refuse, as the merchant does, to pay that which is not due. They refuse to put their hands into the people's pockets to pay swindling claims. They refuse to allow an unscrupulous and dominant law-defying majority to mulct the nation in sums to meet their own, not the nation's obligations—obligations contracted for their own party purposes, and not for the nation's advantage; and because they thus oppose wrong and injustice, the cry of Repudiation is raised.

Of course the dominant party claim that the nation is liable for the sums they allege and which their opponents deny. And what would the most honorable of our merchants do in such circumstances? They would at once appeal to the law, and each would comply with the court's decision, whether satisfied with it or not. That is exactly the course those falsely accused of repudiation are willing to pursue, and they are willing to pay every dollar which may be decreed by law as justly owing. This is the usual course adopted by business men who disagree as to their accounts, and the allegation that it is repudiation is tantamount to an allegation that business men in America and elsewhere are in the regular habit of repudiating their just debts. The cause must indeed be a desperate one when such an argument is required for its support, and the party using it and claiming to be the party of honesty, truth, and fair dealing, would be comical if not something worse.—*New York Evening Express.*

Pendleton.

IN Cincinnati, on the 10th instant, a large number of the friends of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton called at his residence and insisted on a speech. Mr. Pendleton finally consented, and spoke over an hour. The following portions of his speech are reported by telegraph:

"I cannot agree with Gov. Hayes, that all vexed questions of our national politics are wisely and happily settled—that the great questions of liberty and union, and the reconstruction of the Union, have been made safe. I cannot agree that retrenchment, economy and honesty have been introduced into the management of the Federal expenditures—that the debt has been decreased, and is in the course of decreasing, as he states it—that the burdens of taxation have been reduced, and their weight upon the people has been lightened—that sound judgment and freedom from bad influences have been brought into exercise by the immense power of the Secretary of the Treasury; that business is active—that enterprise is active—that vigor and energy and industry are bountifully rewarded—that employment is abundant—that daily toil is fairly compensated—that commerce on the ocean and on the land is prosperous; and, therefore, I cannot serenely, as does our worthy Governor, turn my face from all the questions of Federal politics, and look only at State affairs. It ought to be. If it were not for schemes of consolidation—if State affairs were left to State management—if Federal affairs were kept within the scope of the constitutional provisions, it would be so. But I cannot pretend to believe what I know to be false. I cannot say that the Union is restored when Virginia and Mississippi and Texas are under military governments; Union is restored when justice is administered by a drum-head court-martial; the Constitution is maintained when we know that the Supreme Court is only waiting an opportunity to declare the reconstruction acts unconstitutional. I oppose the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment, because it is a material, radical change in our system of government. It destroys the relation of the States of the Federal Union which the Constitution established. The Government then takes away from the States, without their consent, that essential attribute of a self-governing country—the right to determine who shall exercise the right of suffrage, because it was intended to, and will, introduce negro suffrage in Ohio against the will of the people. Two years ago the people of Ohio, without distinction of party, by an immense majority, refused to amend the State Constitution, after full argument and full consideration of negro suffrage. I see no reason to believe that they have changed their opinion. I object to its adoption, because by the strongest implication it confers upon Congress and reserves to the States the right to exclude from the ballot persons of our own white race, because of their nativity, creed, want of education, or poverty, and prohibits the exclusion of another race. If the interpretation of Senator Morton and Senator Howard be correct, under this amendment of Congress, States may exclude Irishmen, Germans, Catholics, Protestants or poor men from enjoying suffrage, but no negroes or Mongolians. I object to its adoption, because it is part and parcel of a scheme to flood the country with the forced importation of an immense number of Chinese, of coolies, and bring into our midst an alien race, and repeat in a more difficult form the social and governmental questions which have so unhappily divided our people.

"The last report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that he is hoarding $101,214,336 in coin and $12,144,000 in currency. Why? To what good purpose? The customs of half a year are thus paying six per cent. in gold interest on the public debt, and the Secretary is hoarding this immense amount each month with a great parade. He sells six or nine millions, and with the proceeds buys bonds, giving in the market for them 25 per cent. above par. They are now redeemable on their face, by law, in legal-tender notes. Holders gave legal-tender for them when legal-tender notes were worth not more than half what they now are. Contraction brings a universal fall of prices of goods and labor, while debts, taxes and money obligations remain fixed. The man who has money becomes richer. The system is radically unjust. The debt contracted on our expanded currency should be paid in the same currency. The dollar which is paid should be of the same value as the dollar which was loaned. The whole policy of the Administration should be reversed. Pay the debt; pay it honestly, according to the contract; pay it in money as valuable as that which was received for it; pay it in legal-tender notes; abolish the national bank system; pay off the bonds on which they are founded; save the yearly interest; use every appliance of economy and management in advancing this policy—then, when the debt is paid, when the taxes are reduced; when seventy-five millions will suffice for the Government, when all property is subjected to a just rule of taxation, if it be advisable to contract the currency and resume specie payments, it can be effected without disaster, and the inevitable suffering can be borne."

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—A row of currant-bushes in Pittsfield, Mass., planted alternately with raspberries, is entirely free from the currant-worm, which destroyed all others in its vicinity.

—Walnut-leaves, infused in water and applied with a sponge to those parts of a horse which are most sensitive to flies, will, it is said, secure him against the attacks of his ticklish assailant.

—The Massachusetts *Ploughman* very appropriately calls attention to the importance of having good roads on the farm, as well as having the public thoroughfares in good condition.

—The Utica *Herald* gives three rules for renovating old pastures: 1. In winter lime them in wet places. 2. In summer mow them where bushy. 3. Keep sheep on them, and feed the sheep with beans and oil cake.

—A sworn foe of curculios writes that he has been very successful in his crusade against them by the use of oat-straw, which he places on burning coals, and treats the pests to a thorough smoking while the dew is yet on the trees. Two or three repetitions secure a good crop of fruit.

—To cook onions, a writer in the *Western Rural* says: "Peel, wash and put them into boiling milk and water (water alone will do, but is not so good); when nearly tender, salt them; when tender, take them up, pepper them and put some butter on them, and they are ready for use.

"Take large onions and parboil them; roast them before a fire with their skins on, turning as they require; peel and send them to the table whole; serve with melted butter.

"Peel, slice, and fry them brown in butter or nice dripping."

—An "accurate farmer" has given the *Country Gentleman* his experience in feeding cut feed and meal to his horses. He cuts oat straw to the length of an inch and mixes with this corn meal and bran in equal quantities, and so feeds that each horse has a bushel of the straw, and three quarts of the meal and bran, twice a day. One hundred pounds of this mixture of corn meal and bran he finds will keep a working horse in good condition one week. He is satisfied that this costs less than two-thirds the cost of keeping a horse on uncut dry hay and whole grain.

—Graham Bread.—Take two or three pints of warm water and pour on your risings the same as for other bread. Stir in flour enough to make a stiff batter, drop into deep dishes, let it rise nicely, then bake slowly. Or, if you wish a sweeter and more wholesome article still, procure some cast iron bread pans, take some cold water, or, if the flour becomes old, warm it a little, stir in flour until the batter will drop nicely, grease your dishes with a little fresh butter, then fill and bake in a hot oven about thirty minutes.—*Western Rural.*

—Foul Water.—It has been long known to intelligent persons that foul water is one of the agents for the diffusion of disease, but even these will be astonished to be assured, as Sir William Jenner positively assured the last meeting of the British Medical Association, at Leeds, that two of the most fearful diseases, cholera and typhoid fever, are mainly if not entirely propagated by the drinking of contaminated water. No individuals can take too much care to keep their drinking water free from impurity, and it is of the highest importance that large communities should be supplied with water uncontaminated by any refuse or sewerage. At any rate where this is not done, there ought to be an end of the impertinence of ascribing diseases to the "mysterious dispensation of Providence."

—Smoking Hams.—I received a new idea from Mr. Locke, says a correspondent of the *New England Farmer*, in regard to smoking hams. Let the hams remain frozen and wrapped in papers through the cold weather. In the spring, smoke your barrel by gradually burning under it, when inverted, a bushel of cobs; then rinse the barrel with warm water that is to be used in making the brine. For one hundred pounds of meat, use ten pounds of salt, two quarts molasses, two ounces saltpetre, with enough water to cover the meat. Scald the brine, skim it, and put it with the hams, packed in the smoked barrel. Treated in this way the hams have the taste of smoked meat, without smoking, and will keep, like other salt meat, through the summer.

Ventilate Your Children's Rooms.

Most parents, before retiring, make it a duty to visit the sleeping rooms of their children. They do so in order to be satisfied that the lights are extinguished, and that no danger is threatening the little ones. But if they leave the rooms with closed windows and doors, they shut in as great an enemy as fire, although the ravages may not be so readily detected. Poison is there, slow but deadly. Morning after morning, do little children awake, weary, fretful and oppressed. "What can it mean? what can it be?" the mother cries. In despair she has recourse to medicine. The constitution becomes enfeebled, and the child grows worse. The cause, perhaps, is never traced to over-crowded sleeping-rooms, without proper air; but it is, nevertheless, the right one. An intelligent mother, having acquainted herself with the principles of ventilation, will not retire to her own room for the night, without having provided a sufficiency of air for her children in the same manner that she provides and regulates their night covering, or any other requisite for refreshing slumber.

Sometimes, by judiciously lowering a window, and at other times by leaving a door wide open, this end may be attained. In many houses the day and night nurseries communicate. When this is the case, the window of the further room should be left open. Even in severe weather, young children can bear this arrangement if they are not exposed to a direct draft.—*Mrs. Monthly.*

To Make Butter.

At this season of the year, especially, the art of making butter should be understood to make it sweet and fresh. The excellence of butter does not depend, as we would infer from much that finds its way to the table, upon its strength. To begin at the beginning, the milk or spring house should be kept clean and sweet and well ventilated, the milk vessels should be regularly washed, scalded and placed in the sun. The cows should have clean places to lie down in at night so as to avoid the necessity of washing their udders. After straining the milk it should be put into shallow vessels and deposited in a cool place. The milk in the vessels should not be over four inches in depth, and should stand from thirty to forty hours before skimming it. The cream should be luke-warm, or at a temperature of about 56° when put into the churn, and the churning should be regular until the butter begins to form, after which motion should be back and forth slowly to gather the particles together. After butter is obtained its quality depends greatly on working and salting it. Small quantities can be worked with the hand, but a large quantity should be worked with a butter ladle. In working the mass it should be kept up as long as a drop of buttermilk can be pressed out. No butter, however excellent the cream may have been, will remain sweet long if any of the buttermilk is left in it. About an ounce of fine dairy salt should be used to a pound of butter in summer. After removing the butter from the churn it should be placed in clean cold water; if the water is not cold, ice should be used. By thoroughly working it in cold water the butter becomes firm and hard. Care should also be taken to work it in a cool place, and not in a warm room.

At the end of a week, if the butter is intended for packing, it should be carefully worked again, and a little more salt added. It is then ready to be packed, which should always be in a clean oaken cask. First sprinkle the surface of the cask with salt, then pack the butter down firmly and sprinkle the surface with salt; place a clean cloth over it, and if the vessel is full, put in the head and set it in a cool place.

If these directions are carefully followed we will guarantee that the butter will keep sweet and fresh any length of time.—*Experimental Farm Journal.*

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—"Lois Grant and her Reward," is the title of a new story, by Marion Harland, which is begun in the October number. "For Love's Sake," by M. E. Wood, is concluded. "The Queen's Jewels," by Sidney Hyde, and other stories, sketches, etc., are given in this number. "Playing with Pussy," is the title of the handsome steel plate. A six figure colored fashion plate, with true designs, and a colored plate of designs for counterpanes, with full directions for working them. The extension sheet contains five illustrations of the latest designs of walking and evening dresses, and twenty-three engravings of articles for ladies' and children's wear. "Plucking the Thorn," a wood-cut. The "Work Department" contains several designs of fancy work, with illustrations. Many seasonable household receipts are also given. Published by L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia. One copy one year $3; two copies, $5; three, $7.50; four, $10; five, and one extra, $14; eight, and one extra, $21; eleven, and one extra, $27.50.

—It was recently stated in a discussion by the Waltham (Mass.) Agricultural Club, that a farmer in Holliston had raised cabbages on the same land for fifteen successive years, and always successfully. He manured his land with common salt, and watered the plants with lime water.

—A vine cutting should be in the soil long enough to form roots before the buds push, otherwise it will put out a leaf or two and then die for want of roots.

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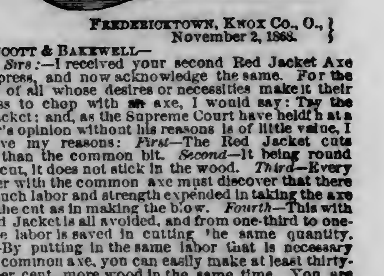
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Red Jacket Axe.



FREDERICKTOWN, KNOX CO., O., November 2, 1868.

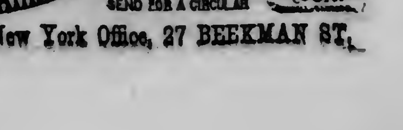
LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL—

Dear Sirs:—I received your second Red Jacket Axe per express, and now acknowledge the same. For the benefit of all whose desires or necessities make it their business to chop with an axe, I would say: Try the Red Jacket; and, as the Supreme Court have held it at a Doctor's opinion without his reasons is of little value, I will give my reasons: *First*—The Red Jacket cuts deeper than the common bit. *Second*—It being round on the cut, it does not stick in the wood. *Third*—Every chopper with the common axe must discover that there is as much labor and strength expended in taking the axe out of the cut as in making the blow. *Fourth*—This with the Red Jacket is all avoided, and from one-third to one-half the labor is saved in cutting the same quantity. *Fifth*—By putting in the same labor that is necessary with a common axe, you can easily make at least thirty-three per cent. more wood in the same time. You are safe in letting any honest man try your Red Jacket on these tests, and if it fails, refund him his money.

Respectfully, yours,
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PARKER BROTHERS WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

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New York Office, 27 BEEKMAN ST.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TOWN & COUNTY.

Thursday, Sept. 23, 1869.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement in another column, of the Furniture House of Arnold Graffenstadt. Mr. G. is well known in this community as one of our oldest and best citizens. He is extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of Furniture. Those in want of Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, Looking Glasses, or Wardrobes had better examine his stock and prices.

At the Democratic caucus at Shakopee on on Saturday last a very large vote was polled. There were two tickets for delegates voted for, one ticket receiving sixty votes and the other sixty-one. There was a tie vote between three of the proposed delegates. The names of the successful delegates will be found in our report of the proceedings of the county convention.

We would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. *Parson's Purgative Pills* are safe, prompt, and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

Many of our Belle Plaine friends were in town yesterday in attendance on the Democratic Convention.

We feel very much like congratulating all the defeated candidates before the Democratic County Convention. It will not be necessary now for any one to abuse them, but all the vials of wrath can be discharged upon the successful candidates.

The proceedings of the Democratic County Convention will be found in another column.

John Wampach this week received two car loads of hubbs and other wagon material direct from Chicago. The freight on the two car loads was about two hundred and fifty dollars. In our opinion, we have an abundance of good timber and all parts of the wood work of wagons ought to be manufactured at home.

In years past we have sometimes had a good white frost about the twentieth of September, but as yet this year there has not been a particle of frost, and the weather is now quite mild for the season.

The Minnesota River at Shakopee has overflowed its banks and the meadows in the valley of the river are flooded all the way down to Mendota, a distance of twenty miles. Of course all the grass upon these meadows has been cut, but the most of the hay has been stacked upon the meadows. This stacking the hay upon the meadows where cut has been found by experience to be safe in past years. While it is usual for these meadows to be overflowed in the spring, and sometimes in the summer, yet a flood to overflow them in the fall has not occurred before for at least fifteen years. At this time the water is up around many of the stacks of hay upon the valley meadows, to the depth of three feet. Very little of the hay in stacks thus situated can be saved.

Base ball is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bunged eyes, broken shins and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases if *Johnsons Anodyne Liniment* is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.

ERIE RAILWAY.

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE TO THE EAST.—This Company now control and operate thirteen hundred miles of road, extending from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo and Rochester to New York.

It is of the six feet guage, nearly a third wider than other roads, enabling the company to construct and use coaches correspondingly larger and more comfortable. Its track has been placed in thorough repair by the substitution of Steel Rails at such points as are subjected to the greatest service, and where the highest rate of speed is required to be made.

New and improved Sleeping Coaches accompany all night trains. They are heated by steam perfectly ventilated, and contain elegant and spacious Dressing and State rooms and combine all the modern improvements.

Excellent dining Saloons are located at convenient points along the line, where ample time is allowed for meals.

Three express trains daily are run from the western termini of the road to New York without change, making as quick timeas any other route.

The long distance run without change —860 miles—and the spacious accommodations of its Broad Guage Coaches, especially commend this route to families and ladies.

Tickets via this popular line can be had at all the principal Ticket Offices throughout the country.

—St. Paul, New Ulm, Stillwater and Winona have been designated as offices in this State where an international postal order system between the United States and Switzerland has been established. Orders are not sold for a larger amount than fifty dollars.

—Anoka county orders were refused recently at fifty cents on the dollar.

—The Chatfield Democrat says the apple crop (not crabs,) of Fillmore county will be over 3,000 bushels this season.

—A reunion of the Fifth Minnesota Regiment is to be held in St Paul on Monday, Oct. 4th the anniversary of the battle of Corinth.

—Two years ago the ground on which Waseca stands was a wheat field with the stable still standing. Now that flourishing village contains a population of 2,000.

—MRS. ANNA LEE died in Montgomery, Le Sueur county, September 3rd, aged 102 years. Her husband, John Lee, is still living in good health, at the ripe age of 104. He was born in Ireland and has been in this country twenty-three years.

—ACCORDING to the late assessment, the taxable property of Rochester is $1,082,003. The amount of tax leived this year for city purposes is as follows: General school fund 10 mills on the dollar; special school fund 10 mills; for city purposes, general fund, 21 mills; for street and alley improvements, 2 mills.

A Photograph of the Republican State Convention.

The editor of the Waseca News, a Republican paper, was a delegate to the Republican State Convention which lately assembled at St. Paul. The editor, on his return home, gave a true picture of that convention, including a true likeness of himself. The editor of the News truthfully says:

"At the late convention, the delegates scarcely referred to the material interests of the State, either in their private or public discussions. Donnelly and anti-Donnelly,—Wilkinson and anti-Wilkinson—Ramsey and anti-Ramsey—the future prospects of Messrs. Washburne, Wilson, Windom, Hubbard, &c., were the all engrossing themes of conversation. It was a convention of factions scrambling for office. Indeed, so intent were these gentlemen on securing the offices that they almost forgot that a platform was expected of them. And the majority, in framing the platform, seemed more desirous of making it mean anything or nothing, than to give expression to clear and distinct political views."

Disaffected Republicans.

The St. Paul *Press* says: "Every Republican who happened to be defeated in the County nominations this fall seems to have gone to work to organize a People's party. The Goodhue county soreheads took the lead; Hennepin county followed; the Wright county soreheads have put a ticket in the field. They are talking of the same thing in Houston and Fillmore, and we hear of a secret conclave of the brotherhood in this county discussing a similar proposition."

But the *Press* pretends to think that the disaffection of "every Republican who happened to be defeated," will amount to nothing. There are always more defeated candidates than successful ones, and as the *Press* concedes that all the defeated ones in the different counties are bolting the Republican nominations, it is apparent that the regular candidates in the strong Republican counties will have a lively time this fall.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of J. B. HUNTSMAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The indebtedness of J. B. Huntsman & Co. will be paid on presentation to Anderson & Huntsman, to whom all debts due J. B. Huntsman & Co. must be paid.

J. B. HUNTSMAN,
S. D. HOW.

Shakopee, Sept. 1, 1869.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the transaction of the wholesale and retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and Crockery trade, at the old stand of J. B. Huntsman & Co.

J. B. HUNTSMAN,
W. H. ANDERSON.

Shakopee, Sept. 1st, 1869.

LOST.

On Sept. 11th, between the farm of Mr. J. B. Allen and this place, a CALF SKIN POCKET BOOK, containing $15.00 in money and two notes that will be of no use only to the owner. The finder will oblige by leaving it at this office or at the late residence of H. S. Holton, and be amply rewarded by the owner.

2t* B F. COVINGTON.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Scott, District Court—Fifth Judicial District.

Sarah L. Sherrerd against Burt Newman.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in the above entitled action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at Shakopee, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscriber at his office, in Shakopee, in the county of Scott, and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five dollars, with interest on fifty dollars thereof from the 31 day of November, A. D. 1855, and interest on the remaining twenty-five dollars thereof from the 10th day of November, A. D. 1855, and costs of suit.

J. L. MACDONALD, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n35 Shakopee, Minn.

In Probate Court, County of Scott, State of Minnesota.

In the Matter of the Estate of H. D. J. Koons, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John B. Allen, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, setting forth that he has fully administered said estate, and therefore praying that a time and place may be fixed for the examination and settlement of his accounts as such Administrator and due notice of such settlement given.

It is Ordered, that the hearing on such settlement be held at the Probate Office, in the town of Shakopee, in said county, on the Fifth day of October, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate by publishing a copy of this Order for three successive weeks in the Shakopee Argus, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Shakopee, in said county, before the day of hearing.

Dated September 8th, 1869. By the Court,
L. R. HAWKINS,
n34-3t Judge of Probate.

GUARDIAN SALE.

WHEREAS, license was duly granted to me by the Probate Court of the County of Scott and State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1869, as Guardian of Louis N. Scharf and Nicolas Scharf, minor heirs of Henry Scharf, deceased, to sell certain Real Estate of said minors. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of said License, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in Shakopee in said County of Scott, on Monday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1869, between the hour of nine o'clock in the morning and the setting of the sun of the same day, the following described real estate situate in the County of Scott and State of Minnesota, to wit: The North West quarter of the North West quarter of Section Twenty-three (23) in Township One Hundred and Fifteen (115) North of Range Twenty-three (23) West.

NICOLAS MAJERUS, Guardian.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

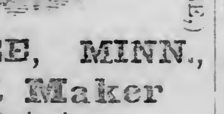
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court of the County of Scott, State of Minnesota, the time to examine and adjust claims against the Estate of D. A. Huntsman, deceased by commissioners for such purpose heretofore appointed, has been extended six months from the 31 day of August A. D. 1869. The undersigned, commissioners as aforesaid, will therefore meet at the office of the Judge of Probate, in Shakopee, on the First Wednesday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M., for six months from the date hereof, the time limited by said order to receive, examine and adjust claims against the Estate of the said D. A. Huntsman, deceased.

Dated Shakopee, August 31, 1869.

ISAAC LINCOLN,
THOS. J. DUFFY,
n30 Commissioners.

ALDRITT'S

CARRIAGE AND



WAGON SHOP

Democrat and Scroll Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c. manufactured and repaired. Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing and Carriage Painting promptly and satisfactorly done. Shop on the corner of Second and Lewis streets, between the residence of T. J. Duffy and the railroad.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention, which was called to meet at Shakopee, on the 22d instant, assembled at the Court House, pursuant to the call, and was called to order at about 11 o'clock, A. M. by Maj. Murphy, the Chairman of the committee who made the call. Long before the convention was called to order, the delegates from the different towns began to assemble, and it was evident that there would be a full convention. In fact every town was represented by a full set of delegates.

Upon calling the convention to order, the Major made a neat little speech, and made several remarks concerning the local politics of the county, and closed by announcing himself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Henry of Belle Plaine, the Hon. S. H. Jay, of St. Lawrence, was elected temporary chairman of the convention.

Maj. R. H. Rose was, upon motion of Hon. Wm. Henry, elected temporary Secretary.

On motion of the Hon. William Henry, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three on permanent organization. The chair announced as such committee the names of Hon. Wm. Henry of Belle Plaine, chairman, Michael Ley, of Sand Creek, and Henry Reardon, of Credit River.

Mr. Geyerman, of Shakopee. moved that the chair appoint a committee of three on the Order of Business.

The motion was carried and the chair announced as such committee the names of Peter Geyermann, Thomas Terry, of Belle Plaine, and Edward Delany, of Helena.

On motion of John Daly, of Glendale, the chair appointed as a Committee on Credentials, John Daily, Richard McCarty of Spring Lake, and Frank H. Kranz, of Eagle Creek.

On motion of Patrick Quain, of Helena, the convention adjourned until half past one o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the temporary chairman called the convention to order.

The Committee on permanant organization by their chairman reported the Hon S. H. Jay as permanent Chairman and Maj. R. H. Rose as permanent Secretary. The report was accepted and adopted unanimously.

The Committee on Credentials were called upon for a report. The committee reported that the following named persons were entitled to seats in the convention, being forty-nine in all, to wit:

DELEGATES.

Belle Plaine—William Henry, Thomas Jordan, Jas. Kiddell, Thomas Terry, James M. Sprague Joseph Chadderdon, E. Smith, Phillip Wagner, Matinas Gates, John Schmitz and R. H. Rose.

Credit River—Henry Reardon, Peter Cleary and Edward Hough.

Cedar Lake—Michael Flynn, Martin Marnen and Thomas O'Donel.

Eagle Creek—Henry Hinds, Frank H. Kranz, John Eller and Nicholas Glenn.

Glendale—John Daily, Michael Allen, and Martin Quinn.

Helena—N. Miller, Jacob Schwingler, Edward Delany Patrick Quain and Thomas Gallenagh.

New Market—Peter J. Baltes, John Mahoval and Peter Ring.

Louisville—Dennis Flaherty and Peter Mergens.

Sand Creek—Michael Ley, Michael Beck, George Smith and Thomas Haas.

Spring Lake—Joseph Thornton, Mathias Lels and Richard McCarty

St. Lawrence—S. H. Jay and Henry Baur.

Shakopee—R. H. Strunk, Peter Geyermann, James McKown, Joseph Bertaolet, Edward G. Halle, and A. Winker.

The report of the committee was adopted

The committee on the order of business reported that business of the convention be transacted in the following order:

1st. The nomination of a candidate for the House of Representatives.
2d. Of a County Treasurer,
3d. Of a Register of Deeds.
4th Of a Sheriff;
5th. Of a Clerk of the District Court;
6th. Of a Judge of Probate,
7th. Of a County Surveyor;
8th. Of a Coroner;
9th. Of a Court Commissioner.

On motion of Hon. William Henry, the convention resolved to go into secret session to canvass the merits of the different candidates, This motion was stoutly opposed by nearly half of the convention as being undemocratic, but was carried by a small majority.

On motion of Henry Hinds, the rules of the convention was suspended to enable the convention to select ten delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention to be held at St. Paul on the 23d inst.

The following named persons were selected as such delegates:

Robert H. Rose. Peter Geyermann, Henry Hinds, J. L. MacDonald, L. R. Hawkins, William Henry, Martin Quinn, S. H. Jay, R. G. Murphy, M. Mayer.

On motion of Henry Hinds, the delegates who may be in attendance on the State Convention have power to fill any vacancy which may occur.

On motion, the resolution for a secret session was repealed.

On motion, the convention resolved to proceed to the nomination of a Representative in the Legislature, the first ballot to be informal.

On motion, the chair appointed E. Smith and Peter Geyermann as tellers.

The delegates from Helena substituted Dr. Landenberger in place of Thomas Gallenagh.

The roll of delegates being called, the ballots were received by the tellers, and being counted resulted as follows:

J L McDonald had	10
L D Dent had	13
Martin Quinn had	9
J W Sencerbox had	5
S H Jay had	11
Peter Cleary had	1

No choice.

Mr. Sencerbox announced that he was not a candidate. Mr Jay stated he did not know that he was a candidate, but if nominated and elected he would serve.

Second Ballot—McDonald, 22: Dent, 13; Jay, 11; Quinn, 3. No choice.

Third ballot.—McDonald, 26; Dent, 9; Jay, 12; Quinn, 1.

Mr. McDonald having a majority of the whole convention, was declared nominated, and on motion his nomination was made unanimous.

INFORMAL BALLOT FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

John Edert, 15; R. O'Dowd, 13; M. Beck, 8; P. Yost, 13. No choice.

Second Ballot—Edert 15, Yost 15, Beck 5, O'Dowd, 14. No choice.

Third Ballot—Edert 13, O'Dowd 16, Yost 20. No choice.

Fourth Ballot—Edert 15, O'Dowd 11 Yost 20—no choice.

Fifth Ballot—Edert 17, O'Dowd 12, Yost 20—no choice.

Sixth Ballot—Yost 22, Edert 14, O'Dowd 14,—no choice.

Seventh Ballot—On this ballot, as well as on the sixth, there were fifty votes cast, although but forty-nine delegates were in attendance. This ballot was not counted.

Eighth Ballot—Yost 22, Edert 13, O'Dowd 14,—no choice.

Ninth Ballot, Yost 20, Edert 17, O'Dowd 12; no choice.

Tenth Ballot—Edert 25, Yost 23, O'Dowd 1.

Mr. John Edert having received a majority of the whole convention was declared the nominee of the convention, which, on motion, was made unanimous.

On motion of Henry Hinds the rules were suspended, and Roderick O'Dowd was declared the choice of this convention for Register of Deeds. Ayes, 33; no, 3.

Hon William Henry moved that the convention adjourn, which motion was lost. At this several of the delegates withdrew. The roll was called and nine delegates from Belle Plaine, two from Shakopee and six from Sand Creek were found absent.

On motion, the delegates present from the several towns were authorized to fill vacancies. The vacancy in the Belle Plaine delegation was filled by the appointment of R A Irwin, N Schmidt, J B Sly, F Roller and J McCaffrey, and the vacancy in Shakopee delegation was filled by the appointment of D W Coulthard and H Baumhager.

F H Kranz was selected Secretary pro tem, in the absence of Secretary Rose.

J B Sly and E G Halle were appointed tellers.

The convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff.

Informal Ballot—Jacob Thomas 25, N Miller 12. On motion of John Daily, Mr. Thomas was made the unanimous choice of this convention for Sheriff.

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

On motion, the rules were suspended and Lewis R. Hawkins was elected unanimously for Judge of Probate.

Also, on suspension of the rules, J. B. Sly, of Belle Plaine, was unanimously nominated for Coroner.

On motion, the rules were suspended and W. A. Feller was unanimously nominated County Surveyor.

On motion the rules were suspended, and Lewis D. Dent was unanimously nominated Court Commissioner.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint at his leisure a Central County Committee, consisting of five, and publish their names,

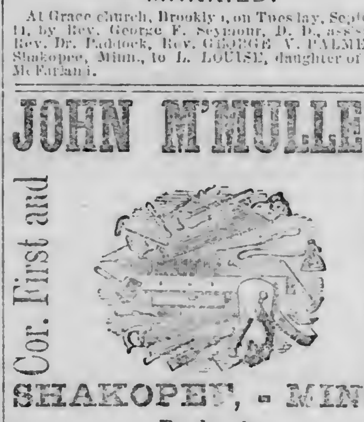
On motion, the convention adjourned.

MARRIED.

At Grace church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, September 14, by Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Paddock, Rev. GEORGE V. PALMER, of Shakopee, Minn., to L. LOUISE, daughter of L. W. McFarland.

JOHN M'MULLEN,

Cor. First and Lewis Streets,



SHAKOPEE, - MINN.,

Dealer in

Hard-Ware,

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Of all sizes, and the latest styles, always on hand.—Particular attention given to this branch of the business.

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ANDERSON & HUNTSMAN.

Sale of State Lands.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That a public sale of School Lands will be held under the provisions of Chapter XXXVIII of the General Statutes of the State of Minnesota, in the County of Scott, at the office of the County Treasurer, or at the usual place of holding Court in the Town of Shakopee, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTH day of OCTOBER, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., when the following described tracts or parcels of land will be offered, to wit:

Parts of Sec.	Section.	Per ct. purch's money to be paid at sale.	Appraised value per acre.	Value improvements.
NEW MARKET—TOWN 113, RANGE 21.				
se ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw ne	16	"	5 00	
sw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
ne nw	16	"	5 00	
se nw	16	"	5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
nw sw	16	"	5 00	
sw sw	16	"	5 00	
se sw	16	"	5 00	
ne se	16	"	5 00	
nw se	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
se se	16	"	5 00	
ne nw	36	"	5 00	
sw nw	36	"	5 00	
se nw	36	"	5 00	
ne sw	36	"	5 00	
nw sw	36	"	5 00	
sw sw	36	"	5 00	
se sw	36	"	5 00	
nw se	36	"	5 00	
sw se	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
ne ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
se sw	16	"	5 00	
ne se	16	"	5 00	
nw se	16	"	5 00	
sw se	16	"	5 00	
se se	16	"	5 00	
CEDAR LAKE—TOWN 113, RANGE 22.				
ne nw	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
nw nw	36	"	5 00	
sw nw	36	"	5 00	
se nw	36	"	5 00	
ne sw	36	"	5 00	
nw sw	36	"	5 00	
sw sw	36	"	5 00	
se sw	36	"	5 00	
nw se	36	"	5 00	
sw se	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
SPRING LAKE—TOWN 114, RANGE 22.				
ne ne	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
sw ne	16	"	5 00	
se ne	16	"	5 00	
[illegible]	16	"	5 00	
Lot [illegible]	36	"	5 00	$25
EAGLE CREEK—TOWN 115, RANGE 22.				
Lot 2	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
se sw	36	"	5 00	
ne se	36	"	5 00	
se se	36	"	5 00	
HELENA—TOWN 113, RANGE 23.				
se se	16	15 pr ct.	$7 00	
SAND CREEK—TOWN 114, RANGE 23.				
sw sw	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
LOUISVILLE—TOWN 115, RANGE 23.				
sw sw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lot 5	36	"	5 00	
Lot 4	36	"	5 00	
Lot 2	36	"	5 00	
Lot 3	36	"	5 00	
BELLE PLAINE—TOWN 113, RANGE 24.				
sw sw	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
ne sw	16	"	5 00	
BELLE PLAINE—TOWN 113, RANGE 26.				
ne ne	36	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lot 13	36	50 "	5 00	
Lot 12	36	15 "	5 00	
Lot 9	36	15 "	6 50	
Lot 8	36	15 "	6 50	
Lot 7	36	15 "	7 00	
se sw	36	15 "	7 00	
Lot 10	36	15 pr ct.	[illegible]	
Lot 11	36	50 pr ct.	5 00	
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
Lot 1 of nw¼	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lot 7 and 8 of nw¼	16	"	5 00	
Lot 3 of sw¼	16	"	10 00	
Lot 8 of sw¼	16	"	5 00	
SPRING LAKE—TOWN 114, RANGE 22				
Lot 8 of sw¼	16	75 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lots 5, 6 and 7 of sw¼	16	15 pr ct.	5 00	
HELENA—TOWN 113, RANGE 23.				
Lot 1 of se¼	16	75 pr ct.	$6 00	
Lots 2, 4 and 5 of se¼	16	"	5 00	
Lots 3 and 6 of se¼	16	"	9 00	
Lots 7 and 8 of se¼	16	75 pr ct.	5 00	
LOUISVILLE—TOWN 115, RANGE 23.				
Lot 6 of sw¼	16	15 pr ct.	$5 00	
Lots 13, 14 & 15 of nw¼	36	"	10 00	
Lot 16 of nw¼	36	"	5 00	
Lot 14 of se¼	36	"	10 00	
Lots 7 and 8 of sw¼	36	"	8 00	
Lot 4 of sw¼	36	"	9 00	
FORFEITED LANDS.				
CREDIT RIVER—TOWN 114, RANGE 21.				
sw nw	16	[illegible] pr ct.	$5 00	

A certificate of purchase will be issued to the highest bidder who will pay at least 15 per cent. of the whole amount of purchase money for prairie tracts, and such further sum as will cover the value of the timber thereon, with interest on the balance remaining due at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, to the first day of June, 1870.—The balance of the purchase money can be paid at the option of the purchaser from time to time during a period of twenty years, providing interest at the same rate is annually paid in advance on the first day of June of each year, or within six days thereafter, on the amount then remaining due. Upon the nonpayment of such interest the rights of the purchaser are forfeited to the State, and the same can only be redeemed by paying double the amount of the interest due before said lands are resold. All such lands are offered for sale the second year after such forfeiture, and will be found in this list.

Purchase money payable in legal tender notes. No lands will be sold for less than their appraised value, and the right is reserved to withdraw from market any of the tracts advertised on the day of sale.

CHAS. McILRATH;
13-25w Commissioner State Land Office.

G. BOLLMAN

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Keeps a large stock of

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SAINT PAUL & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

UPWARD TRAINS.

Leave St. Paul	7:15 A. M.	3:45 P. M
Arrive Mendota	8:10 "	4:10 "
Arrive Shakopee	10:10 "	5:20 "
Arrive Merriam	10:32 "	5:33 "
Arrive Brentwood	11:10 "	5:51 "
Arrive Belle Plaine	11:55 "	6:13 "
Arrive Blakely	12:25 P. M.	6:27 "
Arrive East Henderson	1:15 "	7:03 "
Arrive Le Sueur	1:40 "	7:18 "
Arrive Ottawa	2:10 "	7:35 "
Arrive St. Peter	2:30 "	7:53 "
Arrive Mankato	3.45 "	8:30 "

DOWNWARD TRAINS.

Leave Mankato	6:30 A. M.	9.00 A. M
Arrive St. Peter	7:06 "	9:55 "
Arrive Ottawa	7:23 "	10:30 "
Arrive Le Sueur	7:40 "	11:05 "
Arrive East Henderson	7:55 "	11,35 "
Arrive Blakely	8:14 "	12:05 P. M
Arrive Belle Plaine	8:28 "	12:50 "
Arrive Brentwood	8:51 "	1:30 "
Arrive Merriam	9:10 "	2:05 "
Arrive Shakopee	9:23 "	2:30 "
Arrive Mendota	10:30 "	3:55 "
Arrive St. Paul	11:10 "	4:50 "

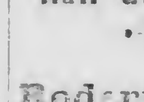
JNO. F. LINCOLN, *Superintendent*.

No. 28.

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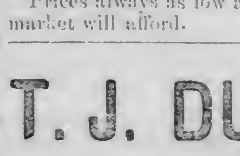
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Sep 30, 1869